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# THE CZAR'S SNUB TO PARIS

## FOES OF FRANCE NOT TO BE GRIEVED BY FESTIVALS.

## CITY FATHERS RESOLVED ON A BANQUET.

## Smokeless Powder Has Changed All Problems of Strategy in Battle.

## WILHELM KIND TO THE AGED LION.

**Suffering in the British Coal Fields—Factories Closed and Operatives Starving—The Struggle Between Masters and Men—Tame End to the Parliament—Churchill No Longer a Leader—Hard Feeling Between Balfour and Chamberlain—Passage of the Unlawful Inclosures Act—Heavy Snows and Frosts All Over Britain—High Prices for Coal—Gilbert and Sullivan's New Operetta.**

Copyrighted, 1893, by The New-York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—[By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.]—Of all the strange contrasts presented between the Parliament at London and Congress at Washington none is more curious than in their respective methods of winding up a session. Instead of all that eager flurry and stoutlunged, bustling rivalry, that turning back of the clock and that racing through of legislative arrears which we know at home, the scene here is one of depressing decorum, witnessed by a mere handful of the least-important members.

The explanation of this is that the Government seizes all the time during, say, the final fortnight, so there can be no other business than estimates and supply, and except for a few disputatious cranks there are no attractions. A month ago, Chamberlain was rash enough to declare that this year these appropriations should be obstructed inch by inch and a discussion of them extended indefinitely. But the Tory members quietly notified Balfour that they were following him, not Chamberlain, and unless he said so they would not remain in London during September merely to make quorums for the display of Birmingham malignity. It is much suspected that Balfour did more than wink the other eye, because for the past three weeks he and Chamberlain have played Box and Cox in the House, neither appearing unless the other was known to be absent. Chamberlain never opened his mouth on the estimates and there will be no obstruction at all.

The net result of the session seems to be a deep feud between these leaders of the allied Tories and Liberal-Unionists. They began the year by loud boasts that Gladstone's coalition would go to pieces before midsummer. Instead of that it is their own alliance which gives ominous signs of disruption.

Apparently Churchill has petered out altogether. Sundry performances at the outset of the session gave rise to the idea that he was going to make a desperate bid for a return to prominence and, though his displays have been eccentric sometimes to the verge of the painful, there was a general disposition to receive him well. But for some reason he lapsed soon into voiceless inaction, and it is taken for granted now that he will never do anything serious again.

Aside from the abortive home-rule demonstration, this long, weary session has done practically nothing but pass the Unlawful Inclosures act, which, after thirty years of struggle, finally puts it out of the power of landlords to fence in and grab for their own the common lands on the sides of ancient highways and other public grounds. This is an admirable reform, no doubt, but hardly a commensurate result for the eight months' arduous labor of 670 legislators!

Probably it is modern journalism with its contempt for diplomatic reserves which makes the difference, but certainly it seems as if there could never in the past have been anything so funny as this long-drawn-out process of getting the French Republic and Russian autocracy into double harness. All the rest of Europe was expected to be awed and frightened at the spectacle; but such is the intractability of human nature, they are chuckling with childlike glee instead. A week ago I commented on the fears that French enthusiasm couldn't be kept up over a whole month till the Russian fleet arrived. Now the boot is quite on the other leg. The Russian Minister at Paris, Baron Mohrenheim, has publicly notified to the Press Committee the Czar's desire that there be no public celebration whatever beyond a replica of the meagre programme observed when the French were at Cronstadt. If anything more is done; if the Russian fleet's visit is turned into a manifestation against the enemies of France, insinuated rather than openly said this imperial mouthpiece, the Czar will be very angry, and perhaps the whole fat will be in the fire.

This icy douche has both disgusted and enraged the effervescing Parisian editors. Some of them preserve a haughty silence. Others are so nettled at the impertinence that they indignantly declare the French people are freemen, not slaves like Russian *moujiks*, and cannot dream of taking an order from the Czar as to the character and measure of the greeting they will give his fleet. In this same democratic spirit of protest the Municipal Council of Paris voted yesterday by only five dissenting voices to send a delegation to Toulon, the Socialist Vaillant taking the occasion to protest on his part against any toadying to the Russian autocrat. But the Council also decided to give a banquet of 600 covers in the Hotel de Ville the day of the Russian officers' arrival in Paris, and do a lot of other things, all of which, it is assumed, the Ministry, always at work upholding the interests of France against the whims of Paris, will forbid their doing at all!

The prospect of the Government having as a last resort to increase the Paris garrison to enforce upon Parisians the Czar's notion of how his Admiral should be welcomed is, I think, unique in international comedies. We shall get the serious note soon enough, for it is out of the question that any Governmental precautions can prevent Paris from making a tremendous bellicose demonstration upon the arrival of the Russians. The only way, indeed, will be not to bring them to Paris at all, and this decision is quite within the possibilities of the coming fortnight.

German attention, which has otherwise been riveted on these odd occurrences, has been diverted to an even more interesting spectacle nearer home. Outsiders must feel it a rather simple matter to have so stirred up the orators and writers of the Vaterland, but about the public enthusiasm over William's kindly message to Bismarck there can be no question. It is said now that Bismarck has been in fact gravely ill at Kissengen, losing flesh at a prodigious rate and threatening a general break-up. The alarming reports of his condition appear to have had some foundation, but it is not to be forgotten that there were other stories current in Germany, as that he was only feigning an illness. Perhaps the Kaiser waited to get at the truth before he sent a message. That this should have been courteous and very sympathetic is only in line with William's later attitude toward the former Chancellor.

Since his dismissal, almost all the harsh words and displays of ill feeling have come from the other side, though Bismarck's friends may have ascribed to the Kaiser many bitter statements due to superserviceable toadies. It is now reported that Bismarck is much touched by the Kaiser's inquiry and an offer of a royal castle for the use of the convalescent. Out of this springs a ready-made theory of reconciliation, and even of Bismarck's return to active life. Cordial relations could only be established if Bismarck had some cordiality in stock; but it is doubtful if that violent and self-willed old Prince has any about his person. As to his re-entrance into public life, that is utter nonsense. Not only is his physique shattered, but mentally he would be only the disordered shadow of his former self.

The recent gigantic manœuvres in Galicia were conducted on a scale never attempted before. They are said to have given observers a much higher idea of the Austro-Hungarian Army than hitherto obtained, for it must be confessed that the history of this century down to the latest date has little in the way of campaigns to give people a sense of trust in the armies of the Hapsburgs. Three days of mimic fighting developed a lot of new facts. It seems that smokeless powder alters the whole theory of the handling of troops in battle. The experiments were on a pretty flat ground without rivers or much cover, and although there were two army corps on each side, with a six-mile frontage to form in, it was found that only one corps could be used at a time. Even this had to be minutely subdivided in action. The all-important point now in actual warfare will be to escape observation and sneak upon the enemy in small bodies, whose only sound of command is a low signal whistle, and this is evidently going to restore to minor individual commanders those chances for personal glory which have been steadily diminishing since Napoleon's time.

Another very notable discovery is that cavalry has next to no chance at all against the new small-bore repeating rifle in the hands of infantry. This is seriously important, because of late there has been a decided cavalry cult, and all the big powers have been increasing that brand of the art of war, especially Russia.

England's dreary, disastrous war of the coal fields drags on with most savage obstinacy, pulling into its calamitous vortex all sorts of other industries. As predicted last week, the labor leaders have now adopted the policy of having strikers return to work where they can at the old wages, but the masters' organization is fighting this, striving to hold owners up to the mark and urging them to refuse to open mines in the Midlands until the reduction of wages in the North has been accepted. Suffering among the mining population is spreading to other portions of the community. There is only a half dozen of iron furnaces blowing now in all Northamptonshire and Derby, and in Lincoln the whole fifty-two which the county contains have gone out of blast. This, in turn, affects scores of other industries, until the situation now is cruel in the extreme. Most vocal of all, however, is the London householder, who finds coal risen to $8 a ton and hears that the strike is likely to last till Christmas. A sudden cold snap, which has covered the Welsh and North Country mountains with snow and brought frosts down as far south as Kent and Surrey, gives ugly point to these figures.

None of all these things, however, has been allowed to play so prominent a part in the newspapers of the week as reports of the annual meeting of the Institute of British Journalists. These meetings are generally wearisome to a degree, but this year the element of novelty was imparted by bringing over Emile Zola and a group of Parisian editors in his train as guests of the institute. Zola has never seen England before, and confides to interviewers his impressions of Dover cliffs, London fog, and the rest with delightful naïveté. His address, read rapidly in French, fills two columns of nonpareil type. Not a shadow of a new idea can be found in it, though the papers politely discuss it in equally trite leaders. What is novel, though, is the fact that the Parisian press is gravely discussing his visit as a proof that the English nation and the English press do not approve of the English Government's perfidious course in international politics. One was prepared for much from the Parisian press, but this hints at depths of ignorance and Chinese density of mind about foreigners hitherto unplumbed.

Zola tells reporters that he eats only one egg at breakfast, never touches tobacco or wines, and dislikes sunny weather because it interferes with his work. Tolstoi meanwhile has written a review article attacking Zola's theory that work is man's chief end. The Russian dogmatist says that work only makes man like an ant, hard and cruel, and that the greatest criminals are the busiest of men.

The death of Count Bylandt removes from London Court circles its last remaining figure of the old polished diplomatic school, trained in the traditions of Talleyrand and Metternich. The late Dutch Minister kept up other more joyous traditions of old-fashioned times, loved cheery company, and missed no opportunity of doing kindly, gracious acts. It is largely through his friendship that Hubert Vos, the young Dutch artist who is so popular at Chicago, achieved artistic recognition in castebound London.

Accounts of Gilbert and Sullivan's forthcoming opera, now set down for Oct. 7, suggest that we are going to have something quite up to the best work of the past. The scene is a tropical island, the King of which is an Anglomaniac, and sends his daughter to Girton College. She returns, bringing a whole outfit of Britons representing the army, navy, judiciary and County Council, a company for promoting education by governesses, and other British specialties. The native chief will have Barrington for his interpreter, while the reformed Princess will be played by Miss McIntosh, an American. The resources of the Savoy will be taxed to supply all the grotesque combinations readily imagined as ensuing upon the arrival among the scantily-dressed cannibals of a company of British Philistines, prigs, and hypocrites. Their task of remodeling life in the South Pacific on an English basis ought, in Gilbert's hands, to furnish no end of satirical sport. Sullivan's health has been excellent all Summer, and I hear charming reports of his music. H. F.

### A Punch Bowl for the Castine.

CASTINE, Me., Sept. 23.—A committee appointed by the town has ordered a handsome silver punch bowl, to be presented to the gunboat Castine. There was considerable discussion in the town as to the character of the gift, some of the temperance people objecting to a punch bowl, Maine being a prohibition State, but they were finally overruled.

Secretary Herbert will be asked to allow the gunboat to go to Castine, so that the presentation may be made in a fitting manner.

Chicago and Return via Erie, $18.
Half-rate excursions to World's Fair on Sept. 26 and 30 and Oct. 5, 9, and 18. Special train leaves Chambers St., 10:15 A. M. Limit of tickets, ten days; good returning via Niagara Falls. The use of the elegant Scarrett-Forney high-back seat coaches for these excursions, as well as the attention paid to the comfort of passengers, has made the Picturesque Erie the most popular route.—Adv.

# HOME RULE BOUND TO COME

## FLORENCE O'DRISCOLL, M. P., ON IRISH POLITICS.

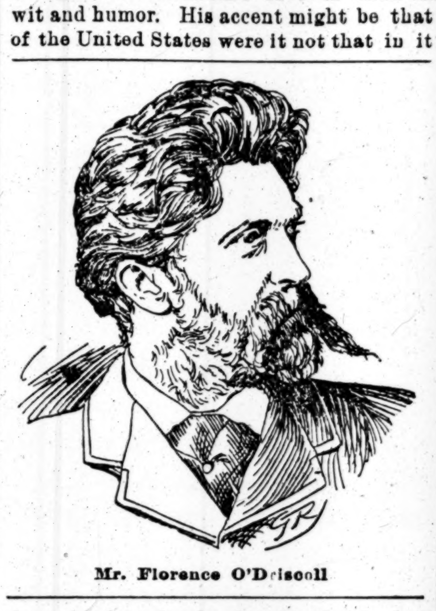
**The Rejection of Mr. Gladstone's Bill by the Lords Was Expected—Dissolution and an Appeal to the Country to Come in 1895—Then the Lords Will Recognize a Home-Rule Victory—Status of Party Quarrels — Arthur O'Connor's Views on the Parliamentary Fund.**

Florence O'Driscoll, a whip of the Irish Parliamentary Party, one of the youngest and yet one of the brightest and most distinguished of the anti-Parnellites, arrived in this city yesterday on the Cunard Line steamship Campania.

With him was Arthur O'Connor, also a member of Parliament, a man known in English halls of legislation, and especially in the councils of the Irish party, as a remarkable combination of coolness, ability, and far sightedness, with a thorough knowledge of tactics and rare ability as a Parliamentarian.

Mr. O'Driscoll is tall and good looking. He cannot have passed much beyond his thirtieth year. He has keen blue eyes, set in a well-chiseled, rather pale face. He wears a light-brown well-trimmed beard, and a somewhat long mustache. His forehead is high and broad. From it he brushes almost straight back an abundance of wavy, dark-brown hair.

He is an easy talker, quick and graceful, ready with his answers and possessing all the genuine Irishman's love of skill in wit and humor. His accent might be that of the United States were it not that in it there is the soft, pleasing touch of what travelers call the purest and most fascinating accent in the world—that of Dublin.



Mr. Florence O'Driscoll

His companion, Mr. O'Connor, is older, being well in the forties, and his black hair and beard are streaked with gray. He is careful in his speech, seeming to weigh well every word before he utters it in answer to a question.

There is nothing more than social significance in the visit of these two gentlemen to this country. Mr. O'Driscoll is a British Commissioner to the World's Fair, and just before he started he induced Mr. O'Connor to come with him. After a few days here they will go to Chicago and then spend a few weeks sightseeing and visiting friends.

While Mr. O'Driscoll was scurrying about the pier searching for his baggage he was met by a reporter for The New-York Times and asked as to the situation of Irish political affairs, the present standing of the rejected Home Rule bill, the future prospects for home rule, and the public opinion of England and Ireland of the House of Lords.

"The present session of Parliament," said Mr. O'Driscoll, "is the most remarkable in the history of that historic body. The antitheses of the past became the units of the present. Antagonisms, which seemed to be of blood and which gave promise of lasting as long as blood gave life, have been dissolved, and the residue is a friendship strong and lasting.

"Who could have believed that the men who not long ago framed and attended to the execution of laws of coercion would now be found striving so hard for the rights of the people against whom they were once so bitter.

"The defeat of the Home Rule bill by the House of Lords was not a surprise to me or to anybody else who understood the situation. Indeed, the greatest wonder to all of us is that the Lords gave the bill as much consideration as they did. We all expected the bill to be completely and utterly snubbed the very first thing."

"Is there a feeling in England and Ireland that the House of Lords should be abolished because of its rejection of the popular will as voiced by the House of Commons?" asked the reporter.

"Well, yes, there is such talk, but it really doesn't amount to much. The House of Lords will not be abolished just yet, or because of its refusal to pass Mr. Gladstone's bill. To be sure it made a laughing stock of itself, as told in The New-York Times's London letter. Its action was farcical, utterly ridiculous, and funny, but the English people like to cling to tradition, and the House of Lords is a tradition almost as old as the nation.

"The Lords will pass a Home Rule bill before long, though. They will see a necessity for passing it. That time will come in about two years.

"Now that the Home Rule bill has been rejected Irish affairs will be somewhat quiet, as far as Parliament is concerned, for some time. The attention of legislators will be devoted to matters of interest to England, Scotland, and Wales.

"In the early part of 1895 there will be a dissolution of Parliament. The Liberals will go before the country and will have a complete vindication. Then another Home Rule bill will be passed by the House of Commons and the House of Lords will not refuse it. The bill will be passed by them because—well, they will not reject it the next time.

"The feeling in favor of home rule has grown in the last few years all over the United Kingdom and that feeling cannot long stand trifling. It must win in the end.

"We have good support, and there are no better friends to us and our movement than the men from Wales. One thing this great session has proved, and that is that Irishmen can stand together. We have shown them that we can govern, because we have been united. We have shown them that we can fight steadfastly together for a common cause without bickering or dissension."

"What of the Parnellite faction?" asked the reporter.

"There are but nine of them," was the answer, "and in all the struggle they were practically with us. They are small in number, but our majority is small, being only 40. These 9 men, of course, have a voting power of 18, and when you have left a majority of only 22 you are treading on dangerous ground."

"Is there any prospect of a union at any future time between the two factions?"

"I can't say there is. These nine men, I fancy, would not care very much to be united with anybody. If they were to be reconciled with us they would lose their identity as agitators in a personal way, and that is just what they do not want.

"While they are making their weak efforts and talkative splurges they are heard of now and then, and that pleases them so much that they want to keep it up. However, when the general election comes, I am confident they will be considerably diminished. There is coming to be a union of sentiment among the Irish people, and that union does not include the few, but the many. They are beginning to see that these minor disturbances will not bring them what they want, and the exercise of common sense is bringing them to the proper course.

"Yes, our prospects are brighter than ever before and the forces now working in our behalf seem to me to be destined to achieve the result for which Ireland has been struggling for centuries."

When asked as to the renewed struggle for the fund over which trouble began during the life of Mr. Parnell, and which has continued intermittently since, Mr. O'Driscoll said he had no opinion and no statement to make.

"I occupy an official position in that matter," he said, "and, whatever might be my private opinion, I have no right to express it. It would be taken as an official expression.

"The fight for the possession of the fund is one of those differences of opinion which happen in every organization. It will adjust itself all right in time."

Arthur O'Connor, M. P., looked at the situation just as hopefully as did his confrère.

"The situation is hopeful," he said, "more so than it ever was before. The Lords will have to pass the Home Rule bill in time. I have heard talk of the abolition of the Lords. There is considerable of it. You know there are people in England who hate the institution. They hate the idea of hereditary superiority and want to see its downfall. They cannot brook it as a check so often put on the will of the people.

"Then there are others who hate the Lords because the idea of lord and landlord is practically the same. These people can be found all over the United Kingdom.

"But I do not expect the House of Lords to be abolished, for Englishmen cling fondly to the traditions of the ages. They seem to have an all-enduring, much-suffering love for their Lords, and will cling to them.

"As to the fight for the possession of the locked-up Parliamentary Fund, there is little to be said. The will of a united Ireland will prevail in the matter, and there is fast arising a united Ireland demanding the settlement of this question."

During their stay in the city Messrs. O'Driscoll and O'Connor will live at the Hotel Albert.

World's Fair Excursions via Erie Lines.
Personally-conducted excursion trains leave Chambers St., 10:15 A. M., Tuesday, Sept. 26, and Saturday, Sept. 30, arriving Chicago 4:15 P. M. next day. Elegant new coaches with high-back seats. Uniformed porters in attendance. Special coaches for ladies. Rate, $18. Tickets good ten days, with privilege of returning via Niagara Falls. Similar excursions on Oct. 5, 9, and 18. The Erie is the only line whose trains are protected by block safety signals the entire distance New-York to Chicago.—Adv.

### HANDSOME LORD MAYOR SHANKS.

**Going to Chicago to Enjoy Himself and Has Forgotten All About Politics.**

Perhaps the finest looking man who stepped ashore from the Campania yesterday was the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor of Dublin, James Shanks. He was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress, Town Councillor Mayne, Mrs. Mayne, and George Barrington, an eminent merchant of Dublin.

The party went at once to the Holland House. In the afternoon they went driving to the Park. To-day they will leave for Chicago.

Dublin's Lord Mayor comes to this country for a three weeks' stay at the invitation of the managers of the World's Fair. Sergeant-at-Arms Isaac N. Powell of Chicago met the party at the steamer. The Lord Mayor will be met by a formidable outfit of Chicago when he reaches the outskirts of the town, fifty miles from the City Hall. He will be fêted and lionized during his stay there. He will take part in the ceremonies of Irish Day next Saturday.

The Lord Mayor was seen at his rooms by a reporter for The New-York Times late yesterday afternoon.

He is well built, and has a ruddy complexion and heavy mustache. He is, apparently, about thirty-five. He was dressed in ultra-fashionable attire, and spoke in a cheery, hearty way. He has with him the chain and robes of his office.

"Well," he said, "what am I expected to say? I've had a fine trip; the Campania's a beautiful boat; lots of nice people on board, and so forth. I look forward with great pleasure to my trip, and feel honored to help cement the bonds of friendship between this country and my own. My plans are not very well settled, except that I intend to go to Chicago and enjoy myself.

"I am not surprised at the interest manifested here in the Valkyrie-Vigilant race. It is creating a great deal of interest on the other side."

"How about home rule?" he was asked.

"That's a subject that I'll have to avoid," he said, laughingly. "I am representing all classes of Irish people on this trip, and politics is very far from my mind."

George Barrington, who accompanies the Lord Mayor, is a hearty-looking man of about the Mayor's age. He is of a particularly jovial disposition and chock full of kindly feeling for America and Americans.

"We are here for a good time," he said, "and expect to have it."

Town Councillor Mayne is an ex-member of Parliament. He said the Lord Mayor was very popular in Dublin, and would surely be re-elected.

"What about the disfavor into which the Lord Mayor was brought at the time of the cruiser Chicago's visit to Dublin?" was asked of one of his friends.

"Oh, that was merely the result of a misunderstanding, which was explained long ago," was the reply. "The Lord Mayor gave a dinner at the Mansion House to Commodore Erben and the officers of the American cruiser, and some members of the Common Council were angry at not being invited, so as to give the event a more formal and official stamp. They thought better of the matter afterward, and indorsed Mr. Shanks for re-election. He is a popular and progressive man, who has done much to promote industrial progress in Ireland. He is a Nationalist politically."

### Lost His Wife and His Lottery Prize.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 23.—Amilcare Astarita, the Italian interpreter of the Hudson County courts, has begun a suit in chancery to set aside a conveyance which he declares was given without consideration. In 1888 Astarita bought a lottery ticket with which he won a prize of $15,000. Shortly after, he married Jennie Shaffer, a blonde, who was known as the belle of Jackson Avenue. Astarita invested his $15,000 and $10,000 that he borrowed in six brick houses and a vacant lot, northeast corner of Jackson and Clinton Avenues. He also opened a wholesale Italian grocery in New-York, with a branch in Hoboken. He deeded the vacant lot to his mother-in-law, Mrs. De Witt Shaffer.

The Italian grocery did not thrive, and Astarita further mortgaged his real estate. He also transferred the corner house to his father-in-law. When the crash came Astarita was left penniless. To crown his misfortunes, his wife left him and went back to her parents.

The Chancellor will send the case to a master to take evidence.

Reduced Rates World's Fair.
Excursion and one-way tickets to Chicago, (one one route, return another;) Pacific coast; other points West and South. Berths secured, baggage checked. Waiting room for ladies. Write for information and rates. Lansing's Ticket Office, 397 Broadway.—Adv.

# BROOKLYN CLERGY UP IN ARMS

## AROUSED BY THE PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL PRIZE FIGHT.

**They Strongly Denounce It as an Outrage on Public Decency Without a Parallel—"Heathen, Brutal, Barbarous," Says Dr. Van Alstyne—Gov. Flower Must Interfere, Say Drs. Meredith and Behrends, and They Think He Will—The Times's Course Heartily Approved.**

Justice of the Peace Richard V. B. Newton of Kings County was a busy man yesterday, for he was engaged in the congenial task of arranging for an international prize fight between the notorious pugilists James J. Corbett and Charles Mitchell.

Having hurriedly disposed in the morning of some cases involving minor infractions of the peace at Coney Island, this shining ornament of the bench hastened to the Hoffman House café in quest of the English fistic champion, whom he was anxious to secure for an encounter prohibited by the laws of the State.

Finding Mitchell, they retired to a private room for consultation and conference. In the course of half an hour the Judge succeeded in persuading the Englishman that an international prize fight could be much more safely and lucratively carried on under the auspices of the Coney Island Athletic Club and the law officers of Kings County than at New-Orleans, Roby, or any other place in the United States.

Thereupon Mitchell signed the articles of agreement by which he and Corbett are obligated to meet early in December within the prize ring of the Coney Island Athletic Club, and fight until the question of the world's championship is settled. The sporting man of The Evening News yesterday announced the result as follows:

"At a late hour to-day Charley Mitchell signed an agreement to fight Champion James J. Corbett before the Coney Island Athletic Club. The battle will be on Dec. 18, if Corbett will agree to that date."

And The Evening Sun's sporting man clothed the tidings in these words:

"At 12:45 o'clock this afternoon Judge Newton of the Coney Island Athletic Club met Charley Mitchell, the English pugilist, in the barroom of the Hoffman House."

They talked for about half an hour. At the end of that time Newton left the crowd and informed the reporters that Mitchell had signed the articles of agreement for a fight at the Coney Island Club.

These quotations may furnish a suggestive text for some Brooklyn preachers to-day.

The sporting reporters know their business, and they bluntly speak of the "fight," not of any contest for points or scientific exhibition. Gladiatorial combats are no Sunday school entertainments nowadays any more than they were in the Roman arena.

Judge Newton is proud of his success in arranging for the prize fight, and is not abashed in the least at the singular position in which it places him, an official sworn to discourage and punish breaches of the peace.

The Judge is a person of medium height, wiry, slim, and addicted to garnishing his conversation with "sporty" phrases. At Coney Island he is understood to have studied law for an undefined period in somebody's office, but the record of his practice, except at one kind of bar, seems to have been lost or mislaid. Prior to the organization of the Coney Island Athletic Club he was interested in the ownership and backing of race horses.

Some persons have been unkind enough to aver that Judge Newton's decisions, if reported verbatim and read near the grave of Blackstone, would cause the bones of that jurist to rattle in their cerements.

The Rev. Dr. George Van Alstyne, pastor of the Sands Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, of which ex-Mayor Whitney is a member, as well as Mayor Boody's present secretary, Daniel Phillips, was outspoken yesterday against the proposed fight. Dr. Van Alstyne is well known as a fearless champion of law and order. Concerning the proposed international prize fight the doctor said, after reading what The New-York Times had to say about it:

"Is there anything more disgraceful, or that more fully sets at defiance every humane and Christian sentiment and feeling than a cold-blooded prize fight? If there is, I have not yet discovered it.

"And yet heathen, brutal, barbarous as such encounters are, they find both place and protection in Kings County, even one of her magistrates, so we hear, directly contributing, by means of his position, to the safety of these modern savages.

"Shame on our morals, our Christianity, our laws, our chosen guardians of the peace and well-being of society, that a prize fight should be tolerated anywhere in the Nation, much less that it should be countenanced within ten miles of Brooklyn, 'the City of Churches!'

"Is it not high time that we had a tremendous revolution in morals and in politics, such a revolution as would put all abettors of such vile performances under ban and render prize fights forever impossible in Christian America? We think so."

Dr. Van Alstyne will undoubtedly call attention to the flagrant violation of the law from his pulpit.

The Rev. S. A. Eliot of the First Unitarian Church of Brooklyn when called upon at the St. George Hotel, expressed great indignation on the subject. He said:

"I am glad to see that The New-York Times has the courage to attack this great evil and disgrace to our city. The attitude taken by The Times is an eminently proper one, and commends itself to me highly, because I believe it to be the only attitude that self-respecting and patriotic citizens can take.

"I thoroughly discountenance all such brutal pastimes as prize fights. It is strange that the officials who are permitting the exhibition do not realize that they are boldly defying public opinion, which is a very dangerous thing to do in the long run. I am as yet comparatively a stranger in Brooklyn, but my voice and influence are always with the upholding of law and order."

The Rev. R. R. Meredith, D. D., of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, said:

"This proposed international prize fight at Coney Island is an outrage without precedent, and should not be allowed. I believe that the Governor of Indiana set the pace for decency when he recently prevented a prize fight in that State. I believe further that in this case it is Gov. Roswell P. Flower's bounden duty to interfere and stop the fight between Corbett and Mitchell at Coney Island.

"I believe he will do it, too. I have been watching confidently for such action.

"If Gov. Flower fails in performing his duty here we have nothing further to expect, as the Kings County and Brooklyn officials will never prevent it.

"I often think that the people have lost their sense of moral indignation when they contemplate permitting such an unparalleled outrage to be perpetrated right before their eyes. When I heard of these things taking place in New-Orleans I did not think much of it, as I considered it only another evidence of the moral decay in Louisiana. But I never dreamed that the scoundrels would bring their brutal pastime right within the shadow of these two great cities.

"To allow this fight to take place would be an ineffaceable blot on the fame of Brooklyn and New-York. I do not believe, however, that it will be allowed.

"It must not be allowed. Gov. Flower must be awakened to his duty and given to understand that the people demand that he shall stop this outrageous and brutal exhibition.

"I am glad to see The New-York Times taking hold of this matter. I have great faith in its ability to break up the whole affair, and I hope it will not let up on those fellows at Coney Island until it has put the whole tribe of them to rout.

"Do you know," said Dr. Meredith, "that I heard some time ago that the older inhabitants at Coney Island are said to believe it will not be long before the sea will break through the beach and cut the place up into a number of small islands such as it was once long ago. I say, God hasten the day when the sea will come up and engulf the whole den of iniquity, for such Coney Island is."

Dr. Meredith added that some action should be taken at once to bring the matter of the coming prize fight before Gov. Flower and find out if he proposed to take a course like that taken by the Governor of Indiana.

"It is our only hope," said the doctor. "If the Governor does not act we need not look for help elsewhere."

The Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends of the Central Congregational Church was just as emphatic in his denunciation of the proposed international prize fight as was Dr. Meredith. He said:

"It is a most flagrant outrage and should not be permitted to occur in a civilized community. I have not examined into the matter as closely as I might have done, but I believe every legal effort should be put forth to stop the fight.

"I believe if the matter is called to the attention of Gov. Flower he will nip the whole affair in the bud. I sincerely hope that he will, and that he will do it quickly."

Dr. Behrends then expressed his satisfaction that The New-York Times had undertaken to show the alleged "scientific contest" up in its true light.

"I believe if The New-York Times pitches into these fellows the fight will be broken up," he said.

In addition to the opinions expressed by these clergymen, it is certain that in many of the pulpits of Brooklyn attention will be given to the subject and vigorous efforts made to arouse public sentiment.

New-York Central places the World's Fair within reach of all. Special trains, personally conducted, leave 9:20 A. M., Sept. 27, Oct. 3, 7, 12, 16, and 24. Only $20 round trip.—Adv.

### NEWS TO GOV. FLOWER.

**Had Not Heard About the Fight, but Expects the Law to be Observed.**

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Gov. Flower has been so busy of late with agricultural matters that he had not noticed that an international prize fight was being arranged between Corbett and Mitchell.

When the article in The New-York Times of to-day was brought to his notice, he expressed himself as emphatically opposed to prize fighting. When asked if he would interfere with the arrangements, he said that was something for the District Attorney and Sheriff of Kings County to attend to.

Those officials, he said, knew their duty and he expected them to perform it. As Governor he had endeavored to secure impartial enforcement of the laws, and that was what he would require in this case.

## MANY MILLS STARTING UP.

**Concerns Which Have Been Idle for Weeks to Resume Business.**

TAUNTON, Mass., Sept. 23.—The Elizabeth Poole Mills of this city will start up on Monday. There will be a reduction in wages, but the amount is not yet made public.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Sept. 23.—The Pemberton and Everett Mills will reopen Oct. 2 under a reduction of wages in both mills. The Everett Mills employ over 1,300 and the Pemberton over 700 operatives.

The agent of the Arlington Mill announces that the entire weaving department will be started up Monday next with such portions of the carding, spinning, and dyeing departments as are necessary. Portions of the two latter departments are now in operation.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The Cortland Wagon Company will start up its entire works Monday with a full force and on full time. About 500 hands are employed. The works have been idle about two months.

The Cortland Omnibus and Cab Company started half its force to work this morning, and will put on more men Monday. The company has been idle over two months.

## POLYGAMY DEAD IN UTAH.

**Recommendations Made in the Report of the Utah Commission.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The report of the Utah Commission received to-day by the Secretary of the Interior indicates that the affairs over which it has jurisdiction are in a satisfactory condition. The report reviews the history of reform in Utah and gives in outline the various steps first taken by Congress and then by the Mormons themselves to make polygamy odious. So far as the report shows, polygamous marriages in Utah are things of the past.

On the subject of mining the report says that, while it was the undoubted incentive that brought to Utah its non-Mormon population and helped to build her cities, all is now changed. The mines are closed, their output of gold and silver, of copper, of lead, and of iron is arrested, while as a consequence multitudes of laborers are left stranded in idleness and destitution. The condition of the mining region is, indeed, deplorable.

The commission recommends that an amendment to the Federal Constitution be adopted inhibiting polygamy and empowering Congress to prescribe the conditions of marriage and divorce and the manner and effect of authenticating each. The value of such an amendment as concerning the paramount feature of domestic life, says the report, would be inestimable. "It would," it says, "draw under the exclusive cognizance of one Legislature and one judiciary all questions affecting the conditions of marriage and divorce with the manner and effect of proving each."

The commission also recommends that the building, until recently occupied by the Industrial Christian Home Association of Utah, be utilized as offices for Government use. All of the offices except the Post Office and the courts could be accommodated, and, if necessary, room might be made for the Territorial Legislature.

### Case of Barratry at St. John's.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 23.—A case of barratry developed near here yesterday. The schooner Tiger, Goodwin, master, of and for Yarmouth N. S., went ashore at Trepassey last week under suspicious circumstances. It was thought the vessel was lost designedly, as there were no provisions or cargo aboard. No attempt was made to get her off.

The wreck was bought for $40. The purchaser pumped her out and found three auger holes in the bottom. He plugged these, making the schooner all right. The Captain and crew have gone to Nova Scotia. It is likely that they will be proceeded against there.

### A New White Star Freighter.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The new White Star freighter and live stock steel twin-screw steamer Cevic, 8,000 tons, was safely launched from the yards of Harland & Wolff, Belfast, to-day.

Only $17.00 to the World's Fair.
Through cars to Chicago via West Shore Railroad Monday, Sept. 25, 10 A. M. Similar excursions on Oct. 4, 10, 14, 19, and 23. See full particulars in time table under "Railroads."—Adv.

# A SPLIT IN ALBANY COUNTY

## THE HILL MEN MAY HOLD THEIR OWN PRIMARIES.

### Rumored that a Bolting Delegation Will Be Sent to Saratoga—The Regular Assembly District Conventions Named Delegates Yesterday and Were Harmonious—Senator Hill Made a Delegate from the Fourth District—Conventions in Various Other Places.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The Hill machine, it is said, will form a new County Democratic Committee next week, call primaries and conventions, and send a full contesting delegation from Albany County to the State Convention.

The regular Democratic District Conventions were held in Albany's four Assembly districts to-day, and were characterized by the utmost harmony. Three of them took place at noon and the other at night.

That of the First District was held at Washington Hall and lasted but ten minutes. Zebediah A. Dyer was Chairman, and the delegation to the State Convention was chosen as follows: Congressman Charles Tracey, Judge John W. Walsh, and Foreman Christopher Fleming, all of Albany; Alternates—Fred W. Conger, Berne; William J. Cox, Coeymans, and Z. A. Dyer, Bethlehem.

There was a slight contest in the Second District Convention over the delegation from the town of Knox. It was alleged that the primaries were called on too short notice, and consequently many were unable to go to the polls. The regular delegates were, however, allowed to retain their seats. Dr. Abram De Graff presided, and this delegation to Saratoga was selected: Ex-Sheriff James Rooney, Louis W. Pratt, Thomas S. Jones, all of Albany; Alternates—Cyrus M. Fredericks, Peter O. Stephens, and Thomas A. Beckett, all of Albany.

Philip Fitzsimmons, Receiver of Taxes, presided at the Third District Convention, which was held in General Committee headquarters this evening. The following delegates to Saratoga were chosen: Mayor James H. Manning, County Treasurer John Bowe, Edward J. Meegan; Alternates—Jacob H. Ten Eyck, Amasa J. Parker, all of Albany.

The Fourth District Convention was held at the Collins House, West Troy, Robert Pickett of West Troy presiding. There was not the least friction, and the following delegates to the State Convention were selected without opposition: Senator David B. Hill, Albany; John Riley, West Troy; John Larkin, Cohoes; Alternates—Edward Noxon, Albany; Patrick Grogan, West Troy; James B. McKee, Cohoes.

### TOMPKINS COUNTY STAMPEDED.

#### The Convention Was Dazed by the Boldness of Hill Methods.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The Democratic Convention for Tompkins County was held in this city to-day, and for the first time in the history of the county the people have had an illustration of Hill politics.

For the last ten days this city and the towns have been overrun by State officials, who left no means unemployed, either of effort or money, to obtain the designed result of sending an anti-Administration delegation to the State Convention, and electing a County Committee of the same leaning.

The convention was called by Civil Service Commissioner D. F. Van Vleet, Chairman of the County Committee, at such short notice that it partook largely of the order of the snap State Convention of last year.

Through the activity of emissaries from Albany and Auburn, State employes, every town in the county was visited and organized against the Administration. Heretofore no division on this line existed, and the Democratic voters were misled, not understanding the issue.

When the convention was organized, contestants were put on the roll and were allowed to vote for Couny Committeemen while the regularly-elected Cleveland delegates were defending their clear title before a packed Hill committee.

Precedent would have left the selection of the County Committee until the close of the convention but to carry out a bargain between two Hill factions the whole order of business was reversed. The real will of the Democratic electors of Tompkins County has not been expressed by this convention.

The Hill delegates elected to the Saratoga Convention are D. F. Van Vleet, Civil Service Commissioner, and James Boice, State Dairy Inspector, and Edward Meaney. The delegates to the Senatorial Convention are Walter McCormick, William F. George, J. P. Merrill, and Murray E. Poole. The convention adjourned to Saturday next, to make county nominations.

### BOLT IN YATES COUNTY.

#### The Bread-and-Butter Forces Held a Separate Convention.

PENN YAN, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Two Democratic County Conventions were held here to-day. From the outset the fight between the two factions has had Kilkenny characteristics. The Hill forces have been under the direction of Deputy Controller Huson and Chief Civil Service Reform Examiner Thomas Carmody. M. A. Leary was the commander of the Cleveland forces.

In the home caucus the State officials were worsted. Leary also secured a majority of the outside delegates, and several towns were contested.

The County Convention to-day resolved to seat the Leary delegates. Huson held an outside convention of his own and ground out State delegates, with himself at the head.

The regular convention nominated a full county ticket and chose the following State delegates: M. A. Leary, J. Elbridge, and Gano F. Lynn.

At the Republican County Convention held to-day A. Falge Robison was nominated for the Assembly and the following delegates were chosen: John S. Sheppard, R. A. Scoffield, John T. Andrews, second, and Allen Loomis.

The Senatorial delegates were instructed to support George P. Lord for Senator and George R. Cornwell for constitutional delegate.

### NO KICKING IN MONTGOMERY.

#### Cleveland Men in Full Control with Feeble Opposition.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The Democratic Convention at Fonda to-day was almost entirely made up of Cleveland men. John E. Ashe, son-in-law of ex-Superintendent of Public Works Shanahan, and a prominent candidate for Internal Revenue Collector of this district, was in the chair.

Contesting delegations appeared from the towns of Root and Florida. In each case the Cleveland men were admitted.

John E. Ashe of Fonda, John Noonan of Amsterdam, and Daniel S. Vanslyke of Fort Plain were elected delegates to the State Convention.

A new County Committee, composed throughout of Cleveland men, was chosen.

Delegates to the Senatorial Convention at Saratoga on Oct. 5 were also elected.

The State machine organization in this county is not only defeated, but is completely demoralized.

### THE "OLD GANG" ON TOP IN TIOGA.

#### Hill Forces Carried the Ticket by Means of Snap Caucuses.

OWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The Democrats of Tioga County held their convention here to-day. Only two Administration Democrats were elected to seats in the convention. The Hill men by fraud carried every election district in the county without exception.

The caucus was called in the larger towns in the several districts on different nights, and in other towns at different hours in the night, so that the Hill workers could be present at all of them and pack the caucuses. The Administration men lacked leadership and were disorganized, and thus suffered defeat.

The convention was controlled by Senator Hill's lieutenant, State Committeeman Patrick Maloney and by State Cattle Inspector Michael Quigley.

Resolutions were introduced and passed praising Senators Hill and Murphy and Gov. Flower. The delegates to the State Convention are all Hill men. They are Michael Quigley, Theodore R. Tuthill, and Martin Vanduzer, the latter a dummy for Patrick Maloney.

Charles H. Swift of Richford, who left the Republican Party because he could not get the Postmastership of the town three years ago, and two months ago left the anti-snappers because Mr. Cleveland did not appoint him Postmaster, was nominated for member of Assembly. Miss E. Jennie Steele was nominated for School Commissioner. The whole ticket was made up of Hill people.

The County Convention was captured by the Hill folks and Patrick Maloney was elected Chairman. David T. Easton, who figured in the New-York police court about a year ago, was Chairman of the convention, and said in his spech that he was glad to see that the "old gang" was still on top in the Democracy of Tioga County.

### SHEEHAN HAS A FIGHT ON HAND.

#### The Buffalo Home-Rule Democrats Will Put up a Ticket.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The home rule, or Cleveland, Democrats of Buffalo and Erie County to-day announced their programme. When it was seen that they did not contest the Sheehan caucuses, held to nominate delegates to the conventions which will send delegates to the State Convention, it was thought that they had abandoned the idea of making an open contest and would be content with voting against the Sheehan candidates.

There have been rumors for several days that an important step was soon to be taken, but no definite information could be obtained. Mr. Locke said that the plans of the organization would be made public in time, and that time came this morning. In answer to a question as to whether candidates were to be put in the field by the Home Rulers, Mr. Locke said:

"Yes," he said, "the Home Rule Democrats of Erie County will put independent candidates in the field. We shall nominate a candidate for Senator in Matt Endres's district, and a candidate in each of the Assembly districts. We shall nominate men in certain wards, probably, for Aldermen and Councilmen. Of course that will depend largely on future conditions.

"One thing is certain: if Dr. Coakley is renominated for Councilman we shall have a candidate against him. Be sure of that. We shall have no caucuses. Our candidates will be nominated by the filing of certificates with the County Clerk.

"And your ticket is to be an independent one, so far as any affiliation with the Republicans is concerned?"

"Yes, Sir, absolutely. It is to be an independent Democratic ticket, and let me say, with all possible emphasis, that it is very necessary for the Republicans to nominate their very best men."

George Bleistein of The Courier, Chairman of the Home-Rule Democracy, confirmed what Mr. Locke had said.

"We are getting ready," said he, "to put in nomination independent Democratic candidates wherever we deem it advisable. Of course, our action will depend largely on what is done at the other conventions."

"You will not make nominations until after the other nominations have been made?"

"Probably not. We shall nominate the best men in our party, and the Republicans should do the same thing. We shall work independently of the Republicans."

The principal fight will be made on Senator and Assemblymen. As things now look, it is doubtful if Mr. Sheehan can elect more than one Assemblyman. Last year he had six.

### HILL TRIUMPHED IN NIAGARA.

#### The Delegates and All the Nominations Given to His Friends.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The Democrats of Niagara County held their convention at Lockport this afternoon. There were 77 delegates in the convention, and of these 45 were Hill men. S. Wright McCullom brought a contesting delegation from the Second (Lockport) Ward, and his cause was championed in the convention by E. J. Taylor, backed by 32 delegates.

The committees on contesting delegations ignored all claims presented by Mr. McCullom and seated the Batten delegation.

W. Caryl Ely of Niagara Falls, District Attorney P. F. King of Lockport, and Chauncy Nichterman of Wheatfield were chosen delegates to the State Convention. These are all Hill men. The alternates chosen were John E. Riorden of Porter and Stephen Wakerman and William Sharpstein of Wilson. They are likewise Hill men.

Senatorial delegates chosen were L. P. Gordon, A. E. Hoyt, Rufus M. Powell, F. H. Pomery, C. W. Laskey, Eugene Murphy, Moses Einstein, Eugene Adams, William Phalen, and William Fritz.

T. M. McGrath of Lockport was nominated for Sheriff, J. L. Dawson of Lockport for County Treasurer, and the minor offices were given to Hill men also.

Elliott T. Ransom of Ransomville and James A. Geagen were candidates for Assembly nominations. Ransom won on the first ballot.

The resolutions indorsed Mr. Cleveland's Administration and the calling of the extra session of Congress; also Gov. Flower's State policy and the policy of New-York's "distinguished representatives in the Senate." It is probable that W. Caryl Ely of Niagara Falls will be selected as State Committeeman.

### CATTARAUGUS HAD TWO CONVENTIONS

#### The Administration Men Bolted the Hill Gathering.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The Cattaraugus County Democratic Convention was held at Salamanca to-day. The convention in St. John's Hall and put in nomination the following ticket: County Judge—M. B. Jewell of Olean; County Treasurer—Jonas K. Button of Franklinville; Member of Assembly—Charles Merrill of Randolph; Coroner—Dr. Baxter of Yorkshire; Justice of Sessions—C. A. O'Brien of Otto; Delegates to the State Convention—R. R. Crowley, Randolph; Thomas Dolan, Olean, and T. K. Dowd, Salamanca.

There were several contesting delegations at the convention, but the Hill men were seated. After participating in this convention as best they could, a number of the Cleveland men, headed by Hudson Ainsley, Postmaster of Salamanca, repaired to Gibson's Hall and proceeded to hold another convention.

Another full ticket was nominated, as follows: County Judge—James O. Spencer, Salamanca; County Treasurer—W. H. Bard, Gowanda; Member of Assembly—Frank E. Tyler, Portville; Coroner—Dr. D. B. McClure, Allegany; Justice of Sessions—C. A. O'Brien, Otto; Delegates to the State Convention—S. R. Gibson, Salamanca; S. S. Laing, Salamanca, and A. J. Morrison, South Valley.

There is no hope that either ticket will be elected, as the county is strongly Republican, but the fight is on who shall have control of the Democratic county organization.

#### Gen. Magee Will Not Run.

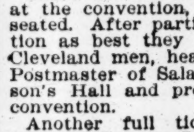
CORNING, N. Y., Sept. 23.—In an interview to-day Gen. George J. Magee stated positively that he would not be a candidate for State Senator this Fall on the Democratic ticket. He further stated that, if nominated and elected, he would not serve.

Gen. Magee said that his efforts had always been directed in an executive line, and that he preferred to devote his time to his duties as President of the Fall Brook Railway Company.

The delegates to the Senatorial Convention of the First District of Steuben have been instructed to vote for Gen. Magee in the convention.

#### Demarest a Rockland Delegate.

NYACK, N. Y., Sept. 23.—At the Rockland County Democratic Convention to-day Frank P. Demarest, Robert Weiderman, and George Blauvelt were elected delegates to the State Convention. Weiderman and Blauvelt are anti-snappers and Demarest is a Hillite.



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# HISSES FOR JUDGE MAYNARD

## TAMMANY MEN RESENTED THE MENTION OF HIS NAME.

### Charles A. Jackson Referred to His Possible Nomination at Saratoga, and Members of the General Committee of the Twenty-first Assembly District Showed Disapproval—Police Commissioner Martin Felt Annoyed and Rebuked Mr. Jackson.

The name of Judge Isaac H. Maynard was hissed at the meeting of the Tammany General Committee of the Twenty-first Assembly District, held Thursday night. After the hissing there were cries of "Shame!" "Shame!" It was a disputed question whether these cries were due to the mention of Mr. Maynard's name or to the fact that there had been hissing.

The meeting was called for the purpose of fixing the date for the district primary, and this business was very quickly finished. Charles F. Allen, who was presiding, called upon some of the prominent Tammany men who were present to speak on the political topics of the hour. The meeting was held in the Tammany headquarters at 104 West Forty-seventh Street, and the room was crowded.

Ex-President John H. V. Arnold of the Board of Aldermen and Adolph L. Sanger, President of the Board of Education, spoke on the silver question, and then Mr. Allen called upon Nelson Smith, the Chairman of the General Committee of Tammany Hall, for a speech upon the situation. Mr. Smith also discussed the silver question, and spoke for nearly half an hour.

Just as he was concluding his speech, Charles A. Jackson, who left the County Democracy only a few months ago, entered the hall. It was one of the few times that he has been seen at a meeting since he joined Tammany. As soon as Mr. Smith completed his speech Chairman Allen called upon Mr. Jackson, who only a year ago was the Chairman of the County Democracy Committee in this same Assembly district.

Mr. Jackson began by indorsing what Nelson Smith had said on the silver question and added some of his own views. Then he got down to the point that made all the trouble. He said that there had been some unfavorable allusions to one of the candidates whom it was proposed to nominate at Saratoga.

"I refer to Isaac H. Maynard. If he is nominated he should be loyally supported," said Mr. Jackson in eulogy of Mr. Maynard.

At this hisses were distinctly heard in the rear of the hall, followed by cries of "Shame!"

"Don't hiss the man who redeemed the State from the Republicans. Don't hiss the Moses who led us out of Egypt," shouted Mr. Jackson. He then went on to defend Judge Maynard and to say that what he had done was fully justified.

Then Mr. Jackson sat down. The meeting was in a nervous and disturbed state. Nelson Smith secured the floor and said:

"To those who hissed Judge Maynard's name I would suggest that they read his own statement of the case, which Judge Earl has declared to be enough to satisfy any reasonable man."

Then a voice from the rear of the hall answered back:

"Read the Bar Association's report."

This came from the same quarter as the hissing. Police Commissioner James J. Martin, the Tammany leader of the Twenty-first District, then rose and made a little speech. He was evidently annoyed that any mention should have been made of Judge Maynard's name at all. He thought Mr. Jackson a little indiscreet in his remarks.

"We have nothing to do here with what the State Convention may do," said Mr. Martin. "If Judge Maynard or any other good Democrat is nominated he will have our loyal support."

Mr. Martin then moved to adjourn, and the meeting disbanded. After it was over there was no end of discussion about the hissing incident. The Tammany men declared last night that the hissing had nothing whatever to do with the adjournment and that at the time Leader Martin made his motion the meeting had already been protracted longer than usual. Ex-Judge Nelson Smith said to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"The story about the hissing is very much exaggerated. As near as I could make out one man in the rear of the hall hissed and others hissed him for hissing. I could not tell who started the hissing."

When asked if he thought any members of the Bar Association had participated in the hissing Mr. Smith said very emphatically that he thought not.

### CAUGHT SELLING POOL TICKETS.

#### Weaver Did Business in the Street and Had a Detective for a Customer.

It has been known by the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station for some time that a man had been selling tickets on the races. He explained that, as it was impossible to run a poolroom, he and others had determined the betting public must not be left out in the cold. Therefore, bets were registered in hallways, in corners, or under lamp posts.

Detective Sullivan was detailed to do some out-door betting; and, by appointment, he met the poolroom man in front of the Vendome Hotel. He gave him $15 to place on Anna Bishop, at Gravesend, at 8 to 1. This was done at 2:05, and as the race started at 2 o'clock the man's acceptance of the money established the fact that he was a swindler.

Detective Sullivan took the corner poolroom to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station. The man gave his name as William Weaver, thirty-four years old, and said he was a clerk. It was nobody's concern, he said, where he lived. This morning, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, Weaver ill be called upon to plead to violating the poolroom law.

### FIGHTING FOR HIS LIBERTY.

#### Smith, the Self-Confessed Cronin Jury Briber, Trying to Avoid Sentence.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—F. W. Smith, the self-confessed Cronin jury briber and alleged conspirator to defraud insurance companies, made a stout fight for his liberty to-day in Judge Tuthill's court. State Attorney Kern had Smith arrested and asked the court to pass sentence on him in accordance with his plea of guilty of attempted jury bribing made before Judge Waterman in February, 1890.

Smith's attorneys claimed that Smith had been granted immunity by the State in consideration of his having testified for the people in the prosecution of the Cronin jury bribers. To sustain this point ex-State Attorney Longnecker was called as a witness. He, however, denied having promised immunity to Smith or any of the jury fixers who confessed and testified for the State.

Judge Tuthill finally decided to take the case under advisement, and gave Smith's attorneys until Tuesday to file briefs citing authorities to show why the prisoner should not be sentenced.

#### Sparta Athletic Club Outing.

FLUSHING, L. I., Sept. 23.—The first annual outing of the Sparta Athletic Club of New-York was held to-day at Donnelly's Boulevard Hotel, College Point, and was the scene of a large gathering of politicians, sporting and business men. The members and invited guests numbered 800. They were under the marshalship of President Jeremiah A. Mahoney. They came on the steamer Chancellor.

While waiting for the clambake, the members held their field events, starting with a baseball match between the sporting fraternity and the politicians. There was also running, jumping, football, swimming, boxing, and wrestling for gold and silver medals.

Among those present were Pugilists Charley Mitchell and Jack McAuliffe, Excise Commissioner Murphy, Leaders Delmore, Featherson, Dooling, Dunn, T. D. Sullivan, and Fitzpatrick, Coroner Shea, Judges Ryan, Welde, McKean, Martin, McMahon, and Burke; Thomas Brady, Superintendent of the Building Department Jacob Seabold, Street Commissioner Andrews, Judges Van Wyck and McGoldrick, Assemblyman Wolff, Police Captains Reilly and Delaney, Senator Roesch, and ex-County Clerk Keenan.

#### Reception and Dinner to T. J. Cummins.

Thomas J. Cummins, well known for thirty years as a newspaper man, will be entertained at dinner at the Hotel Savoy to-morrow night by his friends. A reception will also be held Mr. Cummins has just returned from a long European business trip in connection with his International and National Bureaus of News Correspondence.

He will go to Washington, Albany, and other cities soon on business. Until his departure he will live at his Summer home, Ocean Villa, Bath Beach, L. I.

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As LONG CREDIT given as is consistent with the selling of GOOD GOODS at LOW PRICES and WITHOUT INTEREST charge. Extension of time in cases of sickness or inability to earn money.

### THE LAST OF THE VENDETTA.

#### An Italian Murder in New-Orleans Which Is Not Without Good Results.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 23.—An Italian murder which occurred two nights ago attracted very little attention at the time, but it has since developed into one of the most important crimes that has taken place here for years. There are half a dozen Italian societies in the city, and they had all been invited to send delegates to a meeting for the purpose of arranging to celebrate Columbus Day in October.

At one of the first meetings Gastano Matranga was elected Grand Marshal of the affair. Several of the societies representing the better element claimed that they were willing to advance the project for Italian unity, which had long been mooted here, and make the celebration specially noteworthy, but they protested against Matranga's election and moved the election of some more prominent and representative Italian citizen to the position.

The man whom they favored was Luigi Poletti, a patriot, an orator, and a writer of ability, and the correspondent of a number of Italian journals in New-York and his own country. The Matranga faction refused to yield and threatened trouble, and as soon as the motion was renewed on Thursday night one of the Matranga men assaulted the speaker, and then both sides drew up in battle array and pistols, knives, and chairs were brought into play for a general row. Poletti was killed and Domineck Vallatota was shot in the throat and will also die. The others scattered, leaving the dead and the dying and a number of weapons in the deserted hall to the care of the police.

Some of Poletti's friends claimed that Vallatota fired the fatal shot and they also say that the latter and several others were not delegates and were introduced into the meeting by the Matranga faction for the sole purpose of starting a row. Heretofore, although the two elements were wide apart, the vendetta has been held sacred from the interference of the courts. This time the two elements will prosecute after the American fashion, and, with the shattering of the hope of local Italian unity, the vendetta and its mystery will disappear.

### THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—8 P. M.—Forecast for Sunday:

For *New-England*, generally fair, preceded to-night or Sunday morning by showers in Maine and the northern portions of Vermont and New-Hampshire; slightly cooler in Vermont, winds becoming west.

For *EASTERN NEW-YORK*, generally fair, winds becoming west.

For the *District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland*, and *Virginia*, generally fair, slightly cooler in the District of Columbia and Virginia, west winds.

For *North Carolina* and *South Carolina*, fair, slightly cooler in the interior, variable winds. For *Georgia* and *Alabama*, generally fair, variable winds. For *Eastern* and *Western Florida*, fair, cooler in the vicinity of Jacksonville, variable winds. For *Mississippi*, generally fair, slightly cooler in the vicinity of Vicksburg, northeast winds.

For *West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, North New-York*, and *Ohio*, generally fair, northwest winds.

For *Indiana* and *Illinois*, fair, variable winds. For *Lower Michigan* and *Wisconsin*, fair, slightly warmer in Northwest Wisconsin, winds becoming south. For *Louisiana* and *Eastern Texas*, fair, slightly cooler in the interior, east winds. For *Arkansas* and *Indian Territory*, showers to-night and Sunday morning, east winds. For *Oklahoma*, generally fair, east winds. For *Tennessee* and *Kentucky*, fair Sunday, variable winds.

A ridge of high pressure extends from the North Pacific coast to Florida, and will dominate the weather in all regions except the southwest.

Rain has fallen in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, the lake regions, and the Middle Atlantic States. The temperature has risen in the extreme northwest and northeast, has remained stationary in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and has generally fallen elsewhere.

The following heavy rainfalls (in inches) were reported: Tennessee, Bolivar, 1.50; Covington, 1.90.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the same date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

| | 1892. | 1893. | | 1892. | 1893. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 68° | 60° | 3:30 P. M. | 75° | 66° |
| 6 A. M. | 67° | 58° | 6 P. M. | 72° | 60° |
| 9 A. M. | 69° | 60° | 9 P. M. | 71° | 58° |
| 12 M. | 73° | 67° | 12 P. M. | 70° | 53° |

Average temperature yesterday.......59⅞°
Average for same date last year.......70⅝°
Average for same date last fifteen years.......63°

#### Anarchists Captured in Vienna.

VIENNA, Sept. 23.—Fourteen Anarchists were arrested here to-day. Many bombs were found bidden at their place of meeting and in their rooms. It is supposed that they intended to terrify the city with simultaneous explosions at several points.

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Beauty.—The artistic possibilities of Furniture are shown in our designs; the decorations are always in good taste; the finish is superior.

Durability.—The finest material is used in the construction of our Furniture; the workmanship is of the best.

Price.—Since we are manufacturers, we are able to put our prices unusually low. Furniture as beautiful and as durable—high-priced Furniture—may be had elsewhere. Our great point is that we sell the finest Furniture at MODERATE prices.

BUY OF THE MAKER,

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

104, 106, and 108 West 14th St.

### NAT GOODWIN'S MASCOT.

#### It Is Laid up with Two Broken Legs, but the Comedian Is Happy.

New-York has not been kind to one member of Nat Goodwin's company, and his part in "In Mizzoura" has been played by understudy ever since the piece was produced here. "Spot," the little Spitz dog, which originally appeared in Chicago, has been under the weather ever since his arrival here, and, singularly enough, the words and "business" of the play in which he figures exactly describes the misfortunes which have overtaken him.

"Spot" appears in "In Mizzoura" suffering, apparently, from a broken leg. Mr. Goodwin brings him on the stage, explains that he had taken him to "Dr. Clark," who turned him away with the remark that he was "not a dog doctor," and then proceeds to doctor the little fellow himself. The dog left Chicago with the company all right, but on his arrival at Jersey City he jumped from the car, missed his footing, and broke one of his legs. He was taken to a doctor here, who did not, like the doctor of the play, refuse to treat him, who set the broken limb and made the poor brute as comfortable as possible. The leg finally became sufficiently strong to enable Spot to hobble about, and he was doing nicely, until one day last week he met with another accident. While limping about in the engine room of the Fifth Avenue Theatre a heavy weight fell on him and broke another leg. The doctor was again called in, and now poor Spot is nursing two disabled paws.

Nobody about the theatre knew the name of the doctor until yesterday, when his bill was presented to Manager George Appleton. It was then discovered that Spot had been treated by a "Dr. Clark," the name being the same as that of the doctor in the play, who refuses to attend the dog. Mr Goodwin, like most actors, has a tinge of superstition in his nature, and these coincidences have caused him to regard Spot as something in the nature of a mascot. The dog will remain an attachment of the company so long as he lives, even if he persists in breaking all four of his legs weekly, and the comedian will cheerfully pay the doctor's and nurses' bills.

### A REPUTED PIRATE RETURNS.

#### Capt. McLean and the Alexander and Their Unsuccessful Catch.

Six weeks ago telegraphic announcement was made that a United States war ship had been attacked and disabled by the sealing steamer Alexander, and the world next morning was talking about the extraordinary event.

But it was not an event.

It was a lie.

Still everybody here remembered the story, and yesterday afternoon, says The San Francisco Call, when the Alexander steamed into the bay the entire water front recognized her instantly by her tall masts and yellow smokestack and began to chatter about the famous episode that had not taken place.

She was in command of that blue-eyed, mild-voiced, peacefully-disposed, thoroughly-companionable skipper, Capt. Alexander McLean, whom an enterprising but very untruthful Port Townsend correspondent, aided and abetted by a part of the San Francisco press, had transformed into a modern Capt. Kidd.

The Alexander, which is sixteen days from Copper Island, brought in the same crew of fifty-two men that she left here with Jan 11, also 268 skins and no news of startling interest.

From a financial point of view the venture of hunting seals with a large steam craft has not proved a success. Her catch to July 1, as previously reported, was 3,221 skins. Since then the catch was 268, a total of 3,289, which is only a little better than the more fortunate and less expensive schooners.

It is understood that the cost of fitting out the Alexander and the outlay for the voyage was over $30,000. Within ten minutes from the time she landed half a dozen partners in the enterprise came to the wharf and made no secret of their disappointment at the result since July 4, when the steamer left Hakodate.

### CHARITY FOR HOMELESS WOMEN.

#### Need of a Place Where They Can Work for Their Food and Shelter.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

We women fail to see that our position and assertion regarding the need of a labor home for homeless and destitute women is in any way altered by the statements of Mr. Hebberd, Superintendent of the Charity Organization Society, in The New-York Times on Friday last. What is more, we speak from a basis of facts, though we are said to be criticising without information.

That "men are the larger and more needy class to be attended to first," by supplying a way for them to work to pay for what supports life, is a view of the situation of the "unemployed" which we are not prepared to accept. Allowing the statement to be true that there are "far more destitute men than women," how is the condition of the homeless, destitute woman affected by the fact? That it is "far easier for women than men to get work in city or country," (the world over, in short!) figures only can bring us to allow.

That "there are many places in our city for women to be sheltered" we must deny, from repeated practical tests. The few we have are entirely inadequate to the needs. "Sorry we are full" is the almost invariable reply returned when the Winter suffering is upon us and a girl or woman is to be protected while we are seeking work for her. The Temporary Home on Second Avenue, which has long been our chief aid in this emergency, is not large, and bed and lodging there costs from 15 to 20 cents. No small fund will long care for many women at this rate; this we long ago proved to our sorrow.

And where is food? But another lodging house, where men are supplied with labor by which to pay for lodging, bath, and food, is again provided by the Charity Organization Society!

There are several other places than those named by Mr. Hebberd where men can be lodged, one or two connected with our well-known church mission houses. Why another "home for women to have their children cared for" is just now a necessity in our city, with our many blessed day nurseries and child hospitals, some of us question. But we cannot have too many of them, and by the time it is completed doubtless a little army will be waiting to enter its doors.

But while all good work goes on in our city, one which appeals to us most emphatically seems overlooked—a place to be provided to send girls and women where they cannot idle if they would, but must bestir themselves and forget to be discouraged in working to be fed and sheltered.

A WOMAN.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1893.

### SHOT WHILE PLAYING DICE.

#### Thomas Jordan Charged with Wounding a Fellow-Workman on the Palisades.

Detectives from the Mercer Street Police Station saw a crowd of negroes engaged last night in angry talk at Bleecker and Thompson Streets, and on inquiry they learned that Henry Wootson had been accusing Thomas Jordan of having shot a man at Shady Side, N. J., yesterday morning. Jordan was arrested.

At the police station Wootson said he and Jordan have been employed in the tunnel work at Shady Side, on the Palisades, for the Pennsylvania Railroad. After the night force stopped work yesterday morning, they and others engaged in a gambling game with dice. While the game was going on there was a quarrel, and Jordan shot Royal Mitchell in the stomach, inflicting a dangerous wound.

Jordan then fled to this city. Wootson followed him, intending to cause his arrest, and found him at Bleecker and Thompson Streets. Wootson said Jordan always carried a revolver and razor, and that some time ago he had killed a policeman at Niagara Falls.

Jordan said Wootson's story was false, but he was locked up pending an investigation.

#### German Press Club Anniversary.

The eighth anniversary of the German Press Club was celebrated last night at the Lexington Opera House with a dinner, speechmaking, and music.

President Otto Hubach gave a review of the progress of the club, and speeches were also made by Felix Trust, the first President of the club; Carl Houser, Immigration Commissioner Senner, Herrmann Alexander, and others.

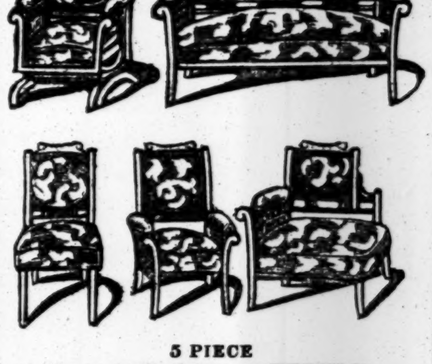
Among the many friends of the club present were Herman Ridder, D. A. Jacobi, Police Commissioner MacLean, A. Schwarz, Richard Katzenmayer, and G. Thomann.

#### Latest Foreign Shipping.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—General Transatlantic Line SS La Gascogne, Capt. Santelli, from New-York Sept. 16 for Havre, passed the Lizard at 2:50 A. M. to-day.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate For Impaired Vitality and weakened energy is wonderfully successful.

BARGAINS DURING THIS MONTH.



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Chamber Suits, $12.50 to $40. IN ALL WOODS. UNSURPASSED FOR FINISH AND DURABILITY.

Folding Beds, $7.50 to $50.00.

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To buy a good thing in furniture you must go to the right place. Inferior goods are dear at any price. Fair dealing is what honest people ask. Every dollar spent at our establishment you are sure to get full value for. Every article bought of us carries a five years' guarantee. Our showrooms are large and well lighted, and, being located in the midst of the retail dry goods district, where competition is so great, you can depend upon it that our prices are the very lowest for reliable goods.

NOTE.—We do not give away a piece of inferior furniture and charge three prices for our own goods, as other houses do. Every article is marked at the lowest cash price.

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Southwest Corner of 6th Av. and 17th St.

### NEW-YORK CENTRAL.

#### Some Additional Figures from the Latest Annual Report.

The detailed report of the Board of Directors of the New-York Central Railroad has just been issued. An abstract of the report was printed in The Times several weeks ago. Following is an interesting comparative analysis of earnings and expenses for the year:

| EARNINGS. | 1892. | 1893. |
|---|---|---|
| Freight | $26,554,722.26 | $27,059,984.27 |
| Miscellaneous | 312,221.85 | 312,086.35 |
| Total freight earnings | $26,866,944.11 | $27,372,070.62 |
| Passengers | $12,961,374.50 | $13,648,860.25 |
| Extra baggage | 101,799.24 | 110,141.43 |
| Miscellaneous | 242,509.34 | 288,570.18 |
| Total passenger earnings | $13,305,683.08 | $14,047,571.86 |
| EXPENSES. | 1892. | 1893. |
| For transportation of freight | $20,652,389.63 | $20,509,317.62 |
| For transportation of passengers | 10,486,723.76 | 11,782,559.27 |

The total number of miles now operated by the New-York Central is 2,096.

The detailed statement of the capital stock and the funded debt is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of shares authorized | 1,000,000 |
| Number of shares issued | 894,283 |
| Par value per share | $100 |
| Total par value authorized | $100,000,000 |
| Total amount issued and outstanding | $89,428,300 |
| Dividend for the year | 5 per cent. |

The cost of road and equipment is stated at $156,989,927.

#### Jacksonville Southeastern Indignant

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—A vehement and highly sensational protest has been made by the Jacksonville Southeastern Road against the boycott now in force against it by the Western Passenger Association lines. In this protest, which is addressed to its connections in the association, the Jacksonville Southeastern accuses Chairman Caldwell of having personal malice against it, and charges that the malice is inspired by outside matters not pertaining in any way to the case in question. It presents a complete resumé of the alleged charges against it on the strength of which the boycott order was issued.

Beginning with the cut of the rates from Jacksonville to Chicago and return from $7.20 to $3, made July 5 last, and taking up other alleged cases of demoralization, it attempts to prove that in any cuts it made it was trying to protect its business against secret cuts made by its competitors, the Wabash and the Alton, which were in every case, it charges, the first to make cuts. It accuses the Chairman of the Western Passenger Association—the Alton, the Wabash, and the Santa Fé—with having formed a conspiracy to destroy its business, and it appeals to its friendly connections within the association to know if they are going to lend themselves to complete the conspiracy on account of matters in which they are not in any way concerned.

#### The Concession to the Pennsylvania.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Considerable commotion was created here to-day among the representatives of the Eastern differential lines by the receipt of advices from New-York that Commissioner Goddard of the Trunk Line Association had authorized the Pennsylvania Road to make round-trip rate of $18 in certain classes of coaches for coach excursions from New-York to Chicago. The differential lines regard the step as an infringement of their rights, and mutterings of threats were heard that to maintain their rights they would reduce the rate so as to preserve the old differences. If they do not do so, it will be because they have as much business as they can attend to. They fear, though, that if the Pennsylvania be allowed to take this step now without some protest on their part, a precedent may be created which in other times, when business is not so heavy or when some special temporary business is to be moved, will be used to deprive them of their differentials altogether.

The Pennsylvania could take no step more likely to create demoralization in west-bound rates than to start these eighteen-dollar round-trip excursions. If the differential roads do not meet the rates openly, it is certain they will find some way of preserving the old relative standing between themselves and the other lines.

#### The Trouble on the Big Four.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 23.—The delay in counting the votes of the federated employes of the Big Four system on the question of a strike is explained by Grand Master Sargent of the firemen, who returned to-day from Cincinnati, where he adjusted some questions on the Cincinnati Southern. He disclaimed any knowledge concerning the progress of the vote.

The method of a vote, he explained, was for the different lodges to meet in their respective rooms and vote on the question. Those members not present are given an opportunity of voting on the outside, and that is what is causing the delay in closing the vote. It was a most important question, and there was a disposition to weigh the matter carefully in all its bearings.

Mr. Sargent's presence is urgently requested at Denver, where the Denver and Rio Grande Road is also trying to enforce a cut in wages and where the employes appear determined to resist it. He was detained, he said, by the Big Four trouble, but he expects the vote to be canvassed and made public early next week.

#### A Ticket Broker Makes a Test Case.

HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 23.—X. H. Mercer, the ticket scalper charged under the new Texas law with the crime of having unlawfully sold a railroad ticket, had a hearing yesterday and was bound over to the Criminal Court in $500 bonds. He then sued out a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Brashear of the Civil District Court, setting forth that the anti-scalper law was unconstitutional and repugnant to the republican institutions of free government. Judge Brashear granted the writ and set Sept. 30 for the final hearing. Backed by the Ticket Brokers' Association of America, Mercer will make a test case, and the outcome will be watched with interest by the railroads and traveling public.

#### Richmond and Danville's New Service.

The Richmond and Danville Railroad has made an addition to its service between New-York and New-Orleans which the managers think will be of immeasurable advantage to merchants, the mails, and passenger travel.

Beginning this morning, a fast mail train has been put on, leaving New-York at 4 A. M. each day, Sundays included, reaching Washington at 11:01 A. M., Montgomery, Ala., at 5:25 next morning, and New-Orleans at 9:25 P. M. This is a saving in mail time of twenty-four hours, and is a new evidence of progressive action in the management of this popular road.

#### British Mexican Railway.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 23.—Work on the British Mexican Railway from Jimenez station on the Mexican Central Railway to Mining Camp, Sierra Mojada, has been temporarily suspended. The line is owned by Coats & Co., the thread manufacturers, who are the chief stockholders. It is to be 250 kilometers in length, and 60 kilometers have been built. While steel rails valued at $200,000 are on hand, the capitalists have been delayed by the crisis in the United States.

#### The Erie's World's Fair Excursions.

Since the inauguration of the half-rate excursions from New-York to Chicago, the Erie people say they have carried more than double the number of people carried by any other line.

This, they think, is not surprising, when the extra cars and attention paid by them to these excursions is taken into consideration. They claim that no other road has furnished such equipment or taken such excellent care of its patrons.

The Erie is the only line equipped with the block safety signal the entire distance from New-York to Chicago.

#### Railroad Notes and Personals.

—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad will be held in New-Haven on the 18th of next month.

#### Arrested for Insulting Women.

Three men were arrested in Sixth Avenue last night for insulting young women. They gave their names and addresses as follows: Glen B. Harris, forty-eight years old, of 2,135 Seventh Avenue, Secretary of the Pneumatic Tool Company of 67 Hudson Street; James N. Towle, thirty-two years old, of the Metropolitan Hotel, and George H. Williams, fifty-seven years old, of the Adams House, Little Twelfth Street, both salesmen for the same concern.

The men, who had been drinking it is said, were standing in a hallway near Eighteenth Street when two young saleswomen employed at Altman's passed on their way home. Two of them spoke to the young women, who promptly resented their conduct. Then the men made matters worse by using unbecoming language. The women hastened on until they met a policeman, and to him they told their story. The policeman watched the men until he saw more ill conduct on their part. He ordered them to move on, but they refused.

The men were then arrested and taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station. Late in the evening Williams was released on bail.

#### Directum Trots in 2:06 3-4.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 23.—Twenty-five thousand people assembled at the St. Joseph track to-day to see Directum attempt to lower the world's record of 2:06¼. The track was heavy and a strong wind interfered.

When Kelly nodded for the word the great horse shot to the quarter in 0:32¼. Then Kelly let out a peg and he flashed past the half in 1:03. An encouraging push sent him flying past the three-quarter flag in 1:35, and then the struggle down the muddy home stretch came. The flier covered the distance with remarkable rapidity, and crossed the wire in 2:06¾, the crowd cheering him to the echo. Kelly says there is no doubt that had the track been in good shape the 2:05 mark would have been reached.

Flying Jib made another effort against the world's pacing record of 2:04, but, owing to the heavy track, 2:08 was the best he could do.

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies —OR— Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of W. BAKER & CO.'S BreakfastCocoa which is absolutely pure and soluble. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED. Sold by Grocers everywhere. W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

London Stuffs and Wall Papers. Joseph P. McHugh & Co. have added to their season's collection of the New French and English papers a carefully-chosen representation of the Art Fabrics and Wall Papers of Liberty & Co. of London. These are shown in the Wall Paper Department and offered at popular prices. 3 & 5 West 42d St.—at 5th Av. Wall Papers—Carriage free to all parts of the United States.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX." BEECHAM'S PILLS COVERED WITH A TASTELESS AND SOLUBLE COATING. A WONDERFUL MEDICINE FOR *Indigestion, Want of Appetite, Fullness after Meals, Vomitings, Sickness of the Stomach, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Lowness of Spirits, and All Nervous Affections.* To cure these complaints we must remove the cause. The principal cause is generally to be found in the stomach and liver; put these two organs right and all will be well. From two to four Pills twice a day for a short time will remove the evil, and restore the sufferer to sound and lasting health. Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box. New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

# EARL OF DUNRAVEN IN TOWN

## HE VISITED THE VALKYRIE AS SOON AS HE LANDED.

### The Valkyrie Will Be Docked on Tuesday and Have Her First Sail in These Waters on Thursday—Lord Dunraven Sure of Having a Good Race, but Not Sanguine of Success—The Valkyrie Getting Shipshape—Greatly Admired by All as She Lay at Anchor Off Bay Ridge.

Lord Dunraven arrived in port less than twenty-four hours after his yacht, the Valkyrie. The Campania came up to Quarantine at 4 o'clock, but it was not until 6:30 o'clock that Dr. Jenkins and his staff of assistants boarded the steamer. Mr. H. Maitland Kersey, who has acted as Lord Dunraven's representative in this country, followed Dr. Jenkins on the steamer, and at once greeted the Earl, who was early on deck.

Earl Dunraven and Mr. Kersey talked together while the Campania remained in quarantine, and as she proceeded up the bay they leaned over the starboard rail and had a look at the Valkyrie at anchor off Bay Ridge. The Campania blew a shrill salute on her steam siren as she passed the Valkyrie. Capt. Cranfield, on the yacht, had the British naval ensign run up at the masthead and dipped in acknowledgment of the salute, and the sailors on the yacht lined up and gave three rousing cheers and waved their blue and yellow striped tocques in the air as a greeting to the Earl.

At the dock of the Cunard Steamship Company Mr. George W. Watson and Mr. T. H. Ratsey were waiting to meet the Earl. It was a remarkable fact that although Lord Dunraven has brought his yacht over to race against a yacht owned by the New-York Yacht Club for a cup in possession of the club, no member of the club was present to greet the Earl and his party, and as far as could be learned no member of the club called on Lord Dunraven at the Hotel Waldorf. This oversight caused considerable unfavorable comment, particularly so as it was remembered that Lord Dunraven was the first to board the Navahoe and welcome Mr. Carroll when the American yacht came to anchor off Cowes early in the Summer.

The Earl's party was composed of Countess of Dunraven, her daughters, the Ladies Wyndham-Quin, the Marquis of Ormonde, Lord Wolverton, the Hon. Hercules Robert Langrishe, the Hon. Arthur Paget, and Mr. Charles Kerr. As soon as they landed all except the Earl drove to the Waldorf. Lord Dunraven, Mr. Kersey, Mr. Watson, and Mr. Ratsey boarded the tug Pulver and went to Bay Ridge to inspect the Valkyrie. When they drew near the yacht a small boat was lowered and the Earl and his party were rowed to the Valkyrie. Lord Dunraven was first to climb aboard, and as he did so Capt. Cranfield and his crew lined up to receive him.

A salute was fired from the flagship Water Witch, and the Atlantic Club burgee was lowered from the flagstaff in front of the clubhouse and the British naval ensign run up in its place. Superintendent Innken had a salute fired from the shore. The salutes were acknowledged on the Valkyrie.

The ensigns flown on the yacht have hardly been understood by those who have seen them. On Friday she flew a blue ensign, with a red jack in the upper left-hand corner. This is the British Naval Reserve ensign. All yachts belonging to the Royal Yacht Club are allowed to use this ensign. The white flag, with the red jack and red cross of St. George, is the British naval ensign. It was seen on the British men-of-war during the Columbian naval parade. Only war vessels and yachts of the Royal Yacht Squadron can fly this ensign. The burgee of the Royal Yacht Squadron is a white triangular flag, with a red cross and a crown at the intersection of the cross.

After making a careful inspection of the yacht Lord Dunraven and his friends went back to the city on the tug Pulver. Later in the day he was seen at the Waldorf by a reporter for The Times. He was smoking a cigarette, and appeared to be fatigued after the day's exertions.

Lord Dunraven is apparently fifty years of age. His complexion is deeply bronzed and his mustache, which is thin but long, is almost white. His gray hair is thin, too. He is about medium height and build. Yesterday afternoon he wore a suit of gray Scotch goods that seemed to fall loosely about his spare figure.

"There is very little to say," he remarked to the reporter for The Times. "I am satisfied that the Valkyrie is in good condition. She will be dry docked on Tuesday. By Thursday I hope to take a trial spin, and I expect that all will be in readiness on the date set for the race. My brother-in-law, Mr. Kerr, will represent me on the Vigilant. It would be idle at this time to attempt to make any comparison between the two boats. I do not know what members of my party will be on the Valkyrie during the races, but some of them will go.

"Of course I hope to win, but I am not so foolish as to be certain of doing so."

Lord Dunraven expressed surprise at the interest taken in yachting here and could not understand why so much space was devoted to the sport in the daily papers.

"In England,' he said, "the general public does not care whether the Valkyrie or Vigilant wins. It is only yachtsmen who are interested in the race, but it seems that people here who were never on board a yacht are getting excited."

He thought the Navahoe had done very well in English waters and said she was well handled, in spite of the criticisms that have been made to the contrary.

Lord Dunraven added that he had not disputed any of the decisions in the Valkyrie-Meteor races on the other side, as had been alleged. He has accepted the invitation of Commodore Smith to attend a dinner at Delmonico's on Oct. 2.

To settle two much-disputed points, he said that his name was pronounced as if spelled "D-u-n-r-a-y-v-e-n," with the accent on the second syllable. The name of his yacht, he said, was pronounced as if spelled "V-a-l-k-e-y-e-r-e-e," with the accent on the "ky."

The Dunraven party were assigned to the rooms which had been occupied by the Duke of Veragua.

The Marquis of Ormonde and the Hon. Arthur Paget are guests of Mrs. Paran Stevens. Lord Dunraven and his family rested in the hotel last night.

Secretary J. V. S. Oddie of the New-York Yacht Club has written to Earl Dunraven extending the privileges of the clubhouse to the Earl and his friends while here, and the Knickerbocker Club has made them honorary members during their stay in the city.

The Earl of Dunraven is fifty-two years old and an enthusiast at all kinds of sport, as well as a politician of marked ability. He served as Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, was a Lieutenant in the First Life Guards, and was Aide de Camp to the Earl of Kimberley while he was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Earl's wife, the Countess of Dunraven, is the daughter of Lord Charles Lennox Kerr, who, as an officer of Royal Highlanders, won considerable distinction.

Lord Wolverton was better known under the plain name of Frederick Glyn before he came into his title in 1888. He is a member of the firm of Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

The Marquis of Ormonde is Honorary Colonel of the Royal Irish Regiment and the Royal Kent Mounted Rifles. He is almost as enthusiastic a yachtsman as Lord Dunraven, being Vice Commander of the Royal Yacht Club and owner of the yacht Mirage. He succeeded to his title in 1854, when he was only ten years old, and received his education at Harrow. In 1876 he married Lady Elizabeth Harriet Grosvenor, daughter of the first Duke of Westminster, and has two daughters, Lady Beatrice, seventeen years old, and Lady Constance, fourteen years old.

The Hon. Arthur Paget is well known here socially on account of his marriage to Miss May Stevens, daughter of Mrs. Paran Stevens. The Hon. Arthur served with considerable distinction in the Ashantee war and in Egypt, and at present he is Lieutenant Colonel in the Scots Guards. His grandfather was made Knight of the Garter and Marquis of Anglesey after the battle of Waterloo for his magnificent service. His father was Lord Alfred Paget, and his uncle is British Ambassador to Vienna.

The Hon. Hercules Robert Langrishe is twenty-six years old, a distinguished officer in the British Army, and is the son of Sir James Langrishe, fourth baronet. He is a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron, a devotee of the turf, and master of the hounds in Ireland. His family seat is Knocktopher Abbey, Kilkenny County, and he is likely soon to succeed to the baronetcy.

On the Valkyrie the crew worked like beavers all day long. The topmast was set on end early in the day and the bowsprit put outward, so that she begins to look more like a yacht. Men were set to work scraping the mast and cleaning the rigging. The way the crew worked called forth general admiration. The men who came over on the Paris joined their mates early in the morning. They numbered twelve in all, and included Charles and G. Cranfield, nephews of the Captain; W. Cheek, G. Glozier, Thomas Hood, Robert Leavett, Edward Rober, F. Smith, T. Seward, F. Brown, Harry Dyer, and W. Theobald. All told, there are now thirty-six men in the crew of the yacht, and, with her skipper, Mr. Watson, Mr. Ratsey, Lord Dunraven, and his friends, there will be about forty-five on board during the races.

The boatmen in the neighborhood of Bay Ridge did a good business all day yesterday taking sightseers out to see the Englishman, and the Valkyrie was constantly surrounded by a flotilla of small boats. The yacht was generally admired by all, and particularly by yachtsmen. Measurer Hyslop of the New-York Yacht Club was there. He says the yacht will be measured in the Erie Basin. Vice Commodore Sanford, Rear Commodore A. P. Ketchum, Designer H. J. Gielow, Mr. J. Frederick Ackerman, Col. David Austen, and several other well-known yachtsmen had a glance at the boat and thought her a beauty.

During the afternoon the crutch for the boom was taken to Wintringham's to be widened. It is not large enough for the new boom.

While things are being rushed along on the Valkyrie those on the Vigilant are by no means idle. The yacht went out for a sail on the Sound yesterday to try the new staysail made for her by Sawyer of Bay Ridge. She has a new hollow boom larger than her other two, which it is hoped will be a success, and a new Oregon pine gaff 60 feet long. The Vigilant will be hauled out at the end of the week.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—In a leader on the coming race for the America's Cup Field says:

"We should not be surprised if Valkyrie should be beaten in the event of anything like a heavy wind and sea, for Vigilant is a more powerful boat than Navahoe. Valkyrie was not tried at home in anything like a heavy sea.

In the sturdy blow of Aug. 3 she sailed round the Royal Yacht Squadron course with housed topmast and reefed mainsail astern of the Satanita. It was all reaching, and nobody knows much about the Valkyrie's merits by the wind in a reefsail breeze and sea. Anyway, if the Valkyrie wins it will be in a moderate breeze.

Lieut. Henn, owner of the yacht Galatea, which was defeated by the Mayflower in the race for the America's Cup in 1886, has sailed for America in order that he may see the match between the Valkyrie and the Vigilant. While in the United States the Earl of Dunraven will meet the heads of the Immigration and Labor Bureaus to learn from them the American methods of dealing with aliens and the unemployed.

## WOODBURY KANE TALKS.

### He Was on the Navahoe—Thinks the Vigilant Will Beat the Valkyrie.

Mr. Woodbury Kane, Mr. Ralph N. Ellis, and Mr. Herman Duryea, who went to England with Mr. Royal Phelps Carroll and the cutter Navahoe, returned on the steamship Paris yesterday. They came away before the race for the Cape May Cup, in order to be present at the cup races here.

Mr. Woodbury Kane was seen at the Knickerbocker Clubhouse yesterday afternoon by a reporter for The Times. He chatted pleasantly about the trip to England and about the Navahoe.

"We had a glorious time from the moment we arrived at Cowes, and were entertained royally by the English yachtsmen," said Mr. Kane. "Everything that could possibly be done to make our visit a pleasant one was done. In the races, we were treated with consideration and fairness, and have no fault to find in any way. While the Navahoe's trip was not a brilliant success, it was not altogether a failure, as she will bring back one of the American cups she went after. I sailed on the boat in every race but the last, and from what I have seen I think she can be very much improved. We tried to tune her up, and cut her rig some and shifted her ballast, and were successful to an extent. The Navahoe's forte seems to be in reaching, and that is how she won the Brenton Reef Cup. She can reach faster than any of the yachts over there with the exception of the Satanita. She sails best when she can just carry a club topsail, but is not as good as she ought to be in going to windward or in running before the wind."

"Have you any fault to find with the way races are sailed in England?"

"None at all. They are very fair in their sailing and in the decisions of the regatta committees. The trouble with the Brenton Reef was purely a mistake. The stakeboat was brought in because it was rough outside. The Judges did not expect the race would be finished as soon as it was and did not get the stakeboat out in place again in time. The Regatta Committee very promptly, on hearing the facts, gave the Navahoe the race. I'd rather not say anything about the boat being badly handled because I was on board. Some changes were made in the crew and the Captain changed. Capt. Croker had charge of her first in the race for the Royal Victoria Cup."

"What do you think of the Valkyrie?"

"She is a good all-round boat and will make a great race for the cup, but I don't think she can win. I think the Vigilant is fifteen minutes faster than the Navahoe over a thirty-mile course, and I don't think the Valkyrie is that much faster than the Navahoe. I believe Mr. Carroll is going to sail back on the Navahoe and will come by way of the Azores and Bermuda."

### The Norwood's Fast Spin.

The Norwood took a spin down the bay yesterday. Capt. Dand of the Stranger was at the wheel. While off Swinburne Island the steamboat Sandy Hook came along. The Norwood was going like a streak toward New-York. She wheeled around and came up on the port side of the Sandy Hook. In fifteen minutes' time the Norwood was fully two miles and a half ahead of the Sandy Hook. At this point the Monmouth was met on her way to New-York from the Highlands.

"Turn around and give her a race, too," shouted Mr. Munro, who was on board.

Capt. Dand did so, coming around on her starboard side about 300 yards astern. The Norwood steamed past her half a mile and then turned around to race with the Sandy Hook again.

"We actually beat the Sandy Hook in after all," said Capt. Dand, "and fully a mile and a half. If there is a steamer built at the present time that can speed with the Norwood, I am willing to travel 100 miles on foot to see her go."

### How to See the Yacht Races.

The steamer Mount Hope of the Fall River and Providence Steamboat Company will leave Pier 28, North River, (Murray Street,) at 9:30 A. M. on the day of each race, and will follow the yachts from start to finish.

The sale of tickets will be limited to less than one-half the capacity of the boat.

They are now on sale at $3 each at the wharf ticket office; also at 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 957, 1,225, and 1,323 Broadway; Astor House, Cosmopolitan Hotel, Everett House, Hoffman House, Imperial and Windsor Hotels.

### Passaic Boat Club Regatta.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 23.—The seventeenth annual regatta of the Passaic Boat Club for club members was held on the Passaic River, beginning at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The following is a summary of the races, which were not timed:

Single Sculls.—M. Summers, (5 seconds,) won; F. Gaisel, (scratch,) second; F. Norris, (30 seconds,) third.

Single Gigs.—J. Greenhalgh won, J. Gott second.

Double Sculls.—M. Sommers and E. McCoy won, J. Greenhalgh and F. Gaisal second.

Four-Oared Gigs.—Won by crew composed of A. Hedges, Jr.; E. Gale, D. Pell, F. Gaisel, stroke, and Harry Dunn coxswain, by four lengths.

Eight-Oared Shells.—Won by crew composed of R. Valentine, G. Huff, W. Vanderveer, E. Gale, J. Greenhalgh, G. Bird, J. Gott, E. McCoy stroke, F. T. Heath, coxswain.

## FUN AT THE CANOE RACES.

### Hand-Paddling and Upset Contests Off Bensonhurst.

The annual Fall regatta of the New-York Canoe Club yesterday afternoon gave the spectators any amount of fun. The races were held over the club course at Bensonhurst, and, although the wind died out toward the close of the afternoon and left most of the sailing canoes with flapping canvas, the sport was enjoyable, and the events exciting.

The first to be decided was the upset race. In this there were six starters, only three of whom finished. The race was from the clubhouse pier to a point about three furlongs out, and after upsetting return to the starting point. All of the starters reached the turning stake in safety, but when the canoeists upset their boats the fun began. Two of them lost their paddles, another got separated from his canoe, but the other four regained their seats and started for home. George Bennett broke his paddle, leaving the race to the other three. Vaux won.

The 100-yards hand-paddling race caused more merriment. Three canoes, each seating two broad-palmed oarsmen, started from the stake boat for home at the same moment. In another, each boat was heading in a different direction, while only one, manned by C. B. Vaux and J. Mowbray, took the right course. The canoes were propelled by the hands of the racers instead of by the customary paddles. While the other three boats were making frantic efforts to head for Staten Island, in spite of the struggles of those who managed them, Vaux and Mowbray passed the stakeboat easy winners.

When the other two events, for sailing canoes, were started the wind had died out completely, and the boats were compelled to drift over most of the course.

The summary:

Deck Canoes.—Paddling; three-quarters of a mile, upset and turn. Won by C. B. Vaux; J. Mowbray, second; W. Smyth, third. Time—6:15.

Hand Paddle Ram Race, 100 Yards.—Won by Vaux and Mowbray, Bennett and Taylor second, Smyth and Plummer third. Time—3:02½.

Handicap Sailing, Six Miles.—Won by W. Howard, J. Whitlock second, H. Ward third. Time—2:08:06.

Unlimited Race, Six Miles.—Won by W. Howard, J. Mowbray second, H. Ward third. Time—2:10:18.

### Crescents at the Oars.

The Fall regatta of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge yesterday turned out to be a rather tame affair on account of small entries. Only three events were decided, and in these no time was taken. The regatta brought out a large attendance at the handsome clubhouse, but a practice game of football on the field behind the clubhouse took up most of the attention of the visitors, while the boat races were witnessed by a comparatively meagre crowd. The course was from the Fort Hamilton dock to the clubhouse dock, the distance being about a mile. In each event only two boats started, so that the racing was not exciting.

The summary:

Junior Single.—Won by H. Ainslie Smith; W. J. Brown, second.

Senior Single.—Won by B. A. Jessup; E. B. Terry, second.

Four-Oared Shell.—Won by W. H. Brown, A. T. Stoutenburgh, F. Jenks, and C. B. Halsey; S. M. Seymour, F. H. Lovell, Jr., P. S. Swain, and E. M. Tucker.

# TENNIS PLAYERS KEPT BUSY

## A LIVELY DAY ON THE CENTRAL PARK COURTS.

### Only Four Contestants Left in the Matches for the Central Park Trophy—C. E. Fennessy Wins the West Side Club Tournament—In Brooklyn the Kings County Club Games Were Well Advanced and Some Close Contests Played—Dr. Frazer's Good Work.

The Central Park courts were in fair shape yesterday afternoon for the opening matches in the Central Park championship tennis tournament. E. P. Fischer holds the title at present, and he will be called upon to defend it against the winner of the present tourney.

The matches were run off quickly, so that there are only four players left undefeated—F. H. Laurie, New-York Tennis Club; John Hobart, New-York Tennis Club; T. I. Townsend, New-York Tennis Club, and O. M. Bostwick, Lenox Tennis Club. The drawings bring Laurie against Hobart and Townsend against Bostwick.

The summaries follow:

*Preliminary Round.*—John F. Hobart, New-York TC, defeated A. E. Burroughs, Central Park, 6–1, 6–2; Ray D. Thurber, Kings County TC, defeated C. E. Fennessy by default; Dr. T. S. Townsend, New-York TC, defeated Alfred Taylor, New-York TC, 6–3, 6–2; Sidney L. Smith, New-York TC, defeated Wallace Herrick, Berkeley School, by default.

*First Round.*—F. H. Laurie, New-York TC, defeated Herbert Waterbury, Central Park, 6–2, 7–5; Charles F. Haight, Central Park, defeated W. V. Keeler, Central Park, 6–3, 6–1; John F. Hobart, New-York TC, defeated W. F. Holt, Central Park, 6–1, 6–0; Ray D. Thurber, Kings County TC, defeated F. B. McLean, Central Park, 6–1, 6–0; Dr. T. I. Townsend, New-York TC, defeated Sidney L. Smith, New-York TC, 6–4, 6–2; P. T. Cheriton, New-York, defeated P. Stevens, Jr., Knickerbocker TC, 8–6, 8–10, 9–7. Oviedo M. Bostwick, Lenox TC, defeated E. H. Janes, Central Park, 6–1, 8–6; J. P. Paret, Knickerbocker TC, defeated Arthur Taylor, New-York TC, by default.

*Second Round.*—F. H. Lawrie, New-York TC, defeated Charles F. Haight, Central Park, 2–6, 8–6, 6–3. John F. Hobart, New-York TC, defeated Ray D. Thurber, Kings County TC, 2–6, 8–6, 6–4. O. M. Bostwick, Lenox TC, defeated J. P. Paret, Knickerbocker TC, 6–1, 2–6, 8–6. Dr. T. I. Townsend, New-York TC, defeated P. T. Cheriton, New-York, 6–0, 6–4.

The West Side Tennis Club courts, at Eighty-ninth Street, near Central Park, were occupied yesterday afternoon by the West Side players for the opening day of their Fall tournament. The events contested are men's singles, men's doubles, ladies' singles, and mixed doubles.

In the men's singles, C. E. Fennessey has won the only third-round match, defeating E. P. Clifford, 6–2, 8–6. Arthur Taylor, E. D. Dinsmore, and J. W. White were the other winners of the day. In the men's doubles, but one match was played, Arthur Taylor and E. D. Dinsmore winning from E. H. Allen, Jr., and G. S. Waters, 7–5, 6–4. Miss M. G. Millett defeated Miss M. L. Clark in the one match of the women's singles, 6–1, 6–3. A match in the mixed doubles was started, but darkness stopped play with the score one set all. The teams were Miss Millett and Fennessey and Miss Hebbard and F. S. Parker. The tournament will be continued Monday.

The summaries follow:

Men's Singles—*First Round.*—E. D. Dinsmore defeated F. S. Parker, 7–5, 6–1; J. W. White defeated C. B. Collins by default; E. P. Clifford defeated Samuel Taylor by default.

*Second Round.*—Arthur Taylor defeated G. S. Waters, 6–0, 6–1; E. P. Clifford defeated A. S. Pierson, 6–3, 9–7; C. E. Fennessey defeated Albert Jones, 6–4, 6–4.

*Third Round.*—C. E. Fennessey defeated E. P. Clifford, 6–2, 8–6.

*Second Round.*—Dr. W. N. Frazer (minus scratch) defeated F. M. Pendreigh, (scratch,) 6–0, 6–1. H. McGowan (scratch) defeated T. Pendreigh, (Class 1,) 6–1, 6–1. H. F. Thurber (scratch) defeated E. M. Payne, (scratch,) 6–3, 3–6, 6–3.

Women's Singles. — *Preliminary Round*—Miss Brush (Class 1) defeated Miss C. Norton, (Class 4,) 6–3, 3–6, 6–4. Miss Brahams (Class 2) defeated Miss Cuddy, (Class 3,) 7–5, 6–4. Miss Herring (Class 3) defeated Miss Nash, (Class 3,) 5–7, 6–4, 6–0. Miss J. Atkinson (Class 1) defeated Miss Helwig, (scratch,) by default. *First Round*—Miss Willard (Class 4) defeated Miss Wilson, (Class 4,) 6–4, 5–7, 6–3. Miss S. Norton (Class 4) defeated Miss K. Atkinson, (Class 3,) 4–6, 9–7, 7–5.

On the Jefferson Heights Club courts, Jefferson and Nostrand Avenues, Brooklyn, the home club played several matches in the men's singles. There are now just four men still in the race for the prize—E. L. Bracken, G. L. Lockwood, C. Howe, and H. S. Kennedy. C. Howe is practically out of it, as Lockwood was having all his own way in their match yesterday.

H. S. Kennedy distinguished himself by defeating Mitchell in the semi-final round. The victory, although unexpected, was well earned. The match was witnessed by quite a number of Jefferson Club enthusiasts, who frequently applauded the fine strokes of the two players. The score was 5–7, 6–3, 6–4. The tournament will be continued on Monday.

Summaries:

Men's Singles.—*First Round*—G. L. Lockwood defeated E. Codet, 2–6, 6–4, 6–4. *Second Round*—E. L. Bracken defeated M. H. Schmitman, 4–6, 6–0, 6–1; G. L. Lockwood defeated C. Howe, 6–3, 3–0, (unfinished.) *Semi-Final Round*—H. S. Kennedy defeated H. S. Mitchell, 5–7, 6–7, 6–4.

Men's Doubles.—*First Round*—Arthur Taylor and E. D. Dinsmore defeated E. H. Allen, Jr., and G. S. Waters, 7–5, 6–4.

Ladies' Singles.—*First Round*—Miss M. G. Millett defeated Miss M. L. Clark, 6–1, 6–3.

Mixed Doubles.—*First Round*—Miss K. C. Millett and C. E. Fennessey, against Miss Hubbard and F. S. Parker, 6–2, 3–6, unfinished.

The Kings County Club of Brooklyn began its club Fall handicap tennis tournament yesterday afternoon on the club courts, Kingston Avenue and Dean Street. The events were men's singles and women's singles, both of which are well advanced through the opening rounds.

In the handicapping Dr. Frazer was ranked in a class by himself behind scratch. At scratch were E. M. Payne, H. McGowan, H. F. Thurber, F. Pendreigh, and C. R. Swaney. In Class 1 were Story, T. S. Pendreigh, R. M. Byers, and J. M. Byers; Class 2, Slipper, Norton, Wentz, and J. M. Herbert, and Class 3, L. Burns, W. T. Harris, and A. Herbert. The handicapping was arranged as follows: Dr. Frazer owed to scratch half thirty, to Class 1 owe half thirty and give half thirty; to Class 2, owe half thirty and give thirty, and to Class 3, owe half thirty and give thirty and three bisque. Those at scratch gave to Class 1 half thirty; to Class 2, thirty, and to Class 3, thirty and three bisque. Those in Class 1 gave to Class 2 fifteen, and to Class 3, half thirty. Class 2 gave to Class 3 fifteen.

In spite of the odds against him, Dr. Frazer is well advanced to the third round.

In the ladies' singles the entries are divided as follows: Scratch, Miss Helwig; Class 1, Miss Brush and Miss J. Atkinson; Class 2, Miss Brahams; Class 3, Miss Cuddy, Miss K. Atkinson, Miss Herring, and Miss Nash; Class 4, Miss Wilson, Miss Norton, Miss S. Norton, and Miss Millard. Those at scratch give the first class fifteen, the second class half-thirty, the third class thirty, and the fourth class thirty and three bisque. Class 1 gives Class 2 fifteen; to Class 3 half-thirty, and to Class 4, thirty; Class 2 gives to 3 fifteen, and to Class 4 half-thirty, and Class 3 gives to Class 4 fifteen.

The summaries follow:

Men's Singles.—*Preliminary Round*—Slipper (Class 2) defeated Wentz, (Class 2,) 6–1, 5–7, 8–6. *First Round*—Dr. W. N. Frazer (minus scratch) defeated Slipper, (Class 2,) 7–5, 6–4. F. M. Pendreigh (scratch) defeated P. R. Story, (Class 1,) 6–1, 6–1. R. M. Byers (Class 1) defeated L. Burns (Class 3) by default. W. T. Harris (Class 3) defeated A. Herbert, (Class 3,) 6–4, 6–3. H. McGowan (scratch) defeated C. R. Swaney, (scratch,) 6–0, 6–0. T. Pendreigh (Class 1) defeated J. M. Herbert (Class 2) by default. E. M. Payne (scratch) defeated J. M. Byers, (Class 1,) 6–4, 6–3. H. F. Thurber (scratch) defeated N. Norton, (Class 2,) 6–3, 6–4.

The Brooklyn Tennis Club handicap tournament was continued yesterday afternoon on the club courts, Pulaski Street, near Throop Avenue. The interest centred in the play-off between the first and second-class winners in the men's singles. Morris Ely represented the first-class players, while Dr. Griffith posed as the second-class champion. Ely gave Griffith a handicap of 15 points per game, but the first-class man won just the same in three straight sets, 6–3, 6–3, 6–3. Though Dr. Griffith failed to get a set the contest was close from the start, most of the games reaching deuce. Ely relied on a careful, slow style of play, got everything back and seldom made a misplay. His lobbing was strong, and his net game was first class. Dr. Griffith tried to pass his opponent, but failed every time.

The men's doubles will complete the tournament. They will not be played this week, owing to the absence of several of the contestants.

The summaries:

Men's Singles—Inter Class.—Morris Ely, winner of Class I, defeated Dr. Griffith, winner of Class II, (fifteen,) 6–3, 6–3, 6–3.

The Irving Club concluded its handicap tennis tournament yesterday afternoon on the club courts, Fulton Street, near Nostrand Avenue. The final round was the event of the day, and F. M. Pendreign from scratch bore off the honors. His opponent was C. W. House, Jr., who was ranked at half-fifteen. Pendreign is a Kings County Club man and is an old hand with the racket. He had no trouble in defeating House in three straight sets, 6–2, 6–1, 6–0. It was an easy thing for Pendreigh, the result never being in doubt from the start. Pendreigh's placing was well judged and his general all-round work far ahead of his opponent.

The summaries follow:

Men's Singles.—*First round*—F. M. Pendreigh, (scratch,) defeated C. W. House, Jr., (half-fifteen,) 6–2, 6–1, 6–0.

### Heard on Tennis Courts.

—The Kings County people think that their representative, Miss Bessie Moore, could have made a better showing against Miss Terry if she had not just played two matches, while Miss Terry had played but one. After defeating Miss Atkinson of the Kings County TC in the semi-final round, Miss Moore was obliged to appear in the final round of the ladies' doubles against the Misses Erving of Rye. This match proved to be a close three-set one, 4–6, 6–4, 6–3. Miss Moore then met Miss Terry in the final round of the ladies' singles. She made a strong bid for the first set, sixteen games being played before Miss Terry won the necessary points. On the second set Miss Terry forged ahead and won, 6–3.

—Miss Cahill, the ex-champion, was expected to compete at Staten Island, but failed to enter at the last moment. It is generally regretted by tennis players that she did not appear, for in all probability she would have met Miss Terry, the present champion, in the final round, and the relative rank of the two would have been settled. Miss Cahill, it will be remembered, defaulted to Miss Terry, at Philadelphia in the championship meeting, so that the two have yet to meet. Though Miss Terry holds the championship, there are many who think Miss Cahill is the better player.

—J. T. McMahon of the Brooklyn Tennis Club is the present owner of a handsome silver challenge cup, which he won this Summer at Schroon Lake. The tennis players near Schroon Lake hold a tournament once a year in competition for a silver cup. The player who wins the cup three times becomes its permanent owner. For two years past Roy of Troy had carried all before him, but this summer he failed to defend his title to the cup, and McMahon took it by default.

—The Brooklyn Tennis Club will begin the men's doubles this week. The teams entered thus far are C. E. McMahon and Joe T. McMahon, B. Jeffares and Oscar N. Schmit, Kirk Boerum and Morris Ely, N. Hubbard and H. Linder, and Dr. Griffith and partner. Most of these teams will rank at scratch.

## SEAMEN ON THE CINDER PATH.

### Good Games at the Outing of the Teutonic Athletic Club.

The members of the Teutonic Athletic Club, an organization composed of the members of the crew of the White Star steamer of that name, had its last day's outing of the season yesterday afternoon. The steamer George Star was chartered and conveyed the members and their friends to Oak Point, where the race took place.

C. Christopherson won the 150-yard swimming race, which proved to be the best contest of the day. He beat E. Leatherbarron by only a foot, and at the finish A. McDairmid was right at the second man's shoulder. It was the prettiest contest of that kind seen in this vicinity for a long time. The results of the races follow:

120-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Davies, (9½ yards;) M. A. Pearson, (5 yards) second; R. Fleming, (5 yards) third. Time—0:13.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Davies, (18 yards;) W. Hiscott, (17 yards) second; E. Leatherbarron, (6 yards) third. Time—0:59 4-5.

150-Yard Swimming Match, Handicap.—Won by C. Christopher, (7 seconds;) E. Scatherbarrow, (5 seconds,) second; A. McDairmid, (7 seconds,) third. Time—2:05.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by C. Bulmer, (65 yards;) A. Yapp, (50 yards,) second; W. Hiscott, (40 yards,) third. Time—5:08.

One-Mile Walk, Handicap.—Won by T. Sharp, (scratch;) W. Mitchell, (65 yards,) second; C. Smith, (55 yards,) third. Time—9:07.

Boat Race, About Three-Quarters of a Mile.—Won by G. Gilmore, D. Sharp second, O. Christopherson third. Time—5:05.

Ladies' Race, 100 Yards.—Won by Miss Spence, Miss Baxter second, Miss Laun third.

Following are the officers of the Teutonic Athletic Club: President—Alexander Thompson; Vice President and Treasurer—Thomas Walker; Secretary—John Manley; Judge—James Hill; Handicapper—Robert Fleming; Starter—O. Mills; Clerk of the Course—E. E. Freeman; Patrons—J. H. Ismay, James Ismay, John Hughes, H. Maitland Kersey, T. H. Russell, J. Bruce Ismay, W. T. Graves, Capt. J. G. Cameron, R. N. R.; Dr. G. R. Radmore, M. B.; T. H. Russell.

E. Leatherbarrow scored the largest number of points this season, and won the trophy presented by J. Bruce Ismay.

## MITCHELL AGREES TO FIGHT.

### He Has Signed the Articles of Agreement with Champion Corbett.

According to appointment, Charley Mitchell met Justice Newton, the matchmaker of the Coney Island Athletic Club, in the Hoffman House yesterday afternoon and signed the articles of agreement for the contest with Champion Corbett. The only thing that Mitchell objected to was the signature of William A. Brady, the manager of Corbett. To-day Matchmaker Newton will go to Asbury Park to get Corbett's signature.

"I don't see any reason why Corbett should not sign the articles," said Mitchell, in explanation. "If there's going to be any trouble about the fight I want 'Pompadour Jim' in the same boat with me. It would be very little satisfaction to see his understudy or mouthpiece—Brady—in the toils with poor Charley. Isn't that so, boys?" and he smiled as only Mitchell can smile at a coterie of friends who were present. The articles are as follows:

"Articles of agreement made and entered into this 12th day of July, A. D., 1893, by and between James J. Corbett, heavyweight champion of the world (of San Francisco, Cal.,) and Charles Mitchell, champion of England, (of London, England,) for a scientific glove contest of twenty (20) rounds or more for a purse of forty thousand dollars, ($40,000,) said contest to take place before the Coney Island Athletic Club, New-York, on a day to be hereafter mutually agreed upon, between the 5th day of December and the 20th day of December, 1893, under conditions hereinafter cited and mutually agreed upon. The principals to the agreement agree to meet in a scientific glove contest of twenty (20) rounds or more before the Coney Island Athletic Club, New-York, between the 5th and 20th days of December, 1893, for a purse of $40,000.

"The contest shall be twenty rounds or more, and shall be contested for strictly under the rules of the Marquis of Queensberry, which are to be followed by the official referee in every instance and particular. The winner to receive the full purse of forty thousand ($40,000) dollars, without reservation. The gloves shall be of a size already mutually agreed upon by the principals hereto, but of not less weight than five ounces. The club shall name a referee and official timekeeper, the principals reserving the right to secure one timekeeper each. Should at any time the contest become brutal or inhuman the referee shall have the power to stop the same and give decision to the man who has had the best of the same up to that point.

"The club herewith agrees to post with any responsible man, to be mutually agreed upon, the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) same to be divided share and share alike in the event of the failure of the club to carry out this contract. The principals hereto agree to post for the club, with any responsible man the club may agree to, the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000) each, to insure the appearance of the men in the ring when called for, the same to stand, as a forfeit in equal shares to the club and to the men in case of the default of one or other of the principals.

"In case either of these three principals to this contract shall default, they agree to forfeit all moneys put up without recourse to law in any manner, shape, or form, and it is understood and agreed by and between the parties hereto that the said Corbett and Mitchell, or either of them, shall not engage in any similar contest, with or without gloves, with any person before any other club until after their contest before the said Coney Island Athletic Club, or to forfeit the sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars."

To-day Mitchell and his trainer, Harry Darrin, will go to Far Rockaway to do some preliminary training. They will return in time to appear at "Jack" McAuliffe's benefit at the Clermont Avenue Rink on Friday night. The fight with Corbett is scheduled for Dec. 18. Win or lose, Mitchell will sail for home two days after the fight.

"Jim" Hall, the middleweight pugilist, arrived from England yesterday on the Paris. He will try to arrange another fight with Fitzsimmons.

## THE FEATHERWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP

### Dixon and Smith to Meet To-Morrow Night at Coney Island.

George Dixon, the present featherweight champion pugilist, and "Solly" Smith, the aspirant for these honors, will meet before the Coney Island Athletic Club to-morrow night. Dixon's record is well known, as he has figured as a fighter for about eight years, whipping the champions of England, Australia, and America.

Of Smith little is known generally in this section. On the Pacific slope, though, he is known from A to Zed. Smith was born in Los Angeles, Cal., twenty-three years ago, his father being an Ohioan of German parentage, and his mother a Mexican. He is 5 feet 3 inches in height, and Dixon is but a half inch taller. Smith had one or two fights in Lower California, and then he was taken to San Francisco and introduced as an unknown. Smith whipped Hawkins in thirteen rounds, and the affair is remembered as a really great fight. Hawkins was a 3 to 1 favorite. In all Smith has fought thirteen finish affairs, of which two were declared draws; one of thirty rounds with "Kid" Hogan of California, and forty-six rounds with George Siddons.

Smith's victories were over Young Manning, six rounds; Billy Smith of Los Angeles, seven rounds; Joe Soto, six rounds; Pete Cummings, one round; Billy Jones, thirteen rounds; Young Abbott, four rounds; Dan Mahoney, thirteen rounds; Dal Hawkins, thirteen rounds; Dan Daly, three rounds, and Daly stood Dixon off in Denver; Young Moore, five rounds, (second time;) Johnny Van Heest, fourteen rounds, and Johnny Griffen, four rounds. Van Heest's defeat of Hugh Napier, the tall Australian, in twenty-eight rounds at New-Orleans Sept. 20 will give a line on Smith's ability as a boxer, as he had no trouble in stupefying Van Heest in fourteen rounds.

Dixon leaves his quarters at Haggett's Pond, Lawrence, Mass., this morning, and will be in the city this afternoon. Smith comes up from Asbury Park this afternoon, and both will journey to the Island to-night. A big delegation of Boston sporting men is coming over to the affair, and all the Western contingent in town will visit the club.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 23.—"Solly" Smith left his training quarters at Loch Arbor this afternoon and took the 3:53 rain for New-York. He was accompanied by his manager, "Zick" Abrams, and his trainers. Smith will go to Coney Island upon his arrival in New-York and continue his training until Monday afternoon.

He went through the routine course of training to-day, skipping the rope, punching the bag, and sprinting to Long Branch and return. Just before leaving he was stripped and rubbed down and weighed. He is in fine condition and weighs 122 pounds. He will weigh in at the stipulated weight, 118 pounds, Monday afternoon, and expects to gain three or more pounds before he steps into the ring. Smith will be handled in the ring by "Billy" Delaney, Corbett's trainer, "Jack" Oliver, and his brother. "Billy" Plimmer, who recently boxed with Dixon, for points, was here all the week and coached the young Californian.

### Howell and Robb Want to Ride.

Richard Howell and Alfred Robb, the English bicycle riders, yesterday made personal application to President Powers of the New-York Club of the National Cycling Association for licenses to race for cash. They claim that the refusal to grant the licenses is due to personal spite on the part of Secretary Egan of the association. President Powers assured the riders that he would make an investigation and learn the true state of affairs. Both Howell and Robb defy Secretary Egan to produce any evidence against them sufficient to debar a man from riding in the association.

Howell is a big favorite in this city. Some of his spurts in the short-distance races in Madison Square Garden are fresh in the eyes of the public. Moreover Howell is the professional champion of both America and England. He won his American title in a match against Rowe at Springfield in 1885, and he gained the English honors last year. Public sympathy is with the riders. They have traveled 3,000 miles to race against the fast men here, and the officers of the National Cycling Association ought to give them an opportunity to show their skill.

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5.75; ACTUAL VALUE, 7.60.
5.98; ACTUAL VALUE, 8.00.
7.35; ACTUAL VALUE, 9.30.

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### Manhattans Won by Six Runs.

The Harlem Cricket Club, with the assistance of A. S. Durrant, the Vice Captain of the Brooklyns, put up a very good game for the Manhattans yesterday at Prospect Park, and were defeated only by 6 runs after a very exciting finish. The Manhattans did not play a very strong team, however, and the scoring was very low on both sides. A. S. Durrant bowled in splendid form for Harlem, and W. King and A. Smedley were the only Manhattan men to secure double figures. W. S. Barton did by far the best work for the losers with the willow, A. Smedley securing seven wickets at a low cost.

The score:

HARLEM.

| | |
|---|---|
| H. O. Wilkinson, run out | 7 |
| W. O. Wilkinson, b. King | 0 |
| W. S. Barton, b. Smedley | 19 |
| A. S. Durrant, c. W. King, b. Smedley | 7 |
| W. Fenwick, not out | 6 |
| W. J. Barney, b. Smedley | 1 |
| W. Ainley, b. Smedley | 1 |
| F. J. Loughlin, b. Smedley | 0 |
| A. Happinstall, c. W. King, b. Smedley | 1 |
| G. Rose, c. and b. H. G. King | 1 |
| W. Beardsall, b. Smedley | 1 |
| Byes | 1 |
| Leg byes | 1 |
| Total | 46 |

MANHATTAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| D. A. Munro, run out | 5 |
| W. King, c. W. O. Wilkinson, b. Loughlin | 14 |
| H. Rushton, run out | 4 |
| A. Smedley, b. Durrant | 11 |
| H. G. King, b. Durrant | 7 |
| J. H. Beresford, run out | 0 |
| G. Eicke, c. Rose, b. Durrant | 0 |
| R. J. Watson, c. W. O. Wilkinson, b. Durrant | 0 |
| E. Attwood, c. Beardsall, b. Durrant | 1 |
| F. Tebbutt, b. Durrant | 1 |
| J. Mart, not out | 2 |
| Byes | 6 |
| Leg byes | 1 |
| Total | 52 |

### Results at Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Prince George, 115 pounds, (Sims,) 2 to 1, won; Helen Nichols, 114, (McCafferty,) 1 to 2, second; Tormentor, 116, (P. Rogers,) 12 to 1, third. Annie Bishop also ran. Time—1:15¼.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Don Alonzo, 107 pounds, (Sims,) 1 to 5, won; Coquette, 104, (Bergen,) 40 to 1, second; By Jove, 107, (Hamilton,) 10 to 1, third. Cadmus also ran. Time—1:49½.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Frog Dance, 104 pounds, (Bergen,) 9 to 2, won; Rightmore, 102, (Irving,) 5 to 1, second; Figaro, 112, (Doggett,) 1 to 1, third. Patrician, Economist, Curacoa, Little Matt, and Kazan also ran. Time—1:15¼.

FOURTH RACE.—The Second Special. One mile and an eighth. Tammany, 122 pounds, (Garrison,) 2 to 9, won; Sir Walter, 112, (Doggett,) 4 to 1, second. Time—1:57¼.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Glenmoyne, 108 pounds, (Midgely,) 7 to 5, won; Stonenell, 127, (Sims,) 6 to 5, second; Sirocco, 117, (Doggett,) 7 to 2, third. El Telegrafo also ran. Time—1:13½.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Beansey, 102 pounds, (Midgely,) 4 to 1, won; Michael, 108, (Doggett,) 2 to 1, second; Tigress, 88, (H. Taylor,) 2 to 1, third. Temple, W. B., Best Brand, Speculation, Integrity, and Acclaim also ran. Time—1:49.

### Winners at Guttenberg.

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Padre, 122 pounds, (Reagan,) 20 to 1, won; Tactician, 115, (Horton,) 8 to 1, second; Peruvian, 122, (Kunze,) 10 to 1, third; High C., Canvas, Gertie D., Home Run, Flora May, Woodcraft, and Gladiator also ran. Time—1:09¼.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Our Pet, 100 pounds, (N. Hill,) 4 to 1, won; Tear Drop, 100, (Griffin,) 5 to 1, second; Lorinda, 100, (Brooks,) 20 to 1, third. Galaxy, Sappho, Miss Thomas filly, Postmaid, Mary, Rose Standish, Susan, Creole, and Seafoam filly also ran. Time—1:02½.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Hasty, 96 pounds, (R. Jones,) 2 to 1, won; Balance, 89, (T. Sloan,) 4 to 1, second; Mary S., 89, (Griffin,) 2 to 1, third. Rear Guard, Indigo, Leigh, and Foxglove also ran. Time—1:42.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. My Gyps, 95 pounds, (T. Sloane,) 12 to 1, won; Liselg, 101, (Blake,) 4 to 1, second; Azrael, 98, (N. Hill,) 10 to 1, third. Geraldine, Rival, Major Joe, and Appomattox, also ran. Time—1:14.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Treasure Trove, 97 pounds, (T. Sloane,) 4 to 1, won; Venusberg, 102, (Brooks,) 2 to 1 second; Elizabeth, 102, (Lendrum,) 10 to 1, third. Connors, War Lord, Marinelli, Fair Knight, The Shaker, and Bayless also ran. Time—1:15½.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Remorse, 107 pounds, (Hennessey,) 7 to 1, won; Balbriggan, 99, (N. Hill,) 2 to 1, second; Melba, 119, (Taral,) 4 to 1, third. Harry Alonzo, Lister, Brazos, Airplant, Uncle Sim, Marcus, and Eclipse also ran. Time—1:28½.

## MERCURY WHEEL CLUB RACES.

### Blauvelt Wins the Long Island Championship Race.

FLUSHING, L. I., Sept. 23.—About 500 spectators witnessed the races at the tournament of the Mercury Wheel Club on the half-mile track of the Flushing Driving Club this afternoon. The principal races o the day were the one mile handicap and the one mile race for the championship of Long Island. Mr. John Lewis Childs of Floral Park donated a diamond medal for first prize in this event. The races were hotly contested, and there were several close finishes.

A summary of the events follows:

One-Mile Novice.—Won by W. A. Barbeau, New-York County Wheelmen; S. A. Cramer, Hamilton Wheelmen, second; J. E. Davis, Liberty Wheelmen, third. Time—2:36 1-5.

One-Mile, Scratch.—*Final Heat*—Won by E. L. Blauvelt, Elizabeth AC; G. Fred Royce, Passaic AC, second; Paul Grosch, Passaic AC, third. Time—2:35.

One Mile, Handicap.—*Final Heat*—Won by C. D. Cutter, Mercury WC, (120 yards;) George B. Waters, Kings County W, (85 yards,) second; W. H. Blake, Riverside W, (100 yards,) third; D. L. Rain, Kings County W, (80 yards,) fourth. Time—2:22 3-5.

One-Half Mile for Boys Under Sixteen Years.—*Final Heat*—Won by W. A. Barbeau, New-York CW; George H. Van Emburgh, Star AC, second; W. H. Blake, Riverside W, third; John D. Gluck, Jr., Columbia W, fourth. Time—1:28 2-5.

Two-Mile Handicap.—*Final Heat*—Won by James Willis, Union LC, (50 yards;) George Bennett Smith, South Side W, (110 yards,) second; Alfred Silvie, Staten Island AC, (70 yards,) third; F. F. Goodman, Riverside W, (130 yards,) fourth; F. W. Mosher, Riverside W, (85 yards,) fifth. Time—5:10.

One-Half Mile, Scratch—*Final Heat*.—Won by G. Fred Royce, Passaic AC; Paul Grosch, Union League Club, second; Raymond MacDonald, Staten Island AC, third. Time—1:08 2-5.

One Mile, Championship of Long Island.—Won by E. L. Blauvelt, Kings County W; William F. Murphy, New-York AC, second; H. J. Hall, Jr., Riverside W, third. Time—2:34½.

### Yale Elevens Line Up.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 23.—Two Yale elevens faced each other this afternoon for the first time this season. It was the first attempt of Capt. Hinkey to express his opinion of the present most promising candidates for the team, and his preference contains two big surprises. He selected two big men for the vacant position behind the line and two more giants for the vacant tackles. This seems to indicate that whatever else the Yale team will be this year it will be beefy.

People knew that Lyman, last year's substitute centre, was being tried for half back, but no one supposed that Brown, the big shot-putter and candidate for guard, would be pulled back behind the line for a trial at half back, but this happened to-day. Critics generally supposed that Cross would try for guard, but Capt. Hinkey put him at tackle. Each of the above players weighs over 180 pounds, and will raise the general average weight of the eleven remarkably if allowed to play. This seems to be Hinkey's idea, however, and it will be thoroughly tried before adverse judgment is passed upon it.

Signals were used to-day for the first time this season. The 'Varsity team had little trouble in scoring on the second eleven. The following men played on the 'Varsity: Ends, Capt. Hinkey and Greenway; tackles, Messler and Cross; guards, McCrea and Hickox; centre, Stillman; quarter back, Adee; halfs, Lyman and Brown; full back, Butterworth.

### League Baseball Games.

AT ST. LOUIS.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| St. Louis | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 7 |

Base hits—New-York, 12; St. Louis, 9. Errors—New-York, 4; St. Louis, 3. Batteries—Rusie and Milligan; Clarkson and Cooley. Umpire—Mr. McQuaid.

AT ST. LOUIS—SECOND GAME.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | .. | 5 |
| St. Louis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |

Base hits—New-York, 6; St. Louis, 4. Errors—New-York, 4; St. Louis, 1. Batteries—German and Wilson; Gleason and Cooley. Umpire—Mr. McQuaid. Called on account of darkness.

AT CLEVELAND.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cleveland | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| Brooklyn | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | .. | 9 |

Base hits—Cleveland, 9; Brooklyn, 13. Errors—Cleveland, 2; Brooklyn, 2. Batteries—Fisher and Zimmer; Daub and Kinslow. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT LOUISVILLE.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | .. | 4 |
| Louisville | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |

Base hits—Philadelphia, 14; Louisville, 8. Batteries—Carsey and Clements; Stratton and Grim. Umpire—Mr. Hornung.

AT PITTSBURG.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Washington | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Pittsburg | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |

Base hits—Washington, 7; Pittsburg, 9. Errors—Washington, 1; Pittsburg, 2. Batteries—Esper and McGuire; Terry and Mack. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT CINCINNATI.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Cincinnati | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 |

Base hits—Boston, 11; Cincinnati, 9. Errors—Boston, 3; Cincinnati, 1. Batteries—Stivetts and Bennett; Parrott and Vaughan. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney.

AT CINCINNATI—SECOND GAME.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cincinnati | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 |

Base hits—Cincinnati, 5. Errors—Boston, 2; Cincinnati, 1. Batteries — Gastright and Bennett; Chamberlain and Vaughan. Umpire—Mr. Klusman. Called on account of darkness.

AT CHICAGO.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Chicago | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |

Base hits—Baltimore, 8; Chicago, 7. Errors—Baltimore, 3; Chicago, 4. Batteries—Hawke and Clark; Hutchison and Lange. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

### War Department Recognizes Football.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 23.—An order received from the Secretary of War at Washington was published to the corps of cadets this evening discontinuing all details on Wednesday afternoons. This order is purely in the interest of the football team and will enable them to have practice games twice a week.

Laurie Bliss has labored hard all the week to get his men in fighting trim for the game with the Volunteers, which will take place next Saturday. The practice game to-day was the most stubbornly contested of any played this season. The second eleven, who are intended to act as substitutes at Annapolis, held their ground well, and manfully contested every inch won by the regular team.

## SCHOFIELD WILL RACE WHEELER.

### The Crack Cyclists Will Take Part in a Match Contest.

J. W. Schofield, the champion bicycle rider of England, and Harry Wheeler, the crack professional rider of this country, will take part in a match race shortly for $1,000 a side. They will probably ride on Manhattan Field on Oct. 7 at the races of the National Cycling Association. The contest will be best three out of five races; one mile, scratch.

This match is the result of the race at Eastern Park yesterday, when Wheeler met Schofield in the final heat of the one-mile race. In this heat Schofield was compelled to ride a machine to which he was not accustomed and he was pocketed by Price, Hess, and Bartholomew, who wanted to see Wheeler win. In spite of these drawbacks, Wheeler only won by a yard, after one of the best finishes ever seen at Eastern Park. When Wheeler made his final run on the last quarter Schofield could not get through. With his opponent thirty yards away, he finally passed around the riders and started in pursuit. Away they raced, and it was evident that Schofield was sprinting the faster. The start gained by the Orange rider was too much, however, and the English champion was beaten after a remarkably game race by barely the length of the machine.

Another pretty race was the five-mile handicap. In this event Wheeler only gained first place by two feet from C. W. Dorntge, who rode remarkably well yesterday. The results of the races follow:

One-Mile; Scratch; Heats.—First heat won by A. B. Rich; Carl Hess, second; J. W. Schofield, third. Time—2:40. Second heat won by C. W. Price; H. C. Wheeler, second; H. E. Bartholomew, third. Time—2:35 3-5. Final heat won by Wheeler; Schofield, second; Price, third; Rich, fourth. Time—2:50 4-5.

One-Mile; Handicap; Heats.—First heat won by C. W. Dorntge, (50 yards;) J. E. Starbuck (110 yards) second, A. B. Rich (40 yards) third, J. A. Newhouse (80 yards) fourth, F. C. Fuhrman (160 yards) fifth, W. Martin (160 yards) sixth. Time—2:21 4-5. Second heat won by B. C. Betner, (150 yards;) Frank Albert (145 yards) second, S. L. Cassedy (160 yards) third, C. E. Kluge (45 yards) fourth, H. E. Bartholomew (80 yards) fifth, Carl Hess (45 yards) sixth. Time—2:21. Final heat won by Starbuck, Bartholomew second, Newhouse third, Rich fourth, Dorntge fifth. Time—2:17.

Two-Mile Handicap.—Won by C. W. Price, (80 yards;) J. E. Starbuck, (180 yards,) second; William Martin, (300 yards,) third; F. C. Fuhrman, (300 yards,) fourth; C. E. Kluge, (80 yards,) fifth. Time—4:56.

Five-Mile Handicap.—Won by H. C. Wheeler, (scratch;) C. W. Dorntge, (80 yards,) second; A. B. Rich, (50 yards,) third; C. W. Price, (80 yards,) fourth; J. E. Starbuck, (120 yards,) fifth. Time by miles—One, 2:30 1-5; two, 5:02 1-5; three, 7:44; four, 10:18 4-5; five, 12:58.

Consolation Race, One Mile, Scratch.—Won by H. Kanaska, C. W. Ashinger second, B. C. Betner third, Frank Albert fourth. Time—2:44 3-5.

## THE WIND-UP AT NARRAGANSETT.

### Many Trotters Better Their Records in the Three Purse Races.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 23.—Three purse races, one of which resulted in the only split-heat contest of the week, ended the long meeting at Narragansett Park. Fortuna, a daughter of Fashion Farm's old stallion Jay Gould, surprised the knowing ones by stepping away from a good field in three rapid heats, the second one ten seconds faster than her record before the race. Wauco added another to the new 2:30 list, winning the 2:32 trot.

Green Boy, Jr., and Sultan were speedy enough to give the winner a hot fight almost to the wire, but Wauco finished each heat on his courage. He was bred and is owned by C. K. Bates of New-York City, whose farm is at Derby, Vt.

Ruth Wilkes dropped into the 2:20 list in the first heat of the 2:21 trot, beating Rustique, a half-sister to Maud S., by a half-length. In the next heat she broke her harness and lost her stride, and Bither got Rustique home by a length from Ben H., in time that adds one more 2:20 performer to Electioneer's list. Finally, the Western-bred mare Jennie outstayed the party.

Summaries:

2:30 Class.—Pacing; purse $500.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fortuna, b. M., by Jay Gould, dam by Clark Chief, (Taylor) | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| G. O. Taylor, b. s., (Hicks) | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Grace Wilkes, b. m., (Pratt) | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Critt, ch. g., (Quinn) | 4 | 7 | 3 |
| Flossie, ro. m., (Brown) | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| Protector, b. s., (O'Niel) | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| Burdett, b. s., (Martin) | 7 | 6 | 6 |
| Keno F., ch. g., (Baggs) | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| Mady Westmont, b. m., (Kervick) | 8 | 8 | 8 |

Time—2:20½; 2:19¾; 2:20¼.

2:32 Class.—Trotting; purse $500.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wauco, br. s., by Abdallah Wilkes-Nannie Marders, by Clark Chief, (Reynolds) | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Green Boy, Jr., ch. s., (Martin) | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Sultan, blk. g., (Baggs) | 3 | 3 | 5 |
| Bonny Clay, b. s., (Juan) | 5 | 6 | 3 |
| Sarvovita, b. m., (Hamilton) | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Siam, b. g., (Bither) | 6 | 5 | dis |

Time—2:27; 2:25; 2:25½.

2:32 Class.—Trotting; purse $500.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jennie, b. m., by Richwood, dam by Don J. Robinson, (Kervick) | 3 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Ruth Wilkes, b. m., by Victor Wilkes, (Green) | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| Alice Wilkes, b. m., by Alcantara, (McDonald) | 5 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Rustique, br. m., by Electioneer, (Bither) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 |
| Hyperion, ch. s., (Matthew) | 6 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Ben H., b. g., (Mooney) | 4 | 2 | 5 | dis. | | | |
| Ben Ali, b. g., (Goldsmith) | 7 | 7 | dis. | | | | |

Time—2:17½; 2:18½; 2:20¼; 2:20½; 2:20¼; 2:23¼; 2:26¼.

### Philadelphia Cricketers Win.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—The two days' cricket match between the Philadelphia and New-York elevens ended this afternoon in a victory for the local team by an inning and 36 runs. Philadelphia scored 267 runs in its one inning yesterday. The New York team then followed and continued at the bat up to the close of the game to-day. Their scores were: First inning, 121; second inning, 110; total, 231.

The top scores for Philadelphia were Bowlen 61 and Wood 45. For New-York, Cregar made 31 and Tyers 23 in the first inning, and the same men led in the second inning, with 23 and 17 respectively.

### International Chess Tourney.

At the Manhattan Chess Club yesterday the committee for the holding of an international tournament decided upon beginning on Saturday next at 2 P. M. There will be five prizes of 40 per cent., 25 per cent., 16 per cent., 11 per cent., and 8 per cent. of all the money subscribed. The subscription list shows a total of about $8,000.

The tournament will be played at the Manhattan, City, and Brooklyn Clubs.

### Minor Sporting Matters.

—At the annual meeting of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen it was decided that only clubs whose dues were paid to date were eligible to send a representative to meetings of the association, and that in case a representative or alternate could not be present, he might be represented by proxy, provided the proxy had a certificate signed by the absent delegate. The proxy must be a member of the same club.

—E. Paul has challenged André Nostrom to a quail-eating contest. He offers to eat ten quails a day for fifty days, giving Nostrom twenty quails. Mr. Paul also proposes that after eating the quails they run twelve miles a day, the man who eats the most quail and runs the most miles to take the stake, which it is suggested shall be $1,000 a side.

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—The pool match between John Roberts and Alfred De Oro having been declared off, Frank Ives and Roberts will play a 10,000-point match at English billiards, $1,500 a side and receipts, at the Lenox Lyceum from Oct. 2 to 7, afternoons and evenings.

—Col. William P. Taylor of Buffalo offers to match Mascot against any trotter or pacer in the world for $2,500 a side, the match to take place over the Buffalo or Cleveland track during the second week in October. Mr. Taylor says Mascot is in great form.

—The scores at the annual shooting contest for the Third Brigade team trophy, shot at Albany yesterday, resulted as follows: Binghamton, 419; Tenth Battalion of Albany, 435; Twenty-eighth Separate Company of Utica, 398.

—James A. Garfield has decided to enter Harvard Law School and there play on the 'Varsity football team behind the line.

—Stanton Abbott and Andy Bowen are soon to fight before the Olympic Club of New-Orleans for a purse of $2,500.

## NEW-JERSEY ATHLETES CHAMPIONS.

### They Lead the Metropolitan Cricket League in Games Won and in Batting.

The last game in the championship series of the Metropolitan District Cricket League took place at Bergen Point yesterday, when the New-Jersey Athletic Club won their title of champions of New-York by defeating the Newark Cricket Club. They had a very easy victory, too, winning by 113 runs after declaring their inning closed for four wickets.

M. R. Cobb batted in brilliant style for the winners, and by his innings of 53 won the prize for the best batting average in the league. For the Newarks E. McWhood was the only man to make any defense against the bowling.

The score:

NEW-JERSEY ATHLETIC CLUB.

| | |
|---|---|
| C. H. Ellis, b. Bowman | 20 |
| T. Clarke, b. Stratford | 2 |
| H. Maxfield, b. Mix | 26 |
| M. R. Cobb, b. Bowman | 53 |
| F. G. Payne, not out | 33 |
| A. Gunn, not out | 23 |
| W. F. Lewis, J. Gill, E. Gould, H. S. Sandall, E. O. Rockwood, | did not bat. |
| Byes | 5 |
| Leg byes | 4 |
| Wides | 2 |
| Total (declared) | 168 |

NEWARK.

| | |
|---|---|
| C. Moore, c. and b. Gunn | 13 |
| E. Bowman, retired hurt | 1 |
| W. Hackett, b. Gunn | 0 |
| A. H. Stratford, c. and b. Gunn | 4 |
| James Owen, b. Cobb | 3 |
| E. McWhood, not out | 11 |
| H. Firth, c. Cobb and b. Gunn | 6 |
| F. Mix, b. Cobb | 4 |
| H. Cox, run out | 0 |
| G. Stansford | 0 |
| Byes | 10 |
| Leg byes | 3 |
| Total | 55 |

### Cricket Notes.

—In all three sections of the league, no less than 483 players have taken part in the championship contests during the season. The club which played its regular team the most consistently was the winner of the championship, the New-Jersey Athletic Club, which selected its eleven from only 18 players, while Paterson drew on 30 and Newark, which finished last, had 28. The club which played the greatest number in league games was the Kings County St. George, which played 37 men in their first eleven.

—The prize for the best batting average in the second section of the league has fallen to the genial Capt. Jones of the Staten Island Athletic Club, whose nautical life evidently did not prevent him from cultivating a good knowledge of the scientific points of the "noble game." S. A. Noon, who has an average of 50.66 for four innings, has not played enough to qualify him for the average, and Capt. Jones, with 223 runs for thirteen innings, twice not out, with an average of 20.27, is the only man in the second section who has reached the 200 runs mark, W. H. Denzell of the Victorias coming second in compiling runs, with 199.

—Although 188 men batted in the second section, only sixteen of these who have played in five games have received a double-figure average. Twenty-seven men of the first section secured the coveted figures, but only three of these are over twenty. The batting averages in the league have shown a decline all through, but it is generally conceded that the bowling this season has been better than ever before.

—In the selection of the team to meet the Australians, the League Committee have paid little attention to the averages, and, in particular, the choice of Captain must have been made upon old performances, as this season H. MacNutt has failed signally both in batting and bowling departments.

—H. L. Walker, the Vice Captain of the Morris Park team, has returned from an extended vacation abroad. His thoughts now are devoted to association football instead of cricket, and he looks forward to having a first-class eleven at Morris Park.

## WARNED BY WHITECAPPERS.

### A Prominent Lawyer of Columbus Receives an Anonymous Letter.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 23.—David T. Ramsey, a prominent attorney of this city and State President of the American Protective Association, received an anonymous type-written communication of the White Cap variety today. It reads:

"Don't you think it about time that this aggressive work of stirring dissension and animosity had better come to an end? We feel that patience has ceased to be a virtue, and unless this work is stopped the destruction which followed Loughridges and the north-end grocer will follow in your wake. And as for the lying and arrogant piece of humanity who resides on Lexington Avenue, if he values his peace and happiness he had better cease the dishonorable work in which he is engaged and quit trampling under his unholy feet the flag which we love and respect. With this I close, believing that a word to the wise is sufficient."

Loughbridge's barn was burned after the trial of William J. Elliott, the editor of the Sunday Capitol, who murdered a rival journalist, and after threats made against the life and property of Loughbridge, who was a juror. The Lexington Avenue man is supposed to be J. K. Pritner, who conducts services at the penitentiary, and the north end grocer George W. Loop, whose store was set on fire by incendiaries. Numerous acts of this character have occurred.

Take advantage of New-York Central's half-rate excursions to World's Fair, Sept. 18, 27, Oct. 3, 7, 12, 16, and 24; only $20 round trip. Special train 9:20 A. M.—Adv.

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## AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:00—Black Crook.
AMERICAN TH ATRE, 42d, 41st St-8th Av—8:00—The Prodigal Daughter.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:30—The World's Fair City Directory.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:00—Panjandrum.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:30—The Rainmaker of Syria.
COLUMBIA, Washington and Tillary St., Brooklyn—8:00—The Sportsman.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:30—L'Enfant Prodigue.
DORE ART GALLERY, 7th Av-53d St—10:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.—Paintings.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—Day and evening—Vaudeville—Waxworks.
EMPIRE—Broadway-40th St—8:15—Liberty Hall.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—In Mizzoura.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—The Idea.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:30—The Other Man.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Hands Across the Sea.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:00—Robin Hood.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-6th Av—8:00—Dan's Tribulations.
HERRMANN'S, Broadway-29th St—8:15—Mrs. Gen. Tom Thumb.
IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL, Broadway-29th St—8:00—Vaudeville.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—Sheridan; or, The Maid of Bath.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—8:30—English Military Tournament.
MADISON SQUARE, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Temperance Town.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—7:30 to 10:00—Art Exhibition.
NIBLO'S, Broadway-Prince St—8:15—A Trip to Mars.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—1492.
STANDARD, Broadway-32d St—8:30—Jane.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—Julius Cæsar.
THE CRYSTAL MAZE, Broadway-38th St—1 P. M. until midnight.
UNION SQUARE, 14th St., Broadway—Noon to 10:45 P. M.—Vaudeville.

## TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 24, 1893.

*The Weather Bureau report indicates, for to-day, in this city, fair weather.*

It may prove that the detention of the Hamburg steamer *Augusta Victoria* at Southampton was an unnecessary precaution, as all kinds of precautions often prove to be in particular cases, but it was quite justified by the fact that the fireman taken off just before she started had shown symptoms of cholera. Incidentally, it affords another illustration of the vigilance and promptness exercised by the representatives of our quarantine and of the Marine Hospital Service at Hamburg. They not only secured the detention of the vessel, but immediately started for Southampton to make a careful examination of her. Their untiring watchfulness and zeal have been of inestimable value and have shown that the way to prevent cholera from reaching this country is to prevent it from leaving foreign ports having communication with this country.

Those who are comparing our Senate as an obstructive body to the British House of Lords should remember that, while the House of Lords now and then gets in the way of legislation passed by the House of Commons, it has never allowed its own action to be blocked by a minority of its own members. If the Senate were to defeat the repeal bill, it would make itself unpopular, but would not lose its "dignity." It has been permitting the minority to prevent it from coming to any action on the bill. The House of Lords never does that sort of thing.

The postal census of the city now being taken by the letter carriers under the direction of Postmaster DAYTON will furnish a useful and instructive body of statistics. In the first place, it will enable the Postmaster to redistrict the territory served from the general Post Office, and will thus conduce to a more regular and prompt distribution of mail matter. But, what is scarcely less important, it will also furnish to Congress proof of the magnitude of the work which devolves upon the New-York Post Office. The population of the city, from a postal point of view, is very much larger than the decennial census has ever given it credit for. This census undertaken by Postmaster DAYTON should furnish the basis for more just and liberal treatment in Congressional appropriations.

The City of Churches, of homes, and of prize fights? Is that the way Brooklyn's new descriptive title is to read? The Brooklyn clergymen who talk in THE TIMES this morning of the disgraceful state of things which makes an addition to the city's title necessary for the purposes of accurate description protest vigorously against it. Let them keep it up, and in their pulpits. When Judges of the courts of law descend from the bench to arrange the details of a bruising match between a pair of human brutes, and when the District Attorney contemptuously declines to enforce the Penal Code against the offenders, it is time for the spirit of JOHN KNOX to descend upon the city's preachers.

### THE TRADITION OF THE SENATE.

It is a general tendency of the American people in the management of their public affairs to get rid of talk. The boast of a recent leader of the House of Representatives that it was, thank Heaven, not a deliberative assembly is not authenticated, but it was not wide of the truth, nor was the change attributed to his policy so great as some of his opponents wished us at the time to believe. There is discussion, of course, by which the action of the House is guided, but it goes on in the press, in caucus, in committee, or about certain dinner tables, but not to any extent on the floor of the House. The evidence of this tendency is still more clear in the legislative bodies of the various States, and it is probably chiefly due to the increase of business, on the one hand, and the decrease of the average direct interest among the people in any one measure, on the other.

But whatever the cause or force of the tendency, the United States Senate has pretty well escaped it. There is no body of its kind in the world in which the privilege of the free coinage of speech is maintained so completely or with greater depreciation of the currency. Practically, any Senator may talk on any subject to any length at any time that he can get the floor, and he can almost always get the floor sooner or later. It is an interesting inquiry how this came about, and, still more, how it persists despite all opposing influences, for it has very serious effects, some good and others evil, the latter decidedly the greater. It probably had its beginnings in the early days when the total number of Senators was barely a couple of dozen, when the actual attendance was still less, and when there was little business and plenty of time. A few middle-aged gentlemen, with a justly high sense of their own importance, meeting regularly, in a small and remote town, wholly given over to the affairs with which they were engaged, would naturally talk a good deal, and as at the start views were various, and there was no party organization, every Senator had his "say" without stint or check. The habit once formed continued and was strengthened with time, because the new members, from whom innovation would most readily come, if at all, are always in a minority, which cannot number more than one-third, and never has reached that proportion, since there are always some Senators re-elected.

The political effects of this peculiar disposition of the Senate are often very striking, as our readers hardly need to be informed at the present moment when the dogged reading of newspaper clippings by Senator STEWART or the hundredth repetition of Senator TELLER's views is going on at a cost to the American people of not less than $100,000 a minute. But what is worth while noting is that the "tradition of the Senate" is in reality only a habit of the Senators, due to tendencies of their natures that are very deeply rooted, so that no radical change is likely to be made except under the stress of a very powerful and strenuous public sentiment. If the present opportunity slips by and the Senators are allowed to preserve their privilege of unlimited talk unimpaired, it will rather be strengthened than otherwise. They will reason that, if the present exigency can be resisted successfully, they can afford to disregard any other that is likely to arise. But if the business men of the country choose to exert the influence they really possess, the utterly pernicious practice of the Senate could be broken down now, and would never again be revived.

### WHY SO MANY ACCIDENTS?

The long series of terrible accidents on railroads which have lately occurred in this country raises the question whether there is any exceptional cause at work to which they can be attributed. Up to the present year there had been a steady diminution of casualties of this kind in proportion to the increasing volume of traffic, and railroad travel had come to be regarded as about as safe as staying at home and going about the streets. For years Legislatures, Railroad Commissioners, and railroad companies have been working together to improve the safeguards and lessen the chances of accident, and the results have seemed to be commensurate with the efforts made.

Suddenly there has come a series of disasters in rapid succession which is altogether startling. In most cases they can be traced to some act of negligence or oversight rather than to a lack of the usual safeguards prescribed by law or by the rules of the corporations, though in several instances there have been palpable faults of management. Trains have been dispatched over the same lines without proper notice to conductors and engineers as to points of meeting or passing. Telegraph operators have construed or transmitted orders amiss. Signals have been wrongly set or wrongly read, and switches have been misplaced at a critical moment, as in the case of the latest collision on the Wabash in Indiana.

Have railroad managers suddenly lost their vigilance and become reckless? Has there been an accession of incompetency or negligence on the part of men employed in signal towers and at switches? Have railroad companies of late been curtailing their working force too much or so changing it as to diminish its efficiency? Have they been reducing wages and expenses in such a manner that too few men are employed or men with too little capacity and experience, or perhaps in a disgruntled state of mind? If not, what is the matter all of a sudden? There is nothing on the surface to explain this extraordinary "epidemic" of collisions. Most of them have been caused by blunders, but why have railroad men been blundering to such an extent lately?

### THE AMERICA'S CUP.

Of course, the great majority of those who are interested in yachting hope that the *Vigilant* will defeat the *Valkyrie* in the series of contests for the *America's* Cup. Still more, of course, those whose interest in yachting is only aroused when an international contest is at hand, and then only because it is the Eagle against the Lion, are not only eager to see the gallant English cutter defeated, but are confident that she will be. But, after all, it is only common sense to stop and inquire whether it would be a good thing for the British yacht to fail to achieve the purpose of her voyage hither. Would it be best for the interests of yachting as a sport and as a means of developing skill in marine architecture?

It is hardly possible to answer this question otherwise than in the negative. It is forty-two years since the *America* brought the famous cup here, and in all that time it has never been in danger. The *Cambria, Livonia, Atalanta, Countess of Dufferin, Genesta, Galatea,* and *Thistle* have all been soundly beaten. Since 1885 even the English have practically admitted that the cup represented the yachting supremacy of the world. In 1887 a fairly representative yacht, the *Thistle*, came here for the first time. She had defeated everything in England, and our transatlantic brethren nailed their hopes to her. The failure of the *Thistle* was a severe blow to international sport.

After an interval of six years another thoroughly representative English yacht is here. If she fails to capture the cup, international yachting—unless some one goes after the Cape May Cup, which is altogether unlikely—will enter upon another period of suspended animation. And that would be an extremely bad thing for yachting as a sport, for every yachtsman knows that an international contest is the greatest stimulus to home racing.

Again, we owe the whole of our splendid development in marine architecture to the contests for the *America's* Cup. The history of that development has been told and commented upon in these columns over and over again. It is only by the most laborious effort that improvements in designing can be drawn out in the absence of international racing.

If the cup stays here, there will be no more challenges for years to come—perhaps not at all. If it goes to England, American yachtsmen will not rest easy in their bunks till a big sloop is on her way over to bring it back. No sport on earth can stand continual victory on one side. Moreover, out of pure compassion, we ought to hope to see our plucky opponents win this time.

Nevertheless, THE NEW-YORK TIMES believes in the *Vigilant*.

### CHRISTIANITY WITHOUT DOGMA.

The outcome of the Religious Congress at Chicago is an organization which has for its object, to use BACON'S words, "the glory of the Creator and the relief of man's estate." No man can well decline to promote the former purpose without avowing himself an atheist, nor the latter without confessing himself to be something less than human. The new organization is called the Brotherhood of Christian Unity, and its only article of association is a statement that the subscribers "desire to serve GOD and their fellow-men under the inspiration of the life and teachings of JESUS CHRIST."

There is no reason why not only all Christians but all benevolent and humane persons who do not call themselves Christians should not stand upon this platform. It does not even require what the Churches call "faith in Christ," a phrase which is variously interpreted, but is most commonly supposed to mean an acceptance of various doctrines which educated and thoughtful men find increasing difficulty in accepting. It requires only admiration for Christ and an acknowledgment that His teachings are inspiring. No sober man can be found to say soberly that he does not admire JESUS CHRIST, nor will any thoughtful man be ready to question that His teachings are inspiring. There are doubtless many professed agnostics, and even avowed unbelievers, who will be prepared to subscribe to what is in no sense a confession of faith. Such men may call the statement a statement of Christianity minus supernaturalism and subscribe to it on that ground; but it is not that, for there is nothing in it to which a believer in the supernatural origin of Christianity and in all the Christian mysteries, so-called, cannot equally subscribe. This is proved by the fact that it has already received the assent of Anglicans, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Methodists, Unitarians, Quakers, and Swedenborgians, of whom none needed to disavow the tenets of his own communion in order to join the Brotherhood of Christian Unity. The platform might be described as Christianity with supernaturalism reserved, or kept in abeyance. It is Christianity without dogma.

In order that a statement should be so very comprehensive as that upon which the Brotherhood of Christian Unity is founded, it is necessary that it should be very general. The question is whether it is too general and vague to amount to anything in particular. We have seen of late the rise of an association almost equally comprehensive in the union of the Societies of Christian Endeavor. Nobody who witnessed their convention in New-York last year will dispute its impressiveness as a spectacle. Neither can there be any dispute that it had an inspiring and uplifting effect, for the time at least, upon those who took part in it. The "Enthusiasm of Humanity" is really a beneficial sentiment. But when we come to look for the good works in which it is embodied, we find, in the case of the convention just mentioned, that they were mainly confined to the utterance of a passionate protest against the opening of the World's Fair on Sunday, a protest which has been futile, though doubtless it had its effect upon the lawmakers. In any case, the collection of an apparatus so vast for a result that, from a secular point of view, is so trivial, becomes somewhat ludicrous. The Brotherhood of Christian Unity is doubtless meant by its projectors to realize MATTHEW ARNOLD'S ideal of the Church of England—"a national," or rather an international, "society for promotion of goodness." But it must be questionable whether a body so very loosely organized can do much toward that end. When any specific scheme of relief for human suffering is brought forward humane and benevolent persons will promote it equally, whether they belong to the Brotherhood of Christian Unity or not, and they are not likely to find it necessary to join the brotherhood in order to promote it. A benevolent association may be a creedless association, but a religious association can hardly be so. It has been well said that "every religion must contain an element of fact as well as an element of feeling, and the element of fact is the one which in the long run will determine the nature and importance of the element of feeling." An association without a creed may do much to promote the happiness of mankind in specific ways, if it be organized for specific purposes; but by its nature it is incapable of carrying on a crusade, or even a propaganda, and a creedless Church is a contradiction in terms, a Church being, according to the old definition, "a congregation of 'faithful' men." Wherefore it seems unlikely that the Brotherhood of Christian Unity will be a valuable adjunct to the existing Churches, and much less a substitute for them, as an agency in spreading the Christian religion.

### ROANOKE'S REPROACH.

Roanoke, Va., is a thriving city of more than 16,000 inhabitants. It has grown to its present size and prosperity from the shambling little out-of-the-way hamlet of Big Lick, with less than 500 people, in the last fifteen or twenty years. Its favorable location and the natural resources that surrounded it brought it into communication with the rest of the world by railroad, and a "boom" was created. It was a "boom town" that did not collapse or "peter out," because it had the foundation for a successful development.

Roanoke has been built up largely by Northern capital, and its people are neither pioneers of the frontier nor nurslings of the barbarism of slavery days. It is all the more to its discredit that it has not shown to the people of the South the example of a law-abiding community. It has brought reproach upon itself by not sustaining the authorities of its own choice in an orderly administration of justice.

The people of Roanoke went wrong when they attempted to take a negro criminal from the officers of the law to lynch him. Their subsequent exasperation against the Mayor and the militia was no doubt due to the killing of some of their own number rather than to the refusal to deliver the negro over to their tender mercies; but they brought that slaughter upon themselves. They were engaged in defying the law and public authority, and the Mayor was bound to maintain these with every power at his command. He was doing his duty, and ought to have been sustained. But he and the other officers of the law were assailed and compelled to use force to quell a riot.

Roanoke has disgraced itself and brought reproach upon a flourishing community that should have prided itself on maintaining order and upholding law. It is of the new South, and owes its vitality to Northern blood, but its birthright has been flung aside. It can only redeem itself by facing about and showing a determination to restore the sway of law, which a wild impulse led it to overthrow.

### THE MAYOR OF THE PALACE.

We took occasion to remark, when Mayor BOODY published his long letter to Mr. SHEPARD, that his representation of his own office as like that of a Presidential Elector was an admission of the full force of everything that Mr. SHEPARD, in his *Forum* article, had alleged, and that everything else in his letter, though there was much that was illogical and disingenuous, was of no importance compared to this amazing proposition. Mr. SHEPARD, in a very courteous but very severe communication to the Mayor, brings out the significance of this point in an admirable fashion. The situation of the Mayor is not enviable. He has undertaken to make Mr. SHEPARD'S criticism of his official course a personal matter, and has, in his anger and mortification, gone quite beyond all proper limits in insinuations as to Mr. SHEPARD'S private motives. The latter, had he chosen, might have countered with effect by simply asking what honorable personal motive Mr. BOODY could be supposed to have for his strange public conduct, but he refrains from any such line of attack. Reciting the worst of Mr. BOODY'S references to him, he concludes: "As to these, I will, with your permission, remain silent. My personal respect for you is such, your own temper is so genial and so generous, and so certain to reassert itself when you shall be out of your present galling trammels, that I know you will not, after a little, recall with pleasure these passages of your letter. Let us both forget them."

But this high courtesy toward Mr. BOODY only makes more crushing the argument as to the career of Mayor BOODY. Mr. SHEPARD had remarked on the effacement of the political will of the Mayor. That was, as he says, the "core" of his article. The Mayor admits it.

"It is you," says Mr. SHEPARD, "sitting in the chief room of our City Hall, who tell us that our Mayor, spite of the solemn mandate of law, is no more than a highly-paid and ceremonial amanuensis—a do-nothing and think-nothing and will-nothing magistrate behind whom, as behind the worthless, helpless Kings of an ancient dynasty of France, its *rois fainéants*, rules some Mayor of the palace, exclusively and irresponsibly controlling and formulating every act of government."

Nor is this an extravagant or undue estimate of the real meaning of what Mayor BOODY had avowed. When he said that it would have been a "violation of honor" for him to "have attempted to administer the Government on the line of an independent policy," he meant, doubtless, that he could not be independent of his party, but was bound to administer the Government to suit the interests of that party, as an Elector is bound to vote for the Presidential nominee of his party. But who is to determine for the Mayor what are the interests of the Democratic Party? Mr. BOODY would do well to answer that question. He clearly thinks that he has no more voice in it than an Elector in the choice of a President. But if not the Mayor, whom the people elect and on whom the law confers the powers of the office, then who? It cannot be the voters of the Democratic Party in person. He could hardly consult them or call them together in mass meeting like the voters of a Swiss canton. There is no legal representative assembly to consult in such matters. Granting the hypothesis of the Mayor—which, nevertheless, is without authority in law and in absolute contradiction to his legal obligations—that he must suit the interests of his party, there remains the point of supreme importance—who shall declare those interests?

As a matter of fact we know, and the people of Brooklyn know only too well, who has performed this all-important function for Mr. BOODY. They know who is the "Mayor of the Palace," who moves the titular Mayor of the city, who exercises the power that the law gave to Mr. BOODY. They know who made him take Mayor CHAPIN'S Cabinet *en bloc* when they had been proved incompetent and unfaithful, who compelled him to violate his own notions of decency in the organization of the Excise Board, who forced him to ignore the facts disclosed by his own commission as to the Fire Department, who persuaded him to the miserable course as to the railroad franchises that brought him so near indictment by the Grand Jury, who has induced him to pack the Board of Education with partisans. But while the people know who this is, they cannot get at him save through Mr. BOODY or any other candidate the Mayor of the Palace may select. Mr. BOODY has not helped his own case nor that of the "boss" by his naïve announcement.

## NO ADVANCE TOWARD REPEAL.

### The Senate Still Wasting Time in Wordy Warfare.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—After being roundly abused, principally by Senators who have a selfish interest in perpetuating the present unbusinesslike rules of the Senate, the Platt amendment calling for cloture upon the demand of a majority has been referred to the Senate Committee on Rules. Mr. Platt has given notice that he will present some arguments to the committee in favor of the amendment which he was unable to advance in the Senate.

It is not thought likely that the amendment will be reported, although there is a growing belief that the time has come for a decided change in the rules. Without a change of the nature proposed by Mr. Platt, it is regarded as reasonably certain that the Democratic majority in the Senate will find itself seriously handicapped in its effort to pass the Elections bill and the tariff bill. Mr. Turpie, (Dem., Ind.,) who made the chief argument to-day against the amendment, discoursed on the old theme of the Senate being the safeguard of the country through the power it conferred on the minority.

In view of the existing situation in the Senate by which the will of the people is clearly being disregarded, Mr. Turpie's remarks smack more of humor than seriousness. Mr. Dubois, (Rep., Idaho,) who followed him in denouncing cloture, has a purely selfish interest in opposing the proposed change.

Repeal has not made any appreciable advance to-day. The Senate only remained in open session two hours, and then went into executive session, adjourning early until Monday at 11 o'clock. The eagerness with which the silver Senators deny the assertion that they are engaged in a game of "bluff" does not mislead the repeal men, who are aware of their earnest efforts to bring about a compromise. Give a silver Senator an opportunity to talk compromise, and he will not fail to embrace it. A proposition for a compromise proceeding from the repeal forces would be welcomed by the men who are now engaged in filibustering against the Voorhees bill.

Senator Wolcott has been at pains to-day to deny the correctness of the report which was printed in The New-York Times this morning crediting him with the assertion that the repeal bill would pass after the silver men had satisfied their constituents that nothing could be done which they desired. It was not to be expected that Mr. Wolcott would be pleased to see his private opinion thus made public at this stage of the contest, and his embarrassment well illustrates the difficulties surrounding a Senator who has a public and a private opinion on the same subject.

### Daughters of the Revolution at Lunch.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 23.—Mrs. Louis D. Gallison, Historian General of the Daughters of the Revolution, gave a unique luncheon and reception yesterday afternoon at her home, 120 Oakwood Avenue, to a number of the officers and members of the society. The house was prettily decorated in buff and blue, the colors of the society, and on the tables and mantels were arranged vases of goldenrod, violets, and roses.

Each guest wore on her bosom a small American flag. A feature of the reception was a large revolutionary pie, made with a hollow crust and filled with cards, on which were inscribed questions and conundrums concerning revolutionary events. Mrs. William Lee of Boston received a handsome prize for answering the greatest number of questions correctly. The portions of the pie were served on old pewter plates, whose manufacture antedated the revolution.

Among the guests present were Mrs. Edward Paulet Steers of New-York, President of the society; Mrs. D. Felix Ingraham of New-York, Secretary General; Mrs. William Lee of Boston, State Regent for Massachusetts; Mrs. Charles J. Page of Boston, State Treasurer for Massachusetts; Mrs. Robert Ward of South Orange, State Secretary for New-Jersey; Miss Louisa Steers of New-York, Assistant Secretary General, and Miss Caro D. Gallison.

### Not Enough Schools on the East Side.

A committee representing the real estate owners in the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards, headed by Conrad Harres, called upon Mayor Gilroy yesterday and complained of the lack of school accommodations in the upper part of the city on the east side.

Mr. Harres said that between East Eightieth and Eighty-ninth Streets there are 3,000 children of school age who cannot find accommodations in the schools. He said that two years ago the Board of Estimate and Apportionment made arrangements for a new school building at Eighty-first Street and Avenue A, but that nothing further was done about the matter.

Mayor Gilroy said that he was much surprised that so large a number of children in so small a territory were without school accommodations, and he told the committee that if it would make a written report upon all the facts he would call the attention of the Board of Education to it.

### His Valise Filled with Opium.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Sept. 23.—E. C. Brighton, a stranger here, was captured to-day by customs officers with a valise full of opium. It is thought he came from Tacoma.

The officers have been unable to get a word out of their prisoner beyond his name, which is believed to be assumed.

## DETAINED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

### The Augusta Victoria to be Disinfected Before Sailing.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 23.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Augusta Victoria, Capt. Barends, from Hamburg Sept. 21 for New-York, was upon arrival here ordered to delay her sailing for forty-eight hours. The cause of her detention was that the Hamburg-American Company has, in view of the cholera in the vicinity of Hamburg, decided to make Southampton the port of departure for their express steamers instead of Hamburg.

It was only a few days ago that the company notified its agents, Smith, Sundius & Co. of London and Southampton, that, acting in accordance with the advice of Dr. White, the United States medical representative in Hamburg, it had decided to make Cuxhaven, about seventy miles below Hamburg, the port of entry and departure for its steamers. It appears now, however, that, to avoid all possible chance of its steamers being detained in quarantine at New-York, Southampton will be made the port of entry and departure.

Upon the arrival of the Augusta Victoria at Southampton she was boarded by the medical officers of the port, who examined the passengers and the vessel. The steamer had a clean bill of health, but it was learned by the health officers that a fireman who shipped aboard the vessel at Hamburg had been taken ill shortly after the steamer left. He had been put ashore at Cuxhaven, being too sick to proceed on the voyage. A number of intending passengers, who arrived here by train from London yesterday and who expected to go at once on board the Augusta Victoria, were taken to a hotel, where they will remain until to-morrow, when the steamer will proceed on her voyage.

HAMBURG, Sept. 23.—During the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day fourteen new cases of cholera and one death from the disease were reported to the authorities here. Of the fourteen cases, six were severe and eight slight.

An analysis of the drinking water furnished the inhabitants of the city proves that it has been restored to a good condition.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service to-day notified the Hamburg-American Steamship Company that it must disinfect the Augusta Victoria at Southampton.

He received a cablegram from Dr. White at Hamburg, this afternoon, stating that up to date there had been sixty-six cases of cholera and nineteen deaths at Hamburg. He added that a fast steamer was about to start from Fort Wilhelm and Dr. Wyman ordered him to proceed to that port and inspect the vessel.

## CONCERT WAS NO SUCCESS.

### The Movement to Raise Money to Defend Emma Goldman a Dismal Failure.

The Anarchist concert to raise funds to defray the expenses of the coming trial of Emma Goldman took place last evening at New Irving Hall, 214 Broome Street. Financially the concert was not a success, for one reason because Anarchists do not part easily with money.

The spirits of the Anarchists were damped by the discomfiture Friday night of the members of the Proletariat Club, or the Pike Street "gang" as they are better known. This defeat discouraged the Anarchists and so a good many kept away from the concert altogether.

A good many of the Anarchists were dressed in their best clothes and did not look like the starving unemployed workmen which they pretended to be when they stormed Walhalla Hall and wrecked the furniture. They were sleek and well fed. Another discouragement was the knowledge that they were closely watched by the police. There were fully half a dozen officers in citizens' clothes who had paid their admission fees.

The proprietor of the hall said he had rented the place to the Anarchists with the understanding that no speeches should be made. Nothing but music was allowed. The Anarchists could not raise money enough to hire a good band, so they secured the loan of a piano of a manufacturer. They did not raise much more money than they had to pay for the rent of the hall.

## OBITUARY.

### John E. Burrill.

John E. Burrill, a prominent corporation lawyer of this city and the senior member of the firm of Burrill, Zabriskie & Burrill, 21 Broad Street, died at his country house in Lenox, Mass., yesterday morning.

Mr. Burrill had been ill for some time, and his death was not a surprise to his friends. He was seventy-one years old. A wife, four sons, and one daughter survive him. Mr. Burrill's home in this city was at 9 West Fifty-sixth Street.

Mr. Burrill was born at Charleston, S. C., in 1822. He was graduated from Columbia College in 1839, and afterward studied law in the office of Judge Davies. After he was admitted to the bar he became one of the firm of Ellis, Burrill & Davison. Later on he formed the firm of Burrill, Davison & Burrill, which afterward was changed to Burrill, Zabriskie & Burrill.

Mr. Burrill was a Director in the New-York and Harlem Railroad, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and other Vanderbilt roads. He acted as the special legal adviser of Commodore Vanderbilt up to the time of his death. Mrs. Burrill is a sister of the late President Jacob D. Vermilye of the Merchants' National Bank.

### Obituary Notes.

MRS. ROBERT N. OGDEN, a member of one of the most distinguished families in Louisiana, died at New-Orleans yesterday. She was the mother of Judge R. N. Ogden, now of the Court of Appeals of Louisiana; mother-in-law of William W. Mann of Chicago, and grandmother of Miss Ogden, the second wife of Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago. She was the granddaughter of the partner of Robert Morris of Revolutionary fame.

SAMUEL GRIFFITHS MORGAN died at his residence in New-Bedford, Mass., yesterday, aged seventy-seven years. He was a son of Thomas Morgan of Philadelphia and was born in that city. For many years Mr. Morgan engaged in business in California. He was a prominent citizen and was identified with charitable work.

### Passengers on Steamers for Europe.

Among the passengers who sailed on the steamer Ems yesterday for Bremen were Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Garland, Jr., George Abele, Miss Helene W. Cowdrey, William Müller, and George Walther.

On the Fulda, for Genoa, were Miss Jennie Alden, Mr. and Mrs. S. Carramusa, Sister Carrera, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Foster, the Rev. and Mrs. H. W. Nancrede, Prof. Schuhman, Dr. W. P. Wesselhoeft, Dr. George Wolf, and Henry von Merching.

The Etruria, which sailed for Liverpool, carried the Rev. P. Butterby, Count Bernstorff, the Rev. P. A. Clancey, Dr. Charles Forbes, Prof. Francisco Grasse, Prof. Scipione Gemma, Hirji Kirshed, Signor Fillippo Lombardi, the Rev. and Mrs. H. K. Wingate, Mr. and Mrs. J. Campbell White, William A. Prime, Dr. Henry Salt, Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Phillips, and Miss Ada Summerscales.

La Touraine, for Havre, had among her passengers Yen Ching, Ying Hong Ching, Lion Hai Hong, Wong Pah Luie, and C. W. Tenng, attachés of the Chinese Legation to Spain; Pierre Botkine, Secretary of the Russian Legation at Washington; Hugh Jacobi, Count Defforges, Chevalier Bianchi, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Jones, Young Kwai, Dr. Robert Prochet, Dr. and Mrs. A. V. dos Santos, Mr. and Mrs. L. Turnure, Jr., and Henri Thieray.

On the Furnessia, for Glasgow, were the Rev. Howard N. Campbell, the Rev. Dr. D. Downie, Mrs. Alexander Menzies, W. Wallace White, Dr. Sinclair, and Frederick Morris.

### AT THE HOTELS.

—Frederick H. Winston of Chicago is at the Windsor.

—Charles E. Shaw, M. P., of England, is at the Murray Hill.

—State Controller Frank Campbell of Albany is at the Hoffman.

—The Right Hon. James Shanks, Lord Mayor of Dublin, is at the Holland.

—Ex-Congressman B. T. Cable of Illinois and Baron Schilling of the Russian Legation at Washington are at the Victoria.

### Will Not Allow Dr. Briggs to Preach There.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 23.—The report that the Rev. Dr. Briggs of New-York might occupy the Cumberland Presbyterian Church here was incorrect. The church belongs to the Rev. John Miller of the Princeton Presbytery, who says that before the church shall be occupied by a Briggsite he will occupy the pulpit himself.

### The Argentine Revolution.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 23.—The insurgents in the Province of Tucuman have met with a check. The Government forces have regained possession of the railway, many parts of which had been destroyed by the insurgents. The line has been repaired, and Federal troops are expected to occupy the capital, San Miguel de Tucuman, to-day.

### PERSONAL.

—It is rumored in Mississippi, says The Memphis Commercial, that the friends of Congressman John Allen are doing their best to induce him to enter the Gubernatorial race. Private John is a campaigner from up where the creek forks the first time, and if he enters the fight there will be a mighty rustling among the other candidates.

—Gen. Henry L. Abbot, the distinguished engineer officer, suggests that, to make the regular army more attractive, soldiers discharged after ten years' honorable service be given by law a preference for certain classes of employment in the civil service. The system has been tried in France and works well.

—The veteran editor, Col. A. K. McClure, of The Philadelphia Times has been confined to his room for three weeks by an acute rheumatic disorder, and it is not now probable that he will be able to return to his desk before the 1st of October, and possibly later.

—Congressman Hopkins, the only Republican member from Pennsylvania who voted with the silver people in the House, is being talked of as a candidate for renomination, although he is now serving his second term and it has been the custom to rotate in that district.

—Whenever the Empress of Austria wears the crown jewels she is forced to give a written receipt for them. In consequence, these jewels are rarely worn, her Majesty confining herself to her private collection, which is valued at $1,500,000.

—With the possibility of defeat in the nominating convention of Senators Charles T. Saxton of Clyde and Edmund O'Connor of Binghamton, the Republican delegation in the next Senate promises to be conspicuous for nonentity.

### SMALL TALK.

—The Fisheries Building at the exposition has ten aquaria, having a capacity of 7,000 to 27,000 gallons of water each. In the centre of the eastern polygonal building is a rotunda 60 feet in diameter, in the middle of which is a basin or pool 26 feet wide, from which rises a mass of rocks covered with moss and lichens. Almost every fresh-water fish known may be seen swimming in the pool.

—The production of paper from the hops waste in breweries is being considered in Germany. The oil in the hops is a hindrance, which, it is claimed, is now overcome, and it is expected that paper can be made, by using hops, at a cost of 50 per cent. less than heretofore.

—A newspaper was recently published regularly in Deccair on a pocket handkerchief. The subscriber, after reading it, would use it for a handkerchief until soiled, when it would be washed clear of the printed matter and sent to the publisher, who would print another edition upon it.

—The atmosphere weighs about a ton to every square foot of the earth's surface, 25,000,000 tons per square mile, or 5,000,000,000,000,000 tons on the total of 200,000,000 square miles.

—The total number of capital letters in the whole Bible is 106,990, of small capitals 6,897, and of lower case 3,452,593; grand total of letters, including one AE, 3,566,481.

—The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well, and doing well whatever you do without a thought of fame.—Montreal Star.

—As fencing is such a manly art, it is odd that there is so much feinting in it.—Texas Siftings.

### NUGGETS.

—"Did you hear about Braggins's shooting excursion?" said one member of the National Guard to another.

"You don't mean to say an amateur marksman like Braggins had the nerve to go hunting!"

"Yes."

"Hit anything?"

"Yes; he got seven birds."

"Well, there's only one way to explain it."

"How is that?"

"He didn't know the gun was loaded.—Washington Star.

—Teacher (waifs' night school)—Now, remember. A diamond is pure carbon. Shoeblacking, by the way, boys, is made of carbon, and the shine, or glisten, is due to millions of tiny diamonds.

Gentleman (the next day)—I want my boots blacked. How much, boy?

Boy—I don't know, boss. I hain't had a chance to inquire the price o' diamonds this mornin'.—Good News.

—Chicago Wife (nervously)—Do you think, dear, the cholera will visit us this year?

Husband—I wouldn't be at all surprised. Everybody else we ever heard of has visited us, and why not cholera?

Wife (brightening)—That's so. I hadn't thought of that. I guess we can stand it.—Detroit Free Press.

—Waiter—Haven't you forgotten something, Sir.

Customer (anxiously)—Why, did I give you a quarter?

Waiter—No.

Customer (relieved)—That's all right, then. I haven't forgotten anything.—Truth.

## COUNT AND MARQUIS IN TOWN.

### They Bring Further Details from Haiti of the Loss of the Peiton.

Count de Langier Villars and Marquis Juilhem de Pothvav of Paris are guests at the Cambridge Hotel. They arrived on Friday from Haiti, to which country Count de Villars is Minister. He is visiting the United States to regain his health and, incidentally, to see the World's Fair.

"It is quiet and peaceful in Haiti at the present time," he said to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday afternoon. "Just before I left we heard the sad intelligence that the new war ship Alexander Peiton had foundered with over 100 souls on board. The only man saved was an ignorant negro sailor who could not give a clear account of the disaster.

"The Peiton left Port au Prince on Sept 4 for San Domingo. On board were Deputy Mollina, M. Dejean, Chargé D'Affaires; Dr. Hus, and other men prominent in the affairs of the island. Nothing has been heard of the war ship except the disconnected story of the sailor who was picked up. He said that she sank in the middle of the night, and he clung to spars and wreckage for a day and a night, when he was rescued. Search has been made by other war ships and is still kept up, but, so far as I know, without result. The Peiton had been in service but a short time, and was a fine ship of war."

### Southern Editors Will Fight.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 23.—Editor Coleman of The Huntsville Daily Argus published an editorial reflecting on Editor Lane of The Huntsville Daily Mercury. Lane responded with interest, and several notes passed.

Coleman challenged Lane to fight a duel. Lane published the correspondence and ridicules Coleman extravagantly, relating the facts of a former duel that had been arranged between them several years ago in which the officers arrested both. A fight will follow when they meet.

### Big Four Brakeman Arrested.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 23.—Orville Duncan, brakeman on the first section of the Big Four train that was wrecked at Kankakee some days ago, was arrested on a telegram from officials at Kankakee early this morning and is being held at the station house.

Big Four officials are very much surprised at the arrest, as it indicates that their company and not the Illinois Central is to be held responsible for the disaster.

# DISCUSSING MELLO'S TERMS

## BRAZIL MAKING NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

**Business Paralyzed in Rio de Janeiro and Her Citizens Panic-Stricken—Fearful of a Fresh Blockade of the City by the Revolutionary Naval Forces—Reports of Rebel Successes Denied by Brazilian Officers, but Confirmed by Private Advices.**

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A dispatch sent this morning from Rio Janeiro has been received by the Exchange Telegraph Company. The message states that the Senate was in session at the time of the filing of the dispatch, and that negotiations for peace were proceeding between the Government and Admiral Mello, the commander of the rebel naval forces. If these negotiations fail of a successful issue it is feared that the rebel fleet will lay the city in ashes.

It is known that the rebels have many adherents in the city, though the Government cannot place its hands upon them. They, it is claimed, are surreptitiously giving aid and comfort to the Government's enemies.

The dispatch adds that it is reported, and generally believed in the capital, that President Peixoto is haunted with the dread of being assassinated by some of these secret enemies.

Every movement on board the war ship is anxiously watched from the shore. The poorer class of people fear that at any moment the bombardment may recommence, having little faith that the Government will be able to induce Admiral Mello to accept anything in the way of compromise. They believe that the only alternative to unconditional surrender is bombardment. It may be, however, that the negotiations now in progress will result in some satisfactory solution of the troubles. The very fact that Admiral Mello is willing to negotiate is taken by the more intelligent residents as evidence that he hesitates to put his threat to vigorously bombard the city into execution.

Three days have elapsed since Admiral Mello sent his ultimatum to the Government, and as yet he has not attempted to carry out the threat contained in that document. The excitement in the city shows little, if any, sign of subsidence. Every one who could possibly do so has left the city and will remain away until quiet is restored.

It is understood that assurances have been given that in the event of the city being bombarded the rebel fleet will endeavor to spare the hospitals.

The Brazilian Secretary of Legation here, C. dos Santos Lisboa, said, in an interview this morning, that the official advices from Rio de Janeiro, although meagre, contradicted many of the sensational reports unfavorable to President Peixoto. The telegraphic service of the country, he said, was still in the Government's hands. The legation, he added, had reason to consider the alarmist telegrams about rebel successes along the Brazilian coast as manufactured matter sent out by rebel agents. Decisive news is expected by the legation to arrive in a few days.

Minister Correa, when interviewed, expressed sanguine views of President Peixoto's position. He denied emphatically that there was a business panic in Rio. The banks, he said, continued to transact business, and Brazilian securities had not declined notably on the European Bourses. Such official opinions, however, hardly agree with the tenor of private dispatches. These show that business in Rio is paralyzed. The comparative strength of Brazilian securities is due to the belief of large financial houses in Paris that the revolution will end with the restoration of the monarchy and the establishment of affairs on a solid basis. The British dailies also incline to the opinion that the days of the republic are numbered.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 23.—A part of the rebel Brazilian fleet continues to blockade the important port of Santos, in the State of Sao Paulo, and, according to the advices received here, they have made the blockade effective. The rebels are also conducting operations south of Santos. Some of their vessels attacked and captured Fort Desterro, on Santa Catharina Island, off the coast of the State of Santa Catharina.

Desterro, or to call it by its full name Nossa Senhora do Desterro, is the capital of Santa Catharina. It lies 460 miles southwest of Rio Janeiro, and is defended by several forts, among the more important of which is Fort Desterro. There is a considerable arsenal in the city, and it is thought that the object of the rebels is to force the capitulation of the town and secure the munitions of war stored there.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—The Brazilian Envoy to France received this dispatch to-day from Rio:

"The city resumed its wonted aspect last evening. The rebels never succeeded for a single moment in seizing any point on the coast. They captured neither Nictheroy nor Santos. They are discouraged at every point and their ranks are growing thinner every day. Many rebels are submitting to the Government.

### NO NEWS OF THE CHARLESTON.

**Uncertain Whether She Has Reached Rio Janeiro or Not.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The business men who have interests in Brazil, especially the coffee merchants of Baltimore, are criticising the Navy Department for what they believe to be tardiness in sending ships to Rio. The impression has gone out that the Charleston had left Montevideo and was by this time at Rio. As a matter of fact, the Navy Department knows nothing of the Charleston except that up to the 19th inst. she was at Montevideo, and was on that date expected to sail for Rio, where, had she left as anticipated, she would have arrived several days ago.

The department people have heard nothing from Rio for some days, and it is known that telegraphic communication is for a time suspended, so that it creates no surprise that the arrival of the ship at Rio has not been reported. The department is curious to know whether the ship has left Montevideo, and as communication is possible between Washington and Montevideo the failure of the commanding officer of the Charleston to report his departure is commented upon. It invites the suspicion, entertained generally about the department, that the ship is still at Montevideo. If this be a fact, the non-appearance of American ships at Rio will add to the concern of the coffee merchants, who are already very much worked up over the reports which have found their way from the Brazilian capital.

The importers have stated to the State Department that it was very necessary that American ships should be sent to Rio, for without such influence, they assert, there is likely to be a great loss to Americans who are interested in the coffee trade. The Navy Department has endeavored to take prompt action, appreciating as it does the vast interests in Brazil which are menaced by the uncertain condition prevalent at Rio.

The Newark will be ready for sailing from New-York probably to-morrow, from all accounts which have reached the department.

### Arrested for Raising Checks.

Ernest J. Greene, a clerk in the employ of R. Hardenberg & Co., 75 Cotton Exchange, was arrested at his home, 719 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, by Detectives Marks and Anderson of the Fourteenth Precinct, on the complaint of his employers, for raising checks to the amount of $1,000. His offenses cover one year. He will be arraigned in the Gates Avenue Police Court this morning, and then turned over to the New-York authorities.

# HAD MRS. AMMON ARRESTED.

**Lawyer Ammon of Staten Island Is Having More Trouble with His Servants.**

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Sept. 23.—Robert A. Ammon, a New-York lawyer, who lives on Grymes Hill in the most fashionable quarter of Staten Island, is again in trouble with his servants. He has been sued for wages by servant girls, and some time ago was fined $50 for an assault upon a young woman.

Gertrude Gebauer, a girl who had been in this country but a few weeks, made a complaint last night against Mrs. Ammon for calling her hard names, pulling her hair, and slapping her face. The girl swears that when she attempted to call for help Mrs. Ammon stuffed a handkerchief into her mouth.

The girl was supported in her story by Albert Cooker, Mr. Ammon's gardener, and his wife Agnes, who is the cook. Mrs. Ammon was taken into custody, but was allowed to go on her own recognizance until Monday, when she will have a hearing.

Mr. Ammon went before Justice Tiernan to-day and charged all three of his servants with grand larceny. He alleges he searched their trunks and effects and discovered a quantity of silverware, jewelry, and other articles which they had stolen. The Crockers and the Gebauer girl were arrested and locked up in default of bail.

They declare they know nothing about the property alleged to have been found in their possession, and insist that if it was so found, Mr. and Mrs. Amanon placed it there in order to make a charge against them for revenge.

Mr. Ammon denies this charge most emphatically. It is expected there will be some interesting testimony at the examination.

# KILLED WHILE RIDING A BICYCLE.

**H. B. Walker of Brooklyn Rides Against a Rope on Staten Island.**

STAPLETON, S. I., Sept. 23.—H. B. Walker of 280 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, was almost instantly killed here at noon today. He started to ride on his bicycle to Red Bank, N. J., where he intended spending Sunday with his wife, who had gone by train.

He was riding along Bay Street at a rapid pace, when he ran into a rope stretched across the street to prevent travel when repairs were in progress. The rope caught him under the chin and hurled him backward from the wheel. He turned a somersault and struck on the back of his head. An ambulance was summoned and he was taken to the Smith Infirmary, where he died a few minutes after his arrival. His skull had been fractured.

A friend, who declined to give his name, was riding with him. He notified Walker's family and later in the day his son, a young man, came here and made arrangements for the care of the body.

H. B. Walker was a teacher of music and had a music school at 280 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn. His wife and stepson had gone to Staten Island when a reporter for The New-York Times called at the house last night. The man who was with him when with he met the fatal accident is only known in the neighborhood as "Harry."

# ROSENFELD THRASHED BY A WOMAN

**Two More Members of the "Rainmaker of Syria" Company Out of the Cast.**

BUFFALO, Sept. 23.—After a week of quarreling, bullyragging, scheming, and all sorts of trouble, the "Rainmaker of Syria" Company left Buffalo this evening. It came with Katherine Germaine as prima donna, Sophie Holtz as her understudy, and Harry Davenport as principal comedian. It goes back to the metropolis with all three of these people out of the cast.

Miss Germaine's troubles have been told of in The Times. Those of her understudy began on Wednesday night. A pair of boots brought on the row. Miss Germaine has a short, broad foot and Miss Holtz a long, narrow one. Miss Germaine's boots would not fit Miss Ricci, the new prima donna, and she borrowed Miss Holtz's. Miss Holtz has a small part in the opera, and when she came to go on she had no boots. On Thursday night she was bootless again, and as she could not go on, she watched the performance from the front of the house with Mr. Rosenfeld. Miss Holtz claims that Mr. Rosenfeld swore at her when she remonstrated with him at the treatment she had received.

Miss Holtz had another grievance besides the boots. She felt badly to think that Miss Ricci had been allowed to go and read her lines, and she, perfect in music and lines, had not been given a chance. She refused to speak to Mr. Rosenfeld until Friday morning, when, she says, he apologized to her for swearing at her. Friday morning she went to the theatre to ask Manager Roseborn to pay her her money, and allow her to go back to New-York. Mr. Rosenfeld came up to her as she stood waiting for the manager, and told her she was a schemer. This was more than Miss Holtz could stand, and she hit the dapper little playright a crack in the face that made him see stars.

Rosenfeld was astonished, and the infuriated woman started in to give him a thorough thrashing when Roseborn, who came up just then, caught her arm and held her. In speaking of the matter, Miss Holtz said: "Mr. Roseborn caught my arm and pulled me away or I would have given him one of the worst 'lickings' he ever got in his life." Miss Holtz is no longer a member of the company.

Harry Davenport, who plays Thesaurus I., wanted some encore verses for his song, "Let Me Think." He asked Rosenfeld to write some, but the playwright said he was too busy. Davenport insisted, and Rosenfeld said that he did not want to give him more than his share. Then Davenport claims that Rosenfeld swore at him and insulted his wife, who happened to come up just at that moment. The comedian resigned this morning, to take effect on Sept. 30. Mr. Rosenfeld told him that he might consider himself discharged and that he need not work another night. It is said that Charles Hopper will play Davenport's part. Miss Germaine left for New-York at noon.

# THE USUAL WOMAN IN THE CASE.

**The Mystery of Herr Bodnar's Disappearance Partially Explained.**

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The mystery surrounding the disappearance of Herr Julius Bodnar, Councilor of the Hungarian Ministry of Commerce, bids fair to be soon cleared up. In fact, it is known now that he was not drowned, as the police had concluded, but that there is a woman in the case, and that Herr Bodnar is with her somewhere on the Continent.

Herr Bodnar was sent by his Government on an official mission to Chicago, and, so far as known, performed the duties of his position to the satisfaction of everybody. Toward the end of August he sailed from New-York on the North German Lloyd steamer Lahn, and arrived safely at Southampton. When the Lahn proceeded on her voyage to Bremen, Herr Bodnar was missing. It was thought at first that he had been lured away from the vessel and then murdered and robbed. The Austrian Government requested the English police to investigate, and they did so, arriving at the conclusion that the murder and robbery theory was untenable. Further investigation led them to believe that Herr Bodnar had fallen overboard from the steamer while she was lying at Southampton, and that in the confusion attending the landing of passengers he was drowned without the accident being noticed.

A few days ago, however, the Ministry of Commerce at Buda-Pesth, Hungary, received, presumably from Herr Bodnar himself, a sum of money to repay the money advanced by the Ministry for his traveling expenses to Chicago and return. This fact was communicated to the police, who again investigated the case. They traced Herr Bodnar to Ostend, Belgium, discovering that he had been accompanied by a woman on his journey to that place. The woman traveled under an assumed name, and her right name has not been made public.

### Snow in the North of England.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The people of the North of England were greatly surprised when they awoke this morning to find snow as steadily falling as though it was the dead of Winter. The storm continued all the morning throughout most of the northern counties, Northumberland, Cumberland, Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Westmoreland, but was most severe in the last-named county, where snow covered the ground to the depth of 4 inches.

The pioneer of all limited trains on the New-York Central—the famous New-York and Chicago Limited—has been resumed, leaving at 10 A. M.—Adv.

# PILGRIM PINNED IN HER SLIP

## BIG STEAMER HELD FAST BY A BARGE AND A FLOAT.

**She Was Just Starting for Fall River with Nearly Six Hundred Passengers—Tug with Barge Started, Too—Result, a Tight-and-Fast Three-Cornered Jam Lasting for Hours, While the Band Played for Those on Board—Some Got Ashore.**

One of the most curious accidents in the history of the North River water front happened to the big Fall River steamboat Pilgrim last evening as she was about to leave her slip at Pier 28.

In the slip between Piers 27 and 28 yesterday afternoon lay three boats besides a tug. Freight car float No. 17 of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company was tied up alongside Pier 27, near the mouth of the slip. Behind the float was the barge Rochester, Capt. Herbert George, loaded heavily with freight for Western consignees.

This barge was in tow of the New-York Central's Tug No. 10, commanded by J. L. Seaman, who has been in the service for more than twenty-five years and is the good friend of almost every man and boy along the river front and harbor.

On the other side of the slip, at Pier 28, lay the big steamboat Pilgrim, with steam up, and between 500 and 600 passengers aboard. Capt. Baylies Davis was all ready to start, and at 5:30 o'clock he rang the bell. Just then Capt. Seaman's tug began to haul the barge past him, out of the slip.

A number of the passengers stood on the Pilgrim's decks watching the manœuvres of the tugs and barges, and reckoning the chances which the masters of river craft took of running into each other, while others less imaginative speculated on the prospect of a good night's rest in the comfortable staterooms and a quick and easy run to the Fall River landing.

Suddenly it became apparent that something was the matter. The Pilgrim's bell rang sharply, her big whistle boomed, and the tug, which had been whistling as volubly as a campaign speaker, began to screech with added emphasis. The Pilgrim's wheels stopped, then the engines were reversed, and the big paddles churned furiously, backing water. The barge in tow of the tug came nearer and nearer to the Pilgrim, which forged slowly ahead in spite of all the engineer could do to overcome the momentum and back her.

Then, as softly and easily and closely as a piece of pie fits in between two other pieces of pie on the plate, the barge in tow slid in and wedged tightly between the big Pilgrim and the car float tied at the end of Pier 27. Then everything came to a halt, and not an inch could any of the three boats be budged.

The barge was wedged against the Pilgrim just at her paddlebox, where the beam is greatest. The barge with her heavy cargo jammed the float tightly against the stringpiece of Pier 27. The heavy timber fenders hanging against the Pilgrim's paddlebox were mashed up into splintery ropes, but practically no damage was sustained by the steamboat.

The tug, which was hurrying along trying to dull the barge out of the slip, stopped short, straining at the tow line like a dog suddenly come to the end of his chain. The float, whose broadside was against the stringpiece of Pier 27, held the last place in the row of boats, and the weight of the moving Pilgrim and barge together were forced upon it. The stringpiece of Pier 27 swung slightly, and the big cluster of piles at the corner of the pier swayed around like a big tree in a hurricane. The float followed the swaying of the pier and became curiously bent, with the convex side toward the barge and steamboat, but no timbers broke. It was a case of a man with his foot caught in the frog of a railroad track, with no bones broken, yet unable to move.

The boats lay thus for hours. The New-York Central's tug, finding herself thus in difficulties, called three more tugs to her help, and they all puffed and splashed and fumed and snorted, hauling first at barge and then at float, without starting anything but Capt. Davis's temper. A man on Pier 28 came running alongside the Pilgrim and asked to see the Captain. The intelligent deck hand who answered him said:

"Well, the old man's willing to eat anybody that talks to him now. I've got orders—and so have all the rest of us—to be deaf, dumb, and blind. I don't know the first thing about this, see I and that's straight."

By this time the passengers on the Pilgrim had stopped considering the dexterity of river Captains in keeping out of each other's way. The number of men who had business engagements in Boston early to-morrow morning was surprising. They all rose up and asked Capt. Davis when he was going to pull out of the jam. That efficient commander pulled himself together, swallowed large quantities of rage, and said:

"Gentlemen, I am going to get away just as soon as I can. The boat is not injured, and I think that as soon as the tide falls we will ease the jam. No, Sir, I cannot say exactly at what hour we shall reach Fall River in the morning. No, madam, there is no danger of the Pilgrim sinking at her pier. Don't you see the blessed old boat can't move an inch, one way or the other?"

This speech, with variations, the Captain made several times, when he had to. Meanwhile Capt. George of the barge thought that he had sprung a leak. Nobody could tell the condition of the float under the water line. The freight cars on the float were opened and their contents unloaded upon the pier. The barge Lauren was sealed and its freight could not be unloaded. On board the Pilgrim, after many consultations, the deckhands got orders to unload the freight on the port side of the boat. It was sought to give her a list to starboard. The three boats being wedged between the stringpieces of Piers 27 and 28, it was desirable to change the binding point, if possible, from the stringpiece to the face of the row of piles forming the side of the slip, which would yield to pressure and thus, perhaps, give the boats a chance to slide apart. The falling of the tide would bring all the boats lower down, thus working toward the same end.

About 9 o'clock a number of the Pilgrim's passengers decided that they were unwilling to stay aboard on the chance of the boat getting out during the early hours of the night. A gangplank was rigged, and all who desired to go ashore were allowed to do so, the company agreeing, through the purser of the Pilgrim, to refund ticket and stateroom money to all who wished to leave the boat. A lawyer of this city was among the number of those who came ashore. He gave the following account of the accident:

"The Pilgrim started promptly on time to leave her slip. I heard a great blowing of whistles all around, but paid no attention to it, specially. We all saw the tug and barge in motion. The Pilgrim went ahead, and when our boat and the barge got abreast of the float with cars on it all three got wedged. It was as neat a jam as ever you saw."

All the time that the Pilgrim was fast between the barge and the float, the orchestra in the saloon kept playing merrily. The passengers fumed and fretted, but it availed little. The musicians kept determinedly at it, playing operatic potpourri, "Cavalleria Rusticana," and even waltz songs were given just as cheerily as though the Pilgrim were on her way up the Sound. This did not keep the passengers in a good humor.

Five tugs were working until 11 o'clock last night, when they were reinforced by another New-York Central tug. Half an hour later, after a long pull and a strong pull, the Pilgrim was pulled out about five feet. Then the tugs ceased their pulling for a moment, as they were afraid of straining the steamer too much.

### Tammany Delegates to State Convention.

The Democratic electors held four Assembly district conventions last night and elected delegates and alternates to the Democratic State Convention, to be held in Saratoga Oct. 5. Following are the selections:

Fifteenth Assembly District.—Delegates—William G. Byrne, Dr. William E. Cuff, and A. Schellinger. Alternates—Augustus Healy, Henry Mubach, and William P. Pellitt.

Twenty-second District.—Delegates—Ferdinand Levy, Morris Jacoby, Michael F. Tobin. Alternates—Joseph J. Green, Stephen J. McDonough, Thomas Cavanagh.

Twenty-fourth District.—Delegates—Lawrence Delmar, John McQuade, Jacob H. Hell. Alternates, August W. Petrus, Albert Weiss, Peter Woolley.

Twenty-sixth District.—Delegates—William H. Burke, Michael J. Mulqueen, Michael Callaghan. Alternates—David Barry, Bartholomew Donovan, Louis Davidson.

### ONE DAY'S FIRES IN NEW-YORK.

(From 1:30 A. M. Saturday to 1:30 A. M. Sunday.)

5:55 A. M.—432 West Forty-fifth Street; Christopher Coffey; damage slight; cause, lamp explosion.

9:50 A. M.—872 Broadway; J. Dewey; damage trifling; awning took fire from unknown cause.

11 A. M.—79 Clinton Street; Louis Beller; damage trifling; cause unknown.

12:15 P. M.—102 Market Street; Smit & Brodsky; damage, $10; cause unknown.

2:20 P. M.—400 and 402 Eleventh Avenue; Hugh Owens; damage, $100; cause, ignition of escaping gas.

2:45 P. M.—667 Madison Avenue; Dr. Frederick Kammerer; damage, $50; cause unknown.

8:35 P. M.—639 Lexington Avenue; Albert G. Thies; damage trifling; cause unknown.

9:01 P. M.—257 West Forty-sixth Street; Margaret Davis; damage, $10; cause unknown.

9:33 P. M.—509 West Fifteenth Street; Michael Murphy, owner; damage $200; cause unknown.

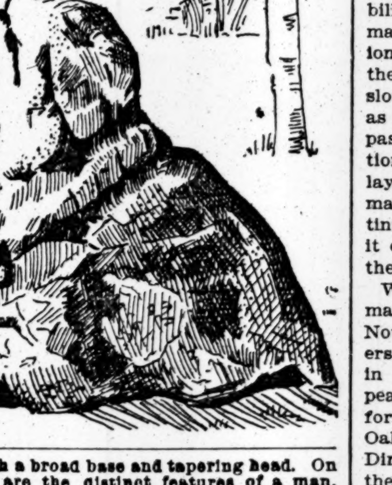
# THE "OLD INDIAN GOD."

**Further Facts Concerning the Relic Recently Unearthed.**

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 23.—Traditions of the Pequot Indians, whose early home along the Sound, centuries ago, is frequently recalled by the discovery of new relics, are revived by the "Old Indian God," unearthed at Madison last week. The oldest inhabitant barely remembers seeing it and hearing it mentioned as a familiar sight about Tull's Pond, but for nearly seventy-five years it has existed only in memory.

In Smith's History of Guilford and other reminiscent sketches of the locality references to it are frequent. Its whereabouts were thought to be permanently unknown till it was dug up by a gang of workmen a week ago.

The village antiquarian, R. B. Maynard, took it in charge, and finally sold it to A. T. Bushnell, who has placed it in front of his residence. It is a colossal brownstone rock, about 3½ feet high, with a broad base and tapering head. On the front are the distinct features of a man, with a rudely-carved necklace hollowed in the stone.



Indications point to an Indian origin, from the appearance of the carving. This is not, however, certain, and will not be settled till some of the Yale professors pass judgment on the rude attempt at sculpture. Theories have been advanced that it antedates the time of the Indians' abode in America, but this is uncertain.

Prof. Townsend of New-Haven has visited Mr. Bushnell, the owner, since its discovery, and made him a handsome offer for it, for the new Historical Society Building in this city, but his overtures were declined. Mr. Bushnell is anxious to learn just what his treasure is before he parts company with it.

# SEVEN NEW CASES OF SMALLPOX.

**General Health of the City Good—Citizens Need Feel No Alarm.**

Seven new cases of smallpox were posted on the bulletin board at the division of contagious diseases yesterday.

They were Timothy Kelleher, twenty-six years old, of 425 West Fifty-second Street, who applied for medical treatment at the Vanderbilt Clinic, and was found to have the disease; Charles McDonald, nineteen years old, found at 66 New Chambers Street; Louis Stripley, twenty-one years old, who walked into Bellevue Hospital, and who lived at 737 East Eleventh Street; Mary McGovern, forty-five years old, found at 341 Water Street; Richard Stritch, thirty years old, of 18 Cherry Street, removed from the Chambers Street Hospital; Michael Dunn, twenty-nine years old, found at 31 Roosevelt Street, and Maze Nelson, thirty years old, of 637 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street.

The patients were all taken to North Brother Island.

The general health of the city continues good, notwithstanding there were 31 more smallpox cases reported last week than during the previous week.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the week ending at noon Saturday 702 deaths, 1,068 births, and 209 marriages. The deaths were five in excess of the number reported during the preceding week, and 71 less than the average for the corresponding week during the past five years. The death rate in an estimated population of 1,906,534 was 19.21, as against 19.09 for the preceding week, and 21.16 average for the corresponding week for the past five years. Of the deaths, 443 occurred in tenement houses, and 169 in public institutions; 331 were of children under five years, and 52 of persons sixty-five years and over. There was 1 death from glanders during the week, a rare occurrence.

Smallpox caused 3 deaths; measles 3, scarlet fever 4, diphtheria 39, whooping cough 10, typhoid fever 7, malarial fever 2, cerebro-spinal meningitis 2, diarrheal diseases 83, heart diseases 32, croup 3, bronchitis 22, pneumonia 47, consumption 69, Bright's disease and nephritis 38, and violence 33.

The record of cases of contagious diseases reported during the week was as follows: Typhoid fever, 42; scarlet fever, 45; measles, 39; diphtheria, 91, and smallpox, 39.

The census of the hospitals for contagious diseases on North Brother Island was as follows yesterday: Smallpox, 44; measles, 5; scarlet fever, 8; measles and scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 18.

Registrar Nagle of the Health Department, in his weekly report on the health of the city, says:

"The recent discovery of a few cases of smallpox in this city should not create any alarm. The public should pay attention to vaccination, and should bear in mind the fact that the Board of Health offers free vaccination to all those who cannot afford to pay the family physician for it. The spread of smallpox recently was due chiefly to the efforts to conceal the cases from the Board of Health.

Health Officer Jenkins is making strenuous efforts to relieve the sufferings of the quarantined inhabitants of Brunswick, who, since yellow fever has prevailed there, have been placed under restrictions that have caused much suffering. The town has been in quarantine for six weeks and it is expected that it will last for six more.

Dr. Jenkins has succeeded in interesting several people in the cause, and C. P. Huntington has placed at his disposal the Morgan Line steamship Algiers, and J. T. Van Sickle, the New-York agent of the line, is fitting her up in readiness to take on board supplies of food and clothes to be distributed. The steamer will also carry disinfectants and medicine. She will proceed to Brunswick and discharge her cargo, which will be distributed by a committee of citizens of the town.

# IVES WON THE GAME.

**The Billiard Champion Defeats Roberts at English Billiards.**

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—The final game in the six-night match between Frank C. Ives of Chicago and John Roberts, Jr., of London was played in Central Music Hall to-night before 2,000 spectators, the American being declared the winner of the game and the week's contest amid much enthusiasm.

Ives began play with the balls as they were left last night, but scored only 17, Roberts following with 20. In the sixth the latter left a set-up and Ives ran 170, the score being Ives 200, Roberts, 42. Then the Englishman responded with 78 buttons. In the seventeenth he reached 72, with a total of 228, to Ives's 286.

Play was slow. In the twenty-eighth inning Ives ran 81 and Roberts scored 48, leaving the ball on the rail for Ives. The score was: Ives, 424; Roberts, 358.

Then Ives took the balls and made the biggest run of the match, scoring until he reached 432, the best previous run being 308. The score then stood—Ives, 856; Roberts, 370.

In the thirty-second it was Ives 945, Roberts 372, yet the Englishman played great billiards in the last inning and passed his own best score with 166. This left the score—Ives, 965; Roberts, 538.

Ives then ran out with 34. The grand total was: Ives, 6,000; Roberts, 5,303.

### His Head Fractured in a Quarrel.

George W. Knaab, thirty-one years old, the driver of a furniture wagon, of 445 West Twenty-eighth Street, was taken to the New-York Hospital yesterday afternoon suffering from a fracture of the skull. At a late hour last night he was still unconscious.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Knaab was driving along Eighth Avenue, when his horse slipped on the smooth asphalt pavement at Twenty-fifth Street and fell. Knaab and Joseph Kennedy of 70 Bayard Street, who was on the wagon, were assisted by Charles Grier, the driver of an express wagon, who lives at 323 West Twenty-sixth Street, to lift the veteran horse to his feet.

Some bystanders jeered at the men when they were engaged in repairing the broken harness, and a fight followed. Knaab was knocked down. His head struck the railroad track and his skull was fractured. He was picked up unconscious. Kennedy told the police that Grier had knocked Knaab down, and he was arrested. Kennedy was detained as a witness.

**$18 Excursions to the Columbian Exposition.**

Pennsylvania Railroad. Thursday, Sept. 28. Tourist agent on train. Special coaches for ladies and families. Allegheny Mountains by daylight. Only one night on train. Leave New-York 9:00 A. M. Other dates, Oct. 2 and 6.—Adv.

# THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

The market has acted the past week about as it was expected to do. It has been halting and hesitating, without feature worth noting, and very dull. In other words, it has been what is called a waiting market. Operations have been mainly confined to the dealings of room traders. The larger bull operators who had realized on the recent rise do not appear to have done anything since, and bear operators have let the market alone. They are all waiting for the action of the Senate. So strongly is this feeling impressed on the market that even yesterday's bank statement failed to impart any life to it, although it was a very bullish exhibit. It shows that loans and deposits are rapidly approaching an equality, and the surplus reserve is piling up just as fast. It is now over seventeen millions above the 25 per cent. line, and there would be nothing surprising if the surplus finally rose to $40,000,000. Of course, however, that would mean dull business. That the Senate will finally come to a vote on the repeal bill and pass it, without any compromises, may be confidently looked for. Public opinion will force a vote at last; and after all, the bill has not so far been hung up in slow-moving Senatorial machinery so long as many other important measures in times past. But the country is impatient for action, this being specially a case where delays are dangerous; and so far as the stock market is concerned, it will doubtless continue dull and spiritless in the main until it can be more clearly seen when and how the Senate will act.

While this waiting stage holds, something may be said of Northern Pacific affairs. Now that the mischief is done security holders are bestirring themselves. Proxies are in demand. One committee, in behalf of peace and harmony, is soliciting proxies for President and Receiver Thomas F. Oakes and such of the present Board of Directors as desire to hold on and think they can do it; another committee, headed by Belmont & Co., is soliciting them in behalf of an independent board yet to be named.

Do these various gentlemen know the real condition of the Northern Pacific Company? Some may. It is safe to say the majority do not. Neither does the general public. The common impression is that the company is temporarily embarrassed by its floating debt, and if this could be adjusted it would be a going concern again. We propose to exhibit the true state of the property. It will be a revelation to most of the parties in interest.

The task of disentangling the complicated accounts of a corporation as large as the Northern Pacific is not an easy one. It calls for much labor, great care, and a high degree of actuarial skill; but when the vast mass of complex details has been sifted, arranged, and tabulated, the final results can be presented so briefly, simply, and clearly, that even the casual reader may understand and appreciate them.

There will be omitted from this presentation the Wisconsin Central (which holds the Chicago and Northern Pacific property,) deducting both its earnings and expenses from the Northern Pacific accounts; because it is a separate concern, and may be thrown off from the Northern Pacific system. There will be dealt with only the 4,454 miles of the Northern Pacific proper, its earnings and fixed charges, which is what the reorganizers will have to deal with.

1.—The first and crucial question as to the financial status of a railroad company is: What are the gross earnings and what the fixed charges? The relation between the two will give a sure measure of its standing as a paying concern. To this rule exceptions are very few. The relative position in this respect of the Northern Pacific, as it stands to-day, is ascertained by comparison, thus: The Union Pacific has $46,000,000 gross earnings, to $14,000,000 fixed charges; the Atchison, 48 to 12; the St. Paul, 34 to 7; the Richmond Terminal, (prior to reorganization,) 28 to 9; while the Northern Pacific has $24,000,000 gross earnings to $11,000,000 fixed charges. These are important figures to bear in mind. They are not difficult to remember—24 to 11; and they in themselves tell the story of the company's downfall.

2.—As to gross earnings. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, the company reported $25,151,000; in 1892, $24,661,000; for 1893 the figures are not yet complete, but they will be about $24,000,000, somewhat less than more. For the current fiscal year, ending June 30, 1894, the earnings, at the rate they are running, will foot up between $21,000,000 and $22,000,000. But it may properly be objected that this is an exceptional year. A fair basis on which to estimate earnings for purposes of reorganization would be $24,000,000.

3.—As to working expenses. It has been pretended in the past, while the company was issuing bonds by the ream, that the road was worked for 60 to 61 per cent. of gross earnings. No competent and disinterested railroad man ever believed this; but if it was true in the past, it is no longer so, for the Great Northern has come in to divide business and lower rates, and this competition is permanent and increasing. The Northern Pacific Road cannot be properly worked for less than other lines in the same relative position, which is 70 per cent. Anything less means illicit increase of capital account by charging to it items which should go into working expenses. In the light of recent events, the investing public will not, in the future, give any credence to pretenses that the Northern Pacific Road can be, or ever was, properly worked for less than 70 per cent.

4.—With gross earnings of $24,000,000, and 70 per cent. working expenses, we have net earnings of 30 per cent., equal to $7,200,000.

5.—Net earnings of $7,200,000 provide for interest and rental charges as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| First, second, and third mortgages.. | $4,880,310 |
| Trust equipment 7 per cents.......... | 210,000 |
| St. Paul and Northern Pacific lease, including Minneapolis Union....... | 1,138,809 |
| Other rentals...................... | 86,104 |
| Total............................ | $6,315,223 |
| Surplus over above charges........... | $884,777 |

6.—We have here a surplus of $884,777 to pay interest on what? On the following bonds, which come after the charges above quoted:

| | |
|---|---|
| Branch line 6 per cent. bonds outstanding.......................... | $29,948,000 |
| Consolidated 5 per cent. bonds outstanding......................... | 47,411,000 |
| Total........................... | $77,359,000 |

The sum of $884,777 is a trifle over 1 per cent. on $77,000,000.

7.—Here, then, gentlemen of the proxies soliciting committees, is the condition of your company. It is hopelessly bankrupt without respect whatever to the floating debt. It is hopelessly bankrupt if the $11,000,000 of floating debt, on which the annual interest charge is $660,000, were sponged off the slate to-morrow.

8.—What is before the security holders? Net earnings provide for the rentals and the three classes of mortgages above enumerated. When you have got these, practically nothing remains. There is only one way out—whatever comes after these liens must be converted into a contingent liability, either as income bonds or preferred stock.

9.—As to the present common and preferred stocks. If these are to retain position in the reorganized company, it must be by virtue of contributing to it a liberal assessment. The company will need the money to help clear off floating debt, and there are two sound and equitable reasons why the assessment should be made. First, because the branch line and consolidated mortgage bondholders will have to be sacrificed in the way indicated above; and it would be unjust to let the stock escape, which comes after these bonds. Second, because it is due solely and absolutely to the stockholders that the company has been brought to its present position. They allowed the Directors to do as they pleased, they ratified what they did, and in the courts to-day this formal approval may be pleaded in bar of any action against these Directors for wrongful acts.

10.—As to the Northern Pacific land grants. These always occupy a large space in discussion on the value of the company's securities. Nevertheless, the possession of this asset did not prevent the disastrous bankruptcy of the company in 1875, when its first mortgage bonds were converted into preferred stock; in 1883 the company again came to the verge of insolvency despite its land asset, and was only saved by the creation of the second mortgage, the bonds being taken by a syndicate at a large discount; again in 1893, the company still with millions of acres unsold, has once more become bankrupt. Clearly then, this land asset is but little protection against financial wreck.

11.—Some reasons for this may be briefly outlined. The company's land grant is divided into three portions: lands applicable to the redemption of the general mortgage for $47,000,000 created in 1881 and running till 1921; lands applicable to the redemption of the older Missouri Division and Pend d'Oreille Division bonds; lands applicable to the redemption of the preferred stock.

12.—A peculiarity of the general mortgage trust deed is that it requires the company to pay annually the interest on all the bonds until their maturity; the Trustee (the Central Trust Company) holding such bonds as may be redeemed by land sales as "live bonds." So far as can be ascertained from the Northern Pacific Company's reports, the Trustee now holds about $3,017,000, which is apparently all the bonds that have been redeemed in the twelve years the mortgage has been running. It will be noted, therefore, that the sales of land are slow; but whether slow or fast, the annual fixed charges of the company are not reduced thereby, nor will be until the bonds mature 28 years hence. With the Missouri and Pend d'Oreille Division bonds it is different. They are extinguished by redemption; but only about $3,000,000 are outstanding. They are being slowly redeemed, but it will be seen that the annual saving of charges to the company is very small.

13.—The lands applicable to the redemption of the preferred stock lie east of the Missouri River. No payments on the stock in the way of dividends could be made from sales of these lands, but lands could be bought with the stock at its face value. In the past five years an average of 2,400 shares have been retired annually, at which rate the whole of the preferred stock now outstanding would be retired in 140 years. However, default on the bonds of the company forfeits the lien of the preferred stock on these lands, and this is the present situation.

14.—Summary. As the Northern Pacific Company to-day, if it had $24,000,000 gross earnings instead of the $21,000,000 it will have, would have a surplus of about $884,000 to pay interest on $77,000,000 5 and 6 per cent. bonds; and this without taking any account of its $11,000,000 floating debt with its $660,000 interest charges, and also without taking account of sinking fund requirements; it appears as a financial wreck to be very complete.

# A YOUNG MAN'S CURIOUS PLIGHT.

**In Jail Possibly for Life Because No Court Will Look Into His Case.**

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 23.—In jail possibly for years, and sent there through the evidence of a man who it is claimed is insane, is the situation in which J. Wesley Edmonds, a young man who comes from Ridgefield, finds himself. Edmonds is an inmate of the county jail in this city, and has been there nearly a year. The charge against him is that at divers times he made threats to burn the barn of George M. Webb of Ridgefield.

For this he was arrested and brought before Justice John F. Gilbert on a warrant to be put under bonds to keep the peace. Evidence was introduced of the charge against him, and the Justice found it to be true and placed him under $500 bonds to keep the peace. Edmonds was taken in charge by a Sheriff and landed in jail in this city.

When the young man was on trial before the Justice he supposed that he was held for trial before the next term of the Superior Court, but that term was held and many others, and still he lingered in jail and nothing was said of a trial. Now it seems that Edmonds has waived his rights to a trial, and he is practically in jail for life if he cannot raise the amount of bond the Justice said he should furnish to keep the peace. There is little chance of his being able to do that.

He says there is a conspiracy among his relatives to keep him in jail. The Superior Court can do nothing toward reducing the bond and the case has passed out of the jurisdiction of the Justice before whom it came in the first place.

There has been one similar case in the history of the courts of this State. That was the case against a Frenchman named Boiney who was placed under $5,000 bonds by Justice Bennett of Canaan, Litchfield County. Boiney was charged with having threatened to burn the residence of County Commissioner Lyman Dunning of East Canaan. He was arrested and the bonds fixed at $5,000. Not being able to furnish them he was sent to the county jail at Litchfield.

There he staid year after year. His case was taken to the Supreme Court of the State, but it would not interfere, saying that it had no right to change the decision of the Justice. At last the French Consul at New-York became interested in the case, and Boiney was released and sent to France, with the understanding that he would never return to this country.

Edmonds claims that, while his imprisonment is unjust in every particular, it is doubly so from the fact that he was sent to jail on the evidence of one man, who is insane. The single witness against Edmonds was his father. Years ago the father applied for a divorce, and it was refused on the ground that he was insane. The son says he is still so. There has been no effort made to furnish bonds. Edmonds is twenty-six years of age. His case has attracted much attention. There is a disposition to see that he is given a fair hearing, but how it will be brought about is the question to be solved.

### Cotton Ginners Threatened by White Caps.

BRANDON, Miss., Sept. 23.—The White Cappers in Eastern Mississippi and Western Alabama have posted notices on the doors of every gin house that if a bale of cotton is ginned before the price shall have reached 10 cents the ginners will do so at the peril of having their property burned.

In a section of country within a radius of 100 miles of Brandon it is estimated that there are nearly 1,000 gins, averaging an output of five bales each for seventy days. There are not fifty of these gins now in operation. There have not been a hundred bales of cotton received at the railroads in Eastern Mississippi this season, and unless absolute protection is assured the ginners they state that none of them will open up for weeks to come.

The New-Orleans merchants are beginning to close down upon the country merchants, and a number of them will necessarily have to close. The situation is serious, and there is no telling when the crop can be moved.

### Pirate Robbers' Sloop Found Deserted.

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., Sept. 23.—The sloop of the pirate robbers, to whom the Mackinac and Charlevoix Post Offices fell victims in amounts of $2,100 and $400 respectively Sept. 11 and 17, has been found beached and deserted off the north shore by a searching party aboard the steamer North Star.

The pirates were evidently warned by the conflict they had with the officers aboard a tug Tuesday morning, in which the former got away in a dense fog, with one man badly wounded. They have taken to the woods and fishermen brought in a report to-day that two men had been seen carrying a third through the woods. Armed searching parties have been organized.

### PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

JOSEPH A. MANSON, United States Marshal for the Western District of Tennessee.

JOSEPH H. WOODNORTH, Pension Agent at Milwaukee.

DAVID M. BOYLE, Register of the Land Office at Pierre, S. D.

JAMES K. WRIGHT, receiver of public moneys at Grayling, Mich.

JOSEPH T. CARTER, Agent for the Indians of the Flathead Agency, Montana.

# BURGLAR WEISMAN MARRIED.

**The Ceremony Was Performed in the Sheriff's Office in Long Island City.**

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Sept. 23.—Frederick Weisman, leader of the gang of burglars sentenced in the Court of Sessions yesterday by Judge Garretson, was married this morning to a woman who said her name was Ella Jones. The ceremony was performed by Judge Garretson in the Sheriff's office in the presence of several politicians and Deputy Sheriffs.

Weisman said the woman had been his common law wife for ten years and they had four children. He said he had some property and wished to make his children legitimate heirs before he began his term of eighteen years in prison. He is thirty-one years old and a trainer of animals for show purposes. After the ceremony, Weisman kissed his wife and was then locked up in a cell.

Mrs. Weisman will live with her children in Jamaica.

It is expected Weisman and his companions in crime will be taken to Sing Sing Monday.

T. M. STEWART.—CARPET CLEANING by steam and dry air. 326 7th Av. Telephone 126—18.—*Advertisement.*

'Tis Sozodont the whole world tries,
'Tis SOZODONT which purifies
The breath and mouth, and dirt defies.
'Tis SOZODONT for which we cry,
Sweet SOZODONT for which we sigh,
'Tis only SOZODONT we buy.

Brown's Household Panacea, "The Great Pain Reliever," for internal and external use: cures cramps, colic, colds, and all pain. 25 cents a bottle.

No buffet should be without a bottle of DR. SIEGERT'S ANGOSTURA BITTERS, the South American appetizer and invigorator.

E. & W. "Leota," E. & W.
A FULL DRESS COLLAR.

## MARRIED.

GRAEF—CALDWELL.—At Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 20, Miss EMILY D. CALDWELL to Mr. HARRY G. GRAEF of New-York, by Rev. J. G. Reasor.

## DIED.

Archer, Theodore F.
Brooks, Lydia G.
Burrill, John E.
Fitch, Fanny.
Garrison, Annie McK. D.
Gilchrist, Theodore F.
Humbert, Susan.
Ruggles, Thomas C.
Vandervoort, James.
White, Lucy B.
Wynkoop, Elizabeth E.

ARCHER.—At Jamaica, L. I., on the 21st inst., THEODORE F. ARCHER, in the 57th year of his age. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the Methodist Church, Jamaica.

BROOKS.—At Philadelphia, Penn., Friday afternoon, Sept. 22, LYDIA GILBERT, widow of David Brooks, in the 71st year of her age. Interment, Cheshire, Conn.

BURRILL.—At Lenox, Mass., on Sept. 23, 1893, JOHN E. BURRILL, in the 72d year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FITCH.—On Thursday, Sept. 21, at her late residence, Rye, N. Y., FANNY, widow of Edward Fitch and daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Ashbel Parmelee, in her 73d year.

Funeral services at the residence of her son, Ashbel P. Fitch, No. 1,388 Lexington Av., on Monday, Sept. 25, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

GARRISON.—In New-York City, Sept. 22, 1893, ANNIE McKIM DENNIS, wife of Wendell Phillips Garrison, in the 53d year of her age. Interment at Auburn, N. Y.

GILCHRIST.—At Philadelphia, on Sept. 22, THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, in the 64th year of his age.

Funeral services at the Wayne Street Reformed Church, Wayne St., Jersey City, on Monday, Sept. 25, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HUMBERT.—On Sept. 22, at her residence in this city, SUSAN, wife of Pierre Humbert and daughter of the late John C. Morrison. Funeral services at Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St., on Sunday, Sept. 24, at 2:30 P. M.

RUGGLES.—At Yonkers, Sept. 22, 1893, THOMAS COLDEN RUGGLES, late of this city. Funeral services of Tuesday, Sept. 26, in St. Paul's Church, North Broadway, Yonkers, at 10:30 A. M. Interment, Poughkeepsie.

VANDERVOORT.—On Thursday, Sept. 21, JAMES VANDERVOORT, in the 79th year of his age. Funeral from his residence, 113 East 35th St., on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 24, at 3 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

WHITE.—At Stockbridge, Mass., on Friday, Sept. 22, Mrs. LUCY B. WHITE, in her 90th year, relict of Dr. Vassell White and mother of Dr. Whitman V. White of this city.

WYNKOOP.—On Friday morning, Sept. 22, 1893, ELIZABETH ELMENDORF, daughter of Francis S. and the late Sarah F. Wynkoop. Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral service from her late residence, 159 West 21st St., Monday morning next, at 11:30 o'clock.

KENSICO CEMETERY, HARLEM RAILROAD.—48 minutes from Grand Central Depot; new private station at entrance. Office 16 East 42d St. Telephone call 556,38.

## Special Notices.

WORLD'S FAIR in New-York City. The World's Fair Prize Winners' Exposition will open at the Grand Central Palace Nov. 24, and remain open for fifty days. A majority of the space is already taken by foreign exhibitors, 30,000 feet being secured for the Art Gallery of prize pictures. Intending applicants for remaining space should address at once Manhattan Industrial Exposition Company, 122 West 23d St.

MLLE. JOSEPHINE WILL EXHIBIT IN her new pavilion, No. 29 East 21st St., the latest designs in Paris bonnets and London hats.

## New Publications.

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By Alfred M. Williams, author of "The Poets and Poetry of Ireland." With a portrait and map 8vo, $2. A valuable and interesting book, both as a history of Texas and a biography of Houston, who had a very remarkable career.

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By Oliver J. Thatcher, Professor in the University of Chicago. 16mo, $1.25. A thoroughly interesting book, giving in admirable form the results of the latest researches in the early history of the Christian Church.

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A new volume of strong, suggestive, remarkable poems, by Louise Imogen Guiney, author of "The White Sail," &c. Attractively bound. 16mo, gilt top, $1.

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Literary Emancipation of the West, HAMLIN GARLAND
THE BURNING OF NEGROES AND ITS CAUSES:
The Black Shadow in the South, Bishop ATTICUS G. HAYGOOD
Have American Negroes Too Much Liberty? CHARLES H. SMITH, "Bill Arp."
The Revival of the Drama, FREDERIC HARRISON
Medical Etiquette, Quacks, and Secret Remedies, ERNEST HART, *Editor of the British Medical Journal.*
Public Business and the Right to Steal, ISAAC L. RICE
The Wonderful New Star of 1892, EDWARD S. HOLDEN, *Director of Lick Observatory.*
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Two sentences tell the story: 1st, For nearly a quarter of a century the public have used PHILLIPS'S ELITE AND BUSINESS DIRECTORIES. 2d, Could the publishers have held the position unless their Directories had given general satisfaction? A word to the wise, &c.

# WORK ON THE YERKES LENSES.

### Imperfections Now Being Removed by Hand at Cambridge.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—The biggest telescope in the world is now approaching completion at Cambridge. It is at the factory of Alvan Clark & Sons, and it is there that the lenses for the great telescope presented by Mr. Yerkes to the University of Chicago are being manufactured. The greater part of the work on the lenses is already completed. They stand in a case at the side of the cellar, each in a wooden frame, glittering like diamonds, and looking to the eye of a layman as though nothing could be done to make them more perfect.

Not even an expert, so Mr. Clark says, could tell by examination or by measurement that they are not perfect in every way, and it is only by actual tests of the lenses that the slight imperfections can be detected. It is in the removing of these imperfections that the remainder of the work lies, and this task is one which requires the utmost care of which the most skilled workman is capable.

The shaping of the lenses and a part of the polishing is done with an aluminium disk, on which is rubbed emery, varying in fineness as the lens approaches completion. The local correction which is now being done must be entirely by hand, and it is a process of great length.

It seems strange in these days of carefully-perfected machinery and of turning out articles by the hundred at a time to hear of work being done in this way, and taking months and months of skilled labor, without producing an effect which is discernable by eyesight or measurement. While this work is going on, the lenses must be frequently tested, and it is this in part that makes so much time necessary.

This testing is done partly in a long room in the shop and partly in a tube, which will be set up in the yard. The buttress where the tube will rest is now occupied by the one used in testing the lenses of the great Lick telescope, which is at present the largest in the world. But this is not large enough for the new wonder, and a special tube will have to be set up. The ultimate completion of the lenses will not be for some time yet.

Mr. Clark's contract has still about eight months to run, and, although he could finish the work in much less time, it is not likely that he will do so. The tube and operating machinery, which were manufactured by Warner, Swazey & Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, are all finished, and are on exhibition at Chicago, but the building which is to contain the telescope at the University of Chicago will not be completed for some time yet, so the lenses will be kept at Cambridge and constantly worked until the whole is ready to set up.

"I always feel," said Mr. Clark, "that so long as I have a lens in the shop I can, by keeping to work on it, make it a little better, so I shall not send these out until it is necessary. Moreover, we do no more work than we can help during the extreme cold of Winter, as there is always danger in handling the glass in such weather, and in a work of such importance we must eliminate even this slight chance. The lenses will probably be done some time next Summer."

The entire work on the lenses is done under the immediate supervision of Mr. Clark, and either by himself or by one of the workmen who has been with him for a great many years, and who has the highest reputation for work of this character. Mr. Clark has lately been absent at Chicago, where he read a paper before the World's Convention of Scientists, so no work has been done for a month.

The lenses which are being made for the University of Chicago were originally intended for the University of Southern California. When the great Lick telescope was set up the people of Southern California immediately resolved not to be outdone, and determined to place a still larger one on the summit of Wilson's Peak, near Los Angeles. The boom in that section of the country was then at its height, and the money was quickly subscribed.

The glass disks were obtained from Paris, and the Clarks were given the order to make them into lenses. But meantime the boom died out, and the money was not forthcoming. The disks remained some time in Mr. Clark's shop, but the matter finally came to the knowledge of Prof. Hale of the Kenwood Observatory of the University of Chicago and was brought before the patrons of the university, with the result that they were purchased.

Mr. Clark was instructed to go ahead with the manufacture of the lenses, and a costly observatory was started, which will contain the telescope when it is finished. Although the telescope will be larger than any in existence, it does not necessarily follow that it will be the most powerful, although it is thought that it will. The lenses are 40 inches in diameter and weigh 750 pounds.

## Situations Wanted—Females.

### Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a smart young girl as first-class chambermaid and do sewing or chamberwork and do waiting, in a small family; best city reference from last place. Address B. D., Box 293 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city references. Call or address 174 East 74th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By neat, tidy young girl; first-class references; willing and obliging; moderate wages; city or country. Call at 124 East 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID—KITCHENMAID.—By two sisters, together in private family; one as first-class chambermaid, the other as kitchenmaid. Call, for two days, at 271 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and help with waiting; can give city reference. Call, on Monday from 9 till 2, at 25 West 82d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a strong young girl as chambermaid and help in pantry, or as chambermaid alone; best city references. Call on Miss Farhier, 238 East 41st St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By girl lately landed as chambermaid and waitress, or do general housework in small private family. Call, Monday, at 202 East 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR Lady's Maid.—By a young Protestant; good reference. Call, Monday, at 321 West 44th St.; ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist at waiting; best city reference. Can be seen at present employer's, 13 East 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR Maid.—Willing to travel; willing and obliging. Address L. D., 270 West 23d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Call at 501 West 40th St., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By German girl, speaking English; best city references. Call at 166 West 29th St.; ring bell twice.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young Swedish girl. Call at 227 East 69th St. Mrs. Anderson.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swedish girl as chambermaid; has four years' references. 841 5th Av., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a Norwegian girl. Address F. F., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chamber maid and waitress in private family; good reference. Address K. K., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl; good city reference. 4 Cannon St.

### Companions.

COMPANION.—By a refined, quiet young lady as resident companion to lady; salary not so much an object as a good quiet home; excellent reference. Address Box 125, Haverstraw, N. Y.

COMPANION.—By an educated lady to go abroad as companion if expenses are paid. Address D. D., Box 301 Times, Up Town.

### Cooks.

COOK.—By a widow; excellent cook; laundry girl; five years' best reference; city or country. M. S., 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all its branches; city or country; five years' references. 223 East 59 St., first floor.

COOK.—By Swedish girl to cook and do plain washing in small private family; best city reference. Address A. N., 309 East 38th St., second bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in small private family; excellent reference. 568 7th Av.; ring Carthy's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class Protestant cook by day or week; public or private; good city reference. 701 6th Av., Graham's bell.

COOK.—By a competent Swedish woman as cook in a first-class private family; first-class city references. A. M., 101 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook, washer, and ironer in small private family. 59 East 103d St.; call Monday.

COOK.—Swedish; many years' experience; highest city references; wages, $50. Address S. Y., 209 East 25th St., first flat.

COOK.—By a first-class cook and laundress; by day or week; personal city reference. F. Stubbs, 434 3d Av.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class American cook; best reference. 563 3d Av., top floor, back.

COOK.—By a first-class cook, by the day or week; good city reference can be given. C. C., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; good city reference. Call, Monday, at 525 5th Av., corner 44th St., in candy store.

COOK.—By a young French lady as cook in a small family; best references. Address R. K., 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By a colored woman; good plain cook; small private family; coarse washing; city reference. Address 131 West 53d St., basement.

COOK.—First-class; understands dinners, luncheons; good baker; city references. Address 303 7th Av., two flights, back.

COOK.—By a girl as cook in small private family; wages, $20; good references. Call at 169 East 33d St.; ring bell three times.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; good city reference. Address A. B., 308 2d Av.

## Situations Wanted—Females.

### Cooks.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of soups, meats, entrées, game, and dessert; fully capable of taking full charge of kitchen and do marketing; four years' city reference. Address M. M., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a middle-aged, reliable American Protestant; bread and biscuit baker; small family in country; good home preferred to high salary; references. Address Mrs. M. C., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; thoroughly understands all her duties in every respect; willing and obliging; first-class references; wages, $40. Call or address M. P., 231 West 20th St.

COOK.—By a competent girl as good family cook and baker; private family in the city; will do coarse washing if required; understands her business; city reference. Address S. C., Box 263 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By thoroughly-competent cook; all kinds of French cooking; get up company dinners, lunches; all kinds of fancy creams; city or country; best city reference. Address B. S., Box 291 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in private family; understands all branches cooking; wages, $40; city reference. Address G. V., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; dinner parties and luncheons; city or country; best city reference. 159 West 31st St., second floor.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in private family where a kitchenmaid is kept; good references. Address Margerite, Box 272 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; best of reference from last place; no objection to short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at 443 West 33d St.

COOK.—Understands her business; first-class soup, fish, poultry, game, &c.; city references. Call, two days, or address F. H., care Mrs. Donohue, 340 West 49th St.

COOK—LADY'S MAID.—By young man and wife just arrived from Paris; man as cook and wife as lady's maid; first-class reference. Address A. D., 162 West 32d St.

COOK.—By an experienced person; understands all kinds of good cooking in all its branches; no objection to coarse washing; good reference; country preferred. Address N. D., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds of meats and pastry and soups; excellent baker; good reference. Address R., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; assist with washing; best city reference. A. N., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent young woman as first-class cook in small private family; city or country; good reference. Call, Monday, 239 East 32d St.; ring bell.

COOK.—By experienced family cook; good bread and pastry; would do some washing if required; city reference. Address E. S., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Where good family cooking is required; can take entire charge; do marketing if necessary; city or country; best reference. Address A. S., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as a first-class family cook; excellent baker; willing, obliging; 5 years' city reference. Address K. D., 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—First-class; understands cooking in all its branches; has 9 years' experience; city or country; has friend, (nurse) speaks German and French. Call, over restaurant, 223 East 59th St.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two young American girls, one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. Call, Monday, at 1,618 Broadway.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two young Swedish girls, one as good cook and the other as waitress or chambermaid; willing and obliging; best reference. Call at 218 East 45th St.

COOK.—Where good family cooking is required; can take entire charge; do marketing if necessary; city or country; best reference. Address A. S., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By New-England Protestant woman; first-class cook; meats, soups, pastry, and fine bread; is neat and agreeable; no washing; city or country. 234 East 25th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls together; one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city references. Call, Monday, at 169 East 33d St., near 3d Av.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook; has lived in a first-class family and has excellent reference. Call, two days, at 411 Amsterdam Av., fourth floor, left.

COOK.—By a first-class Protestant cook in private family; kitchen girl kept or assistance given in kitchen; good city reference. Address N. R., 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—Competent woman; first-class; in private family; just disengaged; first-class city reference. Call or address 751 6th Av., second bell.

COOK.—By a first-class family cook; just disengaged; a good manager; first-class city reference. Address A. B., 453 Columbus Av.

### Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to go out by the day to do washing and ironing; is first-class laundress; best references. Mrs. Hanley, 423 West 42d St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young girl brought up in England; is a good cook and laundress, and can take any girl's place in the house; best city references. 219 East 47th St.; ring top bell.

DAY'S WORK.—First-class; to go out two or three first days of week; excellent housecleaner; thorough worker; best city reference. Address L. P., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young married Frenchwoman; only in private family; to clean rooms or washing. Address Mrs. D., 129 West 33d St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable settled colored woman to do scrubbing, cleaning office, or plain washing. 227 West 27th St., top floor, back.

### Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Knows her business thoroughly, desires patronage of persons wanting the services of a strictly first-class fitter and select designer; accustomed to choice work; makes all gowns; moderate rates per day and week; town and country. Address Select References, Box 386 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Ladies' tailor wishes to recommend himself to ladies wishing perfect-fitting garments, well made; moderate prices; promenade and evening dresses, riding habits, jackets, mantles, &c.; Paris styles. Call and judge for yourselves at 820 6th Av., between 46th and 47th Sts., one flight.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker; wishes a few more customers by the day in private families; perfect fitter and draper; remodels; references; terms, $1.75. Address Miss E. Campbell, Box 289 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class French dressmaker; just returned from Paris; cutting and fitting by the day; in private family. Address L. C., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; for young ladies and misses; would like few more engagements by the day; perfect fit guaranteed; best of reference. Address M. R., Box 296 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; a few engagements in families; good fitting, neat sewing, and style; $2.50 per day. Nellie Sullivan, 207 East 82d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker, a few more customers by the day; first-class references. Dressmaker's bell, 180 West 88th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day; good skirt maker; will also fix over dresses and alter; a few more customers. Address Davis, 463 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; work out; latest Paris styles; terms, $3 per day. Linda Donaldson, 311 West 36th St.

DRESSMAKER.—French; just returned from Paris; terms, $3.00 per day, or will take work home. Mlle. A. W., 152 East 20th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class French dressmaker, lately established, a few more customers. Call at 224 West 18th St. Mrs. Frighiera.

DRESSMAKER.—By German of good family as lady's maid or seamstress. Apply at 182-184 East 7th St. Koch.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker; out by the day; terms $3. Formerly 1,212 Broadway. M. A. Hall, 311 West 36th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker; would work for $2 per day; highest reference. Address Leonie, Box 278 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKING.—By day, $1.50; ladies' or misses'. Mrs. Buckingham, 311 West 37th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First class; by day in family; good fitter. Murray, 140 West 62d St.

HAYES, FORMERLY WITH MME. DIEDEN, makes gowns from $10 to $15; reference; tailor-made a specialty. 202 West 43d St.

### Governesses.

GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—By a respectable young girl; French; first-class teacher; very well educated; understands dressmaking; in private family; good city references. Address L., Box 283 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By North German lady in first-class Christian family; teaches young children, and if desired takes full charge of them; best references. Address A. D., Box 394 Times, Up-Town.

GOVERNESS.—By a young German lady graduate as governess; teaches German, French, and English branches, music; good references. Address E. G., 1,227 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—A lady desires a position for her German governess, whom she can highly recommend; music, German, and elementary English. Post Office Box 60, Irvington-on-Hudson.

GOVERNESS.—By a highly-certificated German lady as governess in family or school; teaches German, English, French, music. F., 146 St. Ann's Av.

GOVERNESS.—By a young French girl, highly educated, as governess or lady's maid; would like to travel; good references. Address A. T., Box 395 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By a young English lady as nursery governess or companion in refined family; English branches; French; music; fancy work. Address C., 2,617 3d Av.

GOVERNESS.—English; teaches English, music, (vocal and instrumental,) French, German, and rudiments of Latin; good testimonials and city references. Address G. C., 3 Court St., Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS.—By a highly-recommended Swiss lady (diplomée) as governess or companion; in good family; excellent linguist; music, drawing; no objection to travelling. H. B., 71 West 105th St.

GOVERNESS.—Parisian; good accent; for children about six years of age; very good sewer. S., 251 Columbus Av.

## Situations Wanted—Females.

### Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—North German, college graduate in French, as private teacher in American family; German, French, English branches; music; needlework; best city references. Address Governess, 48 East 58th St.

GOVERNESS.—Young English lady desires engagement as governess; English, music, drawing, &c. J. C. H., 1,242 Broadway.

DAILY GOVERNESS.—Experienced teacher of English, French, music desires to fill her morning hours; three years' references from last position. Teacher, 200 West 100th St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By a Swiss lady, diplomée, afternoon engagement as visiting governess; English branches, French, German, music, drawing; highest references; twelve years' experience. Address Geneva, Box 208 Times.

### Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an energetic German lady as housekeeper and to superintend servants; good home preferred to high wages. Address W. W., Box 71, 1,242 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a widow, without children, with a refined German family; is competent to take entire charge of household; best references. B. N., 1,242 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a middle-aged French lady as housekeeper for one or two gentlemen in a flat; economical manager; references first-class. Forhan, 256 West 43d St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—In refined family or first-class apartments; English and German spoken. Reliable, 1,242 Broadway.

### Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By an elderly colored woman to do general housework in a flat; good home in preference to high wages; would sleep out if required. Address L. J., 340 West 38th St., top floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable, tidy German-American girl, age 19, to assist with light housework in small private family; American preferred; can furnish highest references. 633 9th Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable woman to do housework or housecleaning of any kind; honest, willing, and obliging; day or week; best city reference. 422 West 56th St. Gilmartin.

HOUSEWORK.—By three young Swedish girls, just landed, to do housework. Call at 227 East 69th St. Mrs. Anderson.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young woman to assist with housework and mind children. 307 West 20th St., rear.

HOUSEWORK.—By a colored girl light housework in flat. Address 131 West 53d St., basement.

### Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young girl as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking; good packer and traveler; can take full charge of lady's wardrobe; six years' excellent city reference. Address B. C., Box 292 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—By French maid; good dressmaker; no objection to go by the day or month; in private family; good home preferred to high wages; best city reference. Address Marie, Box 398 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By French middle-aged woman; dressmaker; accustomed to traveling; not seasick; family going to Europe preferred; competent; moderate wages; best city reference. Address Agathe, Box 397 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By French Parisienne; understands dressmaking; good packer and traveler; obliging; city reference. Address Josephine, care of dressmaker, 78 West 48th St.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Thoroughly competent; in American family; by active French Swiss Protestant of middle age; speaks three languages; first-class city references. Address Swiss, Box 345 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By refined young woman as lady's maid or companion to elderly lady and do light chamberwork; best city reference; no cards. Clarke, 213 East 76th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French maid; first-class dressmaker and hairdresser; accustomed to traveling; four years' city reference. M. B., 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a refined young girl; or as family seamstress; understands dressmaking; excellent references; wages, $25 to $30. Address Competent, 20 West 14th St.

LADY'S MAID OR COMPANION TO A LADY.—By a French Swiss; good seamstress and hairdresser; good city reference. Call Monday, from 10 to 4, at M. R., 100 5th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—Just returned from Europe; good hairdresser, seamstress, and packer; also gives massage treatment; best city reference. Address M. L., 245 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young woman lately landed from Paris as lady's maid, nurse, or governess; good references. Address A. D., 431 7th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—French Protestant; good hairdresser and seamstress; also good packer; best reference. Address S. J. S., 245 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Protestant girl as maid and seamstress; best city references. Address E. S., Box 393 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class hairdresser; can cut and fit; city reference. Address B. C., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French girl as lady's maid for young lady; is good seamstress; best city reference. 116 West 26th St., basement.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—No objection to country; best city reference. Address Seamstress, 50 West 15th St.

MAID.—By North German Protestant as maid to young ladies; first-class seamstress; perfect cutter and fitter; also good needleworker; only in first-class American family; best city references. Address 69 Avenue A.

MAID.—By a young French girl, just back from Europe, as maid for growing children; plain sewing; willing to give French lessons. Address, Monday, at 211 West 31st St.

MAID, &c.—By an entertaining American as maid and companion to grown children or invalid lady; good seamstress with dressmaker; also a large range of fancy work. C., 990 6th Av.

MAID FOR YOUNG LADIES OR LADY'S companion; speaks English and French; good seamstress; alters dresses. Address A. D. T., Box 264 Times, Up Town.

MAID, &c.—By a competent girl as maid and seamstress or assist with chamberwork; city reference. 216 West 53d St.

USEFUL MAID.—Temporary or otherwise; English Protestant. Address M. C., Box 262 Times, Up Town.

### Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork last of the week; in small family; city references; lady seen. Address E. M., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as excellent laundress in a private family; good city reference; no objection to country. Address K. D., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman, family washing to take home; best city reference. Call at 2,286 8th Av., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in small family. Call or address 40 West 38th St., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress or by the day; private family; best city reference. Address 91 6th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; best city reference; wages, $20. 200 East 46th St. Downing.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in an American private family; best city references. 163 East 110th St., second floor; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; best references; city or country. 201 East 63d St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman as cook and laundress for a private family; good reference. Call at 222 West 18th St.; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—In private family; good city references. Call or address, three days, E. F., 222 West 21st St.

### Nurses.

A FRENCH PROTESTANT GIRL, 24 YEARS old, just arrived, as nurse for children; good plain sewer. Call or address 290 1st St., Brooklyn.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a reliable Protestant woman as infant's nurse; can take full charge; has the best of city references. Address G. M., 650 3d Av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a Protestant woman to take charge of a young baby in a Jewish family. Apply 142 East 28th St.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged woman as first-class nurse, not a professional, as attendant to lady or gentleman; best city references from families and doctor. Nurse, 325 West 42d St.

NURSE.—By a refined young Parisian girl, (Protestant,) speaks French only, to take care of grown children; the best references can be given. Address M. L., 220 East 21st St., first floor.

NURSE.—By a French person, Protestant, experienced, to take full charge of growing children or as maid to young ladies; best city references. Address Competent, 41 West 28th St.

NURSE.—By a German girl as experienced nurse to take charge of small baby or growing children; speaks French and English; best city reference. Address Y. R., 116 West 26th St., basement.

NURSE.—Scotch; experienced; trustworthy; as infant's nurse; competent to take entire charge and bring up by hand; very highest references. Apply Mackenzie, 289 Graham St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged Protestant nurse; would care for grown children; light housework; plain sewing; best city reference. K. Y., 990 6th Av.

NURSE.—By a young German Protestant woman as nurse to children from 2 years up; best city reference. Address 335 East 81st St.

NURSE AND DO SEWING.—Competent and trustworthy; first-class references. Address K. H., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged woman as nurse to children; reference given. Apply at 11 East 24th St.

NURSE.—By a French nurse, lately arrived in New-York, in private family for young children. Address M. G., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a trustworthy girl as nurse to children; city reference. Mitchell, 148 West 68th St.

NURSE.—Lady desires situation for her nurse for growing children; highest recommendations. Address 37 Gramercy Park.

NURSE.—By a French girl, (middle age,) as nurse, infant preferred; experience; good references. I. B., care of Parrot, 360 7th Av.

NURSE.—By a North German girl, well educated, as nurse. E. Schinbaum, 1,533 3d Av.

## Situations Wanted—Females.

### Nurses.

NURSE.—By a competent and experienced French nurse; kind and cheerful disposition; willing and obliging; would take care of small or growing children; best city reference. Address Beatrice, Box 275 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced woman as infant's nurse; full charge from birth; reliable with bottle babies and in sickness; would relieve mother of care; highest city reference. Address M. D., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced middle-aged woman as infant's nurse where entire charge is required; thoroughly understands bringing up; very best city reference; wages $20. Address K. H. M., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

NURSE, &c.—By a French Protestant nurse or maid for grown-up children; good sewer; willing and obliging; out of town preferred. Apply to L. B., 341 West 30th St.

NURSE.—To invalid or infant; experienced; assist in other duties; can furnish A1 reference; city or country. Call or address W. W., 206 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By a person of experience as nurse to an invalid or would like to wait on an elderly lady and sew; best personal reference; call Monday. 7 East 125th St.

NURSE.—A lady wishes a situation for a woman as either nurse or chambermaid; fully competent; seven years' reference. Call, for two days, at 24 West 48th St.

### Nursery Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an educated lady, Protestant, as nursery governess, chaperon, or housekeeper, where servants are kept; thoroughly experienced in either capacities; would take entire charge and sew for children attending school; travel and make herself useful. Address B. X., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a young, educated North German as nursery governess in American family; understands kindergarten and teaches German and English; best city reference. Address T. K., 323 West 76th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a French nursery governess; Parisian Protestant; experienced; in family; first-class city references. Address 224 West 19th St., second bell. Mrs. Marty, dressmaker.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an intelligent and refined North German as nursery governess or companion; best references from present employer. Address H., Box 311, Newport, R. I.

### Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young French girl as seamstress or lady's maid in private family; speaks English; can give first-class reference. Call at 114 West 63d St. Miss Nordin.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young German girl as seamstress; understands dressmaking; city reference. Address E. S., 1,052 3d Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—French; very good fitter for underwear and dressmaking wishes to go out by the day. P. B., 1,227 Broadway.

### Waitresses.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—By an American girl; in a private family; will be disengaged Monday afternoon; good city references. Answer, stating wages, M. A. C., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—First-class; willing and obliging; understands her duties; thoroughly experienced; best city references; wages, $22. Address S. S., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant girl in small private family; capable of filling butler's place; best city references. Address M. J., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable tidy German-American girl; first-class waitress; small private family; American preferred; can furnish highest references. 633 9th Av.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid or waitress in private family; four years' city reference. Call at 871 8th Av., near 48th St., third floor.

WAITRESS.—By a competent girl as first-class waitress or chambermaid in private family; can take butler's place; first-class city reference. 575 3d Av., second floor.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a young girl as competent waitress and parlormaid, or chambermaid alone; best references; private family. 216 West 53d St.

WAITRESS.—By a young Swedish girl as first-class waitress in private family; willing and obliging; best reference. 466 7th Av., second floor.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress in a private family; can see the lady. Call, Sunday and Monday, at 125 East 36th St.

WAITRESS.—By an experienced waitress or chambermaid in private family; city or country; best reference. 218 West 30th St.

**All housekeepers read the "short-ad." page of The New-York Times when they want good help. The "short-ad." advertisers of The Times want good situations, not cheap ones; hence they advertise their wants in The Times's columns. It pays to advertise in—it pays to read a newspaper like, The Times.**

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly. Call, for two days, at 15 East 67th St.; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By an experienced young girl in small private family as waitress and chambermaid; best city references. Call 405 West 40th St.

WAITRESS.—By a competent young woman in a private family. Can be seen at present employer's, 60 East 54th St.; call before 12 Monday.

WAITRESS.—In private family; thoroughly competent to fill butler's place; best city reference. Address M., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

### Washing.

WASHING.—By a reliable person as laundress; would take a family's fine washing; from $1 to 75 cents a dozen; can give the best of city references. Address Mrs. McGowan, care of Mrs. Burns, 128 West 31st St.

WASHING.—By a woman as excellent laundress to take a private family's fine washing to her home; ladies' and children's clothes satisfactorily done. Address M. K., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

WASHING.—By first-class laundress a private family washing; terms reasonable; best references. 1,261 3d Av., third floor.

WASHING.—By a woman to take family washing, who thoroughly understands it; air dry; grass bleach; terms moderate. 266 West 36th St.

WASHING.—By a colored woman to take washing home or go out by the day; reference. Address S. F., 330 West 37th St., second floor.

WASHING.—A respectable woman would like family washing. 112 East 32d St. Mrs. Cassin.

WASHING.—Family washing, 75 cents to $1 a dozen. Mrs. Brennan, 327 West 25th St.

### Miscellaneous.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By man and wife; family going to Europe; will be disengaged the middle of next month; reference from present employer. Address H. W., 152 6th Av.

CARE OF INFANT.—By a respectable middle-aged woman; entire charge of baby from birth; has best of city reference—three years' from last employer. 105 East 26th St.

GRADUATE MASSAGE OPERATOR AND Invalid Attendant.—Experienced; highly recommended; open for engagements on moderate terms; willing to travel. Inquire 135 East 49th St.

HOUSEMAID OR PARLORMAID.—By a Protestant girl; no objections to going a short distance out of town; good city reference; leaves her place on account of family going to Europe. Address A. A., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

JANITRESS.—By respectable couple to take care of apartment or flat; five or six rooms; willing to pay part rent; man understands all petty repairs; reference. Call or address C., 205 West 27th St.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid in a private family. 463 West 42d St.; ring three times.

MASSAGE.—Young Englishwoman, certificated as experienced masseuse, to ladies and children only; references from past patrons. Miss Williams, 132 West 34th St., from 12 to 2 and from 5 to 6.

SEAL SACQUES REDYED, REPAIRED, OR made into fashionable capes. Mrs. Barker, 116 West 39th St.; 17 years with George Smith, London, and Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

UPHOLSTRESS.—Carpets fitted and made over, rugs mended, curtains made, and other upholstering work; city or country; formerly with Mr. Jackson; first-class reference. Address Miss Caldwell, Box 353 Times, Up Town.

YOUNG LADY, HIGHEST REFERENCES; French, English, music, would like position; school or family. Address L., Box 10, 1,242 Broadway.

YOUNG LADY, BEST SOCIAL POSITION, accomplished, has had slight business experience; wishes congenial employment; companion, &c. Address Helene, Box 281 Times, Up Town.

## Situations Wanted—Males.

### Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; man and wife; wife first-class cook; man as butler or valet; in private family; good reference. Besset, 234 West 27th St.

BUTLER.—By an experienced man; age, 37 years; thoroughly competent; good valet; excellent reference from first-class families. Address A. B., Box 208 Times.

BUTLER—LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced butler where his wife would go as lady's maid or parlormaid; ten years' reference. Call, Sunday, at 443 8th Av.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple, together or separate, having several years of experience and first-class references; fully capable in every respect. Address C. B., Box 318 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, WITH TWO OR MORE IN LIVERY.—English; thoroughly experienced; takes full charge; age 38; height 6 feet; best of references and personally recommended. Butler, 1,242 Broadway.

## Situations Wanted—Males.

### Butlers.

BUTLER—PARLORMAID OR CHAMBERMAID.—Man and wife; English; ages, 29; in private family; city or country; both thoroughly understand their duties; butler understands salads, care of silver, and valeting; have excellent references from present and previous employers; will be disengaged first week in October. Albert Finn, Tuxedo Park, N. Y.

BUTLER AND VALET.—By competent Swede; thoroughly understands table service, dinner, or luncheon parties; strictly temperate, neat, and trustworthy; excellent city references; wages, $55. Address Competent, Box 149 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

BUTLER, WAITER, OR VALET.—In private family, by Frenchman; thoroughly competent; sober, willing, and obliging; city or country; understands salads, parties, furnaces, &c.; twenty years' city references from leading families. Address E. Louis, 877 6th Av., top floor.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-competent man, Swede, as first-class butler; strictly sober, neat, and strictly attentive to his duties; highest references as to character and ability; wages, $50. Address Competent, Box 271 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER AND VALET.—By a young Frenchman; speaks English thoroughly; understands the duties of gentleman's house; can give good references from last employer. Address P. A., 134 West 27th St.

BUTLER.—English; where second man and parlormaid are kept; wages, $50; can give best of city references; also reference from present employer. Address Butler, care of Howard S. Jaffray, Esq., Irvington-on-Hudson.

BUTLER OR GOOD SECOND MAN.—By English Protestant; tall and good appearance; knows his business throughout; good valet; best of city references. Address G. D., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman, age 33, in private family where parlormaid or pantrymaid is kept; willing and obliging; good city reference from last employer. Call or address Henry, 1,627 Broadway, upholstery store.

BUTLER.—By a young man in a private family who understands the duties of a butler thoroughly; can furnish first-class references from former employers. Address J. J., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Private family; age 28; understands his duties; five years' references from leading families; last employer can be seen. Address J. O'Neill, 401 3d Av.

BUTLER.—By a competent Frenchman as butler in private family; best city reference; willing and obliging. Address F. M., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER AND VALET.—Thoroughly understands the duties of gentleman's house; satisfactory personal references. Address P. A., 134 West 27th St.

BUTLER, &c.—By a young Japanese man; experienced in waiting on table and housework in private house; good references. Address T. K., Box 200 Times.

BUTLER.—Single handed; in private family; English; age 27; height, 5 feet 7 inches; thoroughly competent in duties; city reference. J. F., 999 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-experienced man; 34; speaks English, French, and German fluently; excellent references. Address M. G., Box 374 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Englishman; in private family; thoroughly competent in every respect; first-class city references. Address W., Box 277 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—MAID.—By young English couple; best of city references; thoroughly competent; city or country. Address A. B., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER AND VALET.—Thoroughly competent, as testimonials will certify; best of references and personally recommended. Call or address Antoine, 158 West 21st St.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly-experienced and trustworthy Englishman; married; highest references from past and present employers. Address Martin, care of Joseph T. Thompson, 15 Broad St.

BUTLER.—Competent and reliable young man in private family, who thoroughly understands his duties; personal city reference. Address F. T., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER AND VALET—COOK AND HOUSEKEEPER.—By a married couple; thoroughly experienced; country preferred; good references. Address E., Box 285 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Swede in private family; eleven years' New-York references; city or up the Hudson. Address A. Lindey, Hastings-on-Hudson or 1,070 Park Av.

BUTLER.—Colored; steady and experienced; thoroughly understands the care of fine tableware, serving dinner parties, and the usual work of a private family. W. P., 209 West 60th St.

BUTLER.—By a competent Englishman; three and a half years' best city reference; life abstainer; country preferred. Address H. B. Halton, 323 East 36th St.

BUTLER AND VALET.—By an Englishman; first-class city references; wages, $50. Address A. B., 209 East 25th St., first flat.

BUTLER OR VALET.—By a Frenchman; understands his duty thoroughly; three years' references. E. L., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-experienced Frenchman, aged 28; speaks English; good references. Address G. M., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an experienced man; well up in the duties in private family; willing and obliging; excellent city references. Arthur, 214 East 41st St.

BUTLER AND USEFUL MAN OR GOOD Second Man.—Excellent city reference; English; age 29. Address T. Southern, 416 West 32d St.

BUTLER OR VALET.—By a trustworthy man; best personal city references. Address J. N., 69 55th St., South Brooklyn.

BUTLER.—Single-handed; with parlormaid preferred; Englishman; tall; good references. A. Berry, Douglas Manor, Douglaston, L. I.

BUTLER.—English; 34; thoroughly competent; five years' city reference. F. A. R., 233 East 46th St.

BUTLER.—First-class man; thoroughly understands his business; best reference; last employer can be seen. Call or address 407 5th Av.

### Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By young colored man; will be found willing and obliging; thoroughly understands his business; city or country. Address Pollard, 140 West 54th St.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By thoroughly-competent man; temperate habits; city references. Address Groom, care of janitor, 120 East 93d St.

COACHMAN.—By competent young man; strictly sober; height 5 feet 9½ inches; best English and American reference; city reference. J. M., 134 East 40th St.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By single first-class man; thoroughly understands his business; city or country; city references. Address P. Q., 101 West 42d St.

COACHMAN.—English; thoroughly-competent man; experienced city driver; excellent city reference; three years in last place. Veitch, 1,052 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Protestant; married man; thoroughly understands his business; fifteen years' city and country reference; last employer can be seen. Call or address R. T., 126 East 32d St., stable.

COACHMAN OR HORSEMAN.—Single; understands his business in all its branches; willing and obliging; ten years' best city reference. J. M. S., 221 East 41st St.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Married; no children; will take care of gentleman's place; experienced driver; country references. Dugan, 332 West 40th St.

COACHMAN.—Middle-aged; ten years' best city references from last employer; sober, honest; disengaged; giving up horses. Address P. F., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By young man of long experience; first-class driver; understands his business; highest city references; employer can be seen. G. L., 125 West 49th St.

COACHMAN.—By a Protestant single man of good address; has got the best of city reference. Call or address J. F., 124 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced single man; thoroughly understands his business; best city references. L. D., care of Jenny, 19 West 28th St.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By an Englishman; single; age 35; eight years' city reference. Address J. C., 15 East 28th St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class, single man; age 27; six years' city reference; city or country. Address J. M., 218 West 35th St.

COACHMAN.—A lady going abroad wishes to find a place for her coachman, whom she can highly recommend. Apply at 13 West 29th St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; married; five years' references from last employer. Address R. H., Box 260 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—English; age, 28; single; thoroughly experienced; first-class references. W. E., 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By young Englishman, age 26 years, as coachman or second man. Address C. H., 6 East 39th St.

COACHMAN.—English; married; thoroughly understands his business; first-class driver; best city references. Apply at 12 East 27th St. Edwards.

COACHMAN.—English; age, 28; single; thoroughly experienced; first-class references. Address W. E., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By married man; long references; Address F. C., 144 West 50th St.

## Situations Wanted—Males.

### Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a single man; Protestant; first-class driver; willing and obliging; has excellent written and personal city or country references for honesty, sobriety, and capability; thoroughly understands care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; can be highly recommended by last employer. Ch. Ahlstrom, care of Frederick Lee, harness store, 5 West 26th St.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—By married man in the country as coachman or gardener or both combined; understands fine horses and carriages, also gardens, grounds, shrubs, glass, flowers, orchids and ferns; unexceptionable references. C. G. W., 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN OR SECOND MAN.—Single; understands the treatment of fine horses, carriages, harness; can be highly recommended by first-class New-York City families; careful city driver; personal reference; city or country. Address B. C., Box 266 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By young man; single; thorough horseman; understands care of harness and carriages; good driver; first-class reference from former and last employers; strictly temperate, which recommendation will certify; city or country. Address J. S., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By young man; age, 25; medium size; understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; has two years' London reference and two in this country; last employer can be seen. J. M., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Married; no children; age, 40; medium size; careful driver; strictly sober; understands proper care of horses, carriages, harness; will be found willing and obliging; has ten years' reference. Address R. B., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a single Protestant young Swede; understands care of horses and carriages thoroughly; is civil, willing, and obliging; excellent personal references for honesty, sobriety, and capability. Address C. A. J., care of John M. Jenny, 19 West 28th St.

COACHMAN OR SECOND MAN.—By industrious young man; eight years' reference from last employer, who can be seen; will be found an excellent man in every respect; willing, respectful, and obliging. Address T. R., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a Protestant married man; strictly sober; first-class city driver; thoroughly understands care of fast horses and fine carriages; twenty years' reference from last place; with first-class city family. Address J. P., 88 Prospect St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses wishes situation for his coachman; can fully recommend him as very careful driver; thoroughly experienced in care of horses, carriages and harness; married. Address T. K., 2,138 5th Av., present employer's.

COACHMAN.—By a respectable young man as coachman who will be found a good, careful driver; strictly sober, honest, good man; can be seen with present employer. Address B. F. Frost, care of Mr. Clark, Riverside Drive, 90th St.

COACHMAN.—By Englishman; just disengaged on account of gentleman giving up horses and going South; stylish city and country driver; eight years' best reference from last employer. H. M. G., 168 Amsterdam Av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Understands the care of fine horses and carriages, can milk if required, and not afraid of work; can give satisfactory references; comfortable home more an object than wages. J. M. B., 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman; can fully recommend him as a very careful driver; thoroughly understands horses; honest, sober, single. Apply at 50 East 58th St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; has long and satisfactory references from present and former employers as to sobriety, honesty; most obliging and thoroughly capable coachman. Address J. S., 1,664 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Single; understands care of fine horses, carriages, harness; steady, sober, honest, reliable man, one who is capable of taking charge of gentleman's stable; has best of references; city or country. Address J. C., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By young man; single; thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages; good driver; will be found willing and obliging; first-class references. Address Coachman, 1,322 Lexington Av.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man; no family; understands the care and management of gentleman's private establishment; first-class stylish city driver; three years' reference from last place. Frank, 255 West 39th St., basement.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By single Protestant man; expert horseman; careful driver; takes splendid care of carriages and harness; excellent references; give me a trial. A. J., care M. Priest, 17 East 28th St.

COACHMAN.—By a North of Ireland Protestant who understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; very best city reference; will be found willing and respectful; age, 37 years. Address J. M., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced man; careful driver; thoroughly understands his business; A1 references from first-class city families, who will certify to his ability, sobriety, and honesty. Call or address 409 5th Av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By an experienced man; careful driver; thoroughly understands his business; six years' city reference from his last place, first-class city family, who certify. Address, two days, G. H., 5 Greenwich Av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By first-class man; married; thoroughly experienced in all branches of his business; can be highly recommended; sober, honest, willing, and obliging; four years in last place. Address A. D., Box 267 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman; can fully recommend him as very careful driver; thoroughly understands horses; honest and sober; married; country preferred. Address W. S., Post Office Box 3,309.

COACHMAN.—For my coachman; can highly recommend him; careful driver; thoroughly understands horses; honest, sober; married; city or country. Beals, 134 Leonard St.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Thoroughly understands fine horses, carriages, and harness; first-class reference; country preferred. Apply Splane, 427 West 37th St.

COACHMAN.—Competent; English; married; age, 33; city or country; six years' city reference, four in the country; good rider and driver. Address E. C., Box 317 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a single man; age 28; just out of employment on account of the family selling their horses; last and former employers can be seen. J. M., 990 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands his business in all respects; has long experience; honest, sober, willing, and obliging; best references. Address Thomas, Box 270 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands his business in all respects; has long experience; honest, sober, willing, and obliging; best references. Address Henry, Box 271 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced man; will be disengaged 1st of the month; nine years' best city reference. Call or address J. W., 107 West 37th St.

COACHMAN.—By single man; thoroughly understands his business; best reference from last employer. Address W. G., 14 John St., West Brighton, S. I.

COACHMAN.—By a colored man; thoroughly understands care of horses; careful driver; best of references from last employer. Address Alfred Jackson, 40 West 67th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; understands proper care of fine horses, carriages, furnace, &c.; strictly temperate, sober, honest, and of good habits; best of references. Address Coachman, Box 202 Times.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; single; thoroughly understands his business; thoroughly reliable; best city reference. Call or address J. C., 102 East 40th St., stable.

COACHMAN.—Single; disengaged on Oct. 9 on account of family parting with horses; age 26; five years' recommendations. M. Hannon, National Stables, 308 East 64th St.

COACHMAN.—Best city reference; disengaged on account of people going to Europe; last employer can be seen; married. Call or address J. J. F., harness store, 329 Western Boulevard.

### Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a first-class man; understands gardening in all its branches; hot and cold graperies, forcing roses and vegetables under glass and out doors; understands making and renovating old places; also understands fancy stock and poultry; wife first-class buttermaker. Address W. G., 1,076 3d Av.

GARDENER.—Scotch; married; one child, three years; eighteen years' practical experience in all branches and care of gentleman's place; first-class written or personal references. Address Wallace, with Pitcher & Manda, Short Hills, N. J.

GARDENER.—Married; no family; understands the business in all branches; greenhouse roses, graperies, and vegetable garden; care of fine stock, dairy, and poultry; four years in last place. Address C. U., Box 208 Times.

GARDENER.—By a first-class man; understands gardening in all its branches; hot and cold grapery; good references. Address W. D. Perry, Box 40, Tarrytown.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—By young Swede to take care of garden, horses, cows, drive, and do general work; first-class references. Address E. B., 407 West 44th St.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—In permanent place; married; small family; four years' best reference. Address M. P. M., West Orange, N. J.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—By a single German, (30;) experience on private and commercial places; references. Address T., 106 West 42d St.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—By single German; 30; experience in private and commercial places; references. Address F., 106 West 42d St.

### Grooms.

GROOM OR SECOND MAN.—By first-class man; age, 28; medium size; understands horses, carriages, harness; is a good careful driver; has four years' best reference. M. C., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

GROOM.—By an American, 24 years old, as carriage groom; has had experience as second man and carriage groom; first-class reference. Address or call George Sweeney, 1,683 3d Av.

GROOM.—Single; age 21 years; understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; will be found willing and obliging; two years' best reference. Address M. C., 205 East 35th St.

GROOM.—By a young man as groom; thoroughly understands his business; can furnish one year's reference from last employer. Address J. M. M., 257 West 42d St.

GROOM.—By a single young man; age, 20; understands his business in all its branches; has two years' best reference. M. C., 205 East 35th St.

GROOM.—By young man as groom in private stable; two years' reference. Charlton, 225 East 36th St.

## Situations Wanted—Males.

### Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man; understands his business; has first-class reference; height, 5 feet 10 inches. Address E. J. J., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN OR WOULD GO SINGLE-Handed.—In private family; good city references. Address F. R., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By young Englishman; tall; thoroughly competent; best city references. Address H. C., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

### Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By middle-aged man with private family; thoroughly understands the care of furnaces and sidewalk, cellar, and can make himself generally useful at anything; best reference for honesty, sobriety. Address James, Box 385 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By North of Ireland man; married; no children; care of gentleman's place; understands horses, garden, farming, and general work; is handy with all kinds of mechanical tools; English and American references, and last employers can be seen. Address J. M., Box 261 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By a Swede, 28; handy and neat in work; understands handling of tools, painting and polishing furniture; also, accustomed to all kinds of housework; wages, $25. Address Handy Man, Box 135, 554 3d Av.

USEFUL MAN.—By a Swede, 20, in private family; speaks English; understands waiting on table; willing and obliging; honest; references. Address Johnson, 17 West 47th St.

USEFUL MAN.—English; 30; single; sober, steady, and willing; careful driver; six years last two places; must give two weeks' notice. Austin, Flatbush, N. Y.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young Englishman as useful man, porter, or fireman; handy with tools; willing and obliging; city or country; city references. Address W. H., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—In private family; understands the care of brass, silver, windows, and all kinds of furnaces; willing and obliging. Address J. R., Box 287 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL BOY.—By a well-educated boy, 17 years of age, at present employed by a local woolen house; where he can advance himself. Address G. A., Box 195 Times.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young, honest, willing, and obliging Swede to make himself generally useful. Address 49 Columbus Av.

USEFUL MAN.—By a Swede lately landed; city or country; willing and obliging. Address Ekvall, Box 210 Times, Up Town.

### Valets.

VALET.—By young man; 24; American; references. J. Lamberger, 721 Lexington Av.

### Waiters.

WAITER, LADY'S MAID OR COOK.—By a young French couple; the husband to wait at table or take care of horses, the wife as lady's maid or cook; good country references. Address 142 W. 25th St.

WAITER.—By a young colored man as waiter in private family or boarding house; good reference. Address G. M. H., Box 284 Times, Up Town.

WAITER.—By a first-class waiter (Swedish) in a private family; has had experience. Address A. L., 162 West 36th St.

WAITER.—First-class; colored; has best city reference. Address Waiter, Room 1, 218 West 62d St.

WAITER.—By a colored man as waiter in private family; good city reference; willing and obliging. J., 135 West 27th St., rear.

### Miscellaneous.

BOOKKEEPER.—First-class double-entry bookkeeper now open for engagement; strictly reliable; A1 New-York references; salary, $25 per week. Address C., Box 257 Times, Up Town.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—By a young man, 18, good penman, as office assistant; understands bookkeeping and collecting; best of references. Address Mortimer Frankel, 331 East 89th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Eight years' business experience; double-entry bookkeeper; accurate, reliable; excellent New-York references. Address W., Box 258 Times, Up Town.

JANITOR.—By a colored man as janitor; good reference. 236 West 41st St., one flight back.

MAN COOK.—By a Frenchman; private family; reasonable wages. Address S. G., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

POSITION AS SECRETARY, LIBRARIAN, correspondent, translator, or similar work, by gentleman of education and experience; first assistant in large library; knowledge of literature and languages; willing to travel. R. Q. Darley, poste restante, Philadelphia.

PORTER.—By a young man as porter in a dry goods house; best reference from last place. Address J. C., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

PORTER OR USEFUL MAN.—By a young American man; strictly sober and honest; good reference. Address G. R., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

STENOGRAPHER.—By a competent, experienced stenographer; good penman; highest reference; present employer's. Address Prompt, Post Office Box 2,396.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; educated and willing to hustle. Address J. W. L., Box 295 Times, Up Town.

TRAINED NURSE.—A well-trained man is open to an engagement; best city references. Address A. W., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL BOY.—By a young colored boy, work. Call 408 West 39th St.; C. Matett.

WANTED—position of trust; city or country; thorough horseman; understands hotel; best of reference can be given from responsible parties. Address D., Box 194 Times.

WATCHMAN.—By a young man; American; good reference. Address W. R., Box 375 Times, Up Town.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) GRADUATE FROM A German gymnasium, with academic diploma from the Board of Regents, Albany, N. Y., as teacher, private or schools, for German, Latin, Greek, algebra, trigonometry, &c. Address 1,338 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, RELIABLE, SOBER, IN PRIVATE family where he has a chance to learn butler's work. A. B., Box 20, 157 4th Av.

## The Trades.

AN ARTISTIC UPHOLSTERER WOULD work at your house; city or country; furniture reupholstered, re-covered; shade, curtain, and furniture polishing; matresses. Address, for ten days, Sofa, Box 375 Times, Up Town.

## Situations Wanted.

### Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By man and wife; competent to take care of apartment house or office building; have had ten years' experience; can furnish best of references. Call or address Janitor, 117 Leonard St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a respectable German widow to take care of house; at present in charge of the largest private houses in city; best five years' references. Address L. M., 1,338 3d Av.

## Help Wanted—Females.

ADVERTISER, WITH FAMILY OF FOUR, IN Mount Vernon, N. Y., would like to secure services of good, reliable girl or woman to do general housework; an easy place and one that can be made permanent if both parties interested are suited. If you think you can appreciate a good home, address, naming references, American, Box 137 Times.

LESSONS GIVEN IN MASSAGE TO LADIES only by experienced person; quick method. Miss Williams, 132 West 34th St.

MIDWIFERY, NURSING, AND MASSAGE School, 247 West 49th St.; terms reasonable. Send for catalogue.

WANTED—A young Protestant (French preferred) as nursery governess to two children 9 and 5; must be competent to teach English rudiments, French, and music, and sew well. Address P. O. B., Bay Side, L. I., giving particulars and copies of references.

WANTED—A German Protestant laundress; must be first-class and perfect at shirt ironing. Call, Monday, after eleven (11 o'clock,) at 260 Madison Av.; city reference required; American family.

WANTED—A first-class cook, who is willing to wash for a family of two. Only those with first-class references need apply, between the hours of 10 and 12, at 127 West 58th St.

WANTED—Two competent girls, one as waitress, to assist with chamberwork; other as laundress, to assist with chamberwork. Apply, with reference, 242 West 52d St.

WANTED—A young woman as good plain cook to go to Summit, N. J.; Swedish preferred. Call at 46 East 29th St., Monday, Sept. 25, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A Protestant waitress, between 25 and 35 years of age, capable of filling butler's place; thoroughly first-class reference required. Apply Monday, from 9 to 12, at 9 East 67th St.

WANTED—For the country, till December, two girls, one as first-class cook, the other as waitress and chambermaid. Call, Monday, from 11 till 1, at 71 Park Av., with references.

WANTED—Good cook; two in family; must do some washing and ironing; good wages to competent girl. Mrs. Royce, 258 West 75th St.

WANTED—First-class cook; private family; one who understands soups, fish, entrees, desserts; wages, $20. 29 West 32d St.

## Help Wanted—Males.

COLLEGE GRADUATE WANTED AS TUTOR for boy of fifteen to prepare him for college; must devote whole time. Address Student, Box 151 Times.

MACHINISTS, BOILER MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, blacksmiths' helpers, iron molders, and carpenters for freight car repairs for work out of New-York; good, steady workmen can obtain permanent employment. Call, after 9 A. M., first floor, 40 Fulton St., New-York; bring references from past employers certifying as to capability and character.

WANTED—A butler, (English preferred;) only those having experience in large establishments and with good personal city reference need apply. Call, Monday morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, at 9 West 17th St.

WANTED—A butler-valet; small family; city; also wanted a good cook; unexceptionable references required. Address, with full particulars, X. Y. Z., Box 200 Times.

WANTED—In down-town real estate office, an experienced managing clerk, with good references as to ability and character. Address B. C., Times. (3179)

WANTED—A traveling salesman to sell jewelry to the trade; salary $200 per month. Address Manager, Post Office Box 1,196, New-York.

# INSTRUCTION ADVERTISEMENTS.

## Schools—City.

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**University of the State of New-York.**

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A TECHNICAL SCHOOL, incorporated by charter of the University of the State of New-York, and under the auspices of the American Association of Public Accountants, for the purpose of providing special means of training, and correct and practical instruction in the knowledge and science of MODERN ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE.

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At the commencement exercises of Columbia College, held at Carnegie Hall on June 14, President Seth Low announced Alexander H. W. Zerban (age 16) of 334 Lenox Av., a graduate of Lenox Institute, as one of the three candidates who had just passed the best full entrance examination for Columbia College.

ANDREW ZERBAN, Principal.

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ANNOUNCEMENT.—Walworth Business and Stenographic College, 108-110 East 125th St., near 4th Av.—Open day and evening. Students may enter at any time. Stenography, bookkeeping, commercial law, business arithmetic, correspondence, practical grammar, penmanship, and typewriting taught most thoroughly and practically by expert teachers. Separate ladies' department with large attendance. The Walworth College is the largest private educational institution in Harlem, where it was established in 1883. Send for circular or see City Directory, Pages 1,456 to 1,457.

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Short lessons thoroughly mastered. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1893.

Refers among others to the following patrons:

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Rev. Dr. Thos. H. Sill, Mr. Robert Maclay,
Mr. John Le Boutellier, Mr. John A. Riker,
Mr. Warner Van Norden, Rev. Dr. Erskine White.
Mr. John McKesson, Jr., Mr. Joseph W. Harper.

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**D. L. DOWD'S HEALTH EXERCISER.**

For Gentlemen, Ladies, Youths; athlete or invalid. Complete gymnasium; takes 6 in. floor room; new, scientific, durable, cheap. Indorsed by 100,000 physicians, lawyers, clergymen, editors, and others now using it. Illustrated circular, 40 engravings, free. Scientific, Physical, and Vocal Culture, 9 East 14th St., New-York.

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SCHOOL.

No. 622 FIFTH AVE., near 50th St.

A school of High Grade, preparatory to any college, scientific school, or business. Gymnasium.

A CLASS FOR LITTLE BOYS.

Seventeenth year begins Sept. 28.

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BERKELEY SCHOOL,

18, 20, 22, 24 WEST 44TH ST.

Autumn half, fourteenth year, begins on Monday, Oct. 2. The new building will be open for inspection on and after Sept. 15, and the Head Master or Registrar will be at the building daily to meet parents. J. CLARK READ, A. M., Registrar.

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DWIGHT SCHOOL,
1,481 BROADWAY, NEAR 43D ST.

A superior preparatory school for boys. Careful preparation for all colleges, scientific schools, and for the Regents' examinations. Fall term begins Sept. 25. Catalogues on application.

HENRY C. MILLER, } Principals.
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RUGBY ACADEMY.

A Boarding and Day School for Boys at 92d St. and Central Park West, New-York City. Classical, Scientific, Commercial. Thorough preparation for all colleges. Fourth year. Large rooms, extensive athletic grounds. Address CLINTON BURLING, Registrar. Reopens Sept. 28.

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241 AND 243 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH ST.

Boys prepared for College and for Business. Primary department, Gymnasium, Military drill under U. S. Army officer. Reopens Sept. 28.

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A '93 graduate wins $600 Columbia Prize for best entrance examinations.

Decided advances proposed for the new year.

Excellent primary instruction. Resident pupils.

Opens Sept. 26. 20 East 127th St.

FRANK CLIFFORD LYMAN, A. B., LL. B., Princ.

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**Weingart Institute,** 22 AND 24 EAST 91ST ST.,

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DRISLER SCHOOL,
NO. 9 EAST 49th ST.

Established 10 years.—Four departments. Gymnasium under competent instruction. Prepares for all colleges and for business. Building large, light, and well ventilated. Two resident pupils received into the Principal's family.

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COLUMBIA INSTITUTE, CORNER WEST 72d St. and West End Av.—Nineteenth year commences Sept. 27; spacious new buildings; collegiate preparation; intermediate and primary classes; commercial department; military drill; large playground; gymnasium; boarding pupils received. Send for illustrated catalogue.

EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

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Primary department, under careful instruction.

HENRY B. CHAPIN, D. D., Ph. D., Principal.

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**WIENER INSTITUTE,**

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Prepares for business and college. Day and boarding school for a limited number. Thorough courses in English, German, French, and Spanish.

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A high-grade College Preparatory School, with Primary Department, Athletics, Military Drill. Number limited. Send for illustrated catalogue.

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WEST END SCHOOL.

SEVENTH YEAR BEGINS OCT. 2.

For circulars address Chester Donaldson, Prin., 118 West 71st St.

Office hours, 8 to 11 A. M., 5 to 8 P. M.

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**YALE SCHOOL,**

51 WEST 51ST ST.

Prepares for all colleges and for business.

WM. C. READIO, L. E. BROWN.

Opens Sept. 27, 1893.

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THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway.)

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Best instruction, reasonable fee, term begins now.

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A BUSINESS EDUCATION. — Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, spelling, phonography, typewriting, ladies' department; day, evening; private instruction. PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 62 Bowery; up town, 107 West 34th St.

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110 WEST 79TH ST.

Thorough preparation for college or business. Will reopen Oct. 2. Circulars sent on application.

L. KEMP PROSSOR, (Oxon.,) Principal.

---

DR. E. D. LYON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL, 576 5TH AV., (removed from 6 East 47th St.,) Reopens September 28.

Thorough preparation for college or business.

Number limited. Primary department.

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IRVING SCHOOL, (BOYS,) 20 WEST 59TH ST.

LOUIS DWIGHT RAY, M. A.

All departments. Gymnasium. Reopens Sept. 28. Office hours: 9 to 11, 5 to 6. Year book on request.

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UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL (57TH year) reopens Sept. 26. Prepares for best colleges, universities, business. Catalogue on request. Elmer E. Phillips, N. C. Hendrickson, Principals.

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WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL. 13th Year.

417 MADISON AV. REOPENS OCT. 2.

NO JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

J. WOODBRIDGE DAVIS. DAVID A. CENTER.

---

F. G. IRELAND'S CLASS FOR BOYS, 25 West 42d St., reopens Monday, Oct. 2; limited to twenty-four. Mr. Ireland will be at the classrooms after Sept. 18, 9 to 1.

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NEW-YORK CITY, 423 Madison Av.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL.

Autumn term begins Oct. 2. Thorough preparation for all colleges. Principal at home after Sept. 18.

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COLLEGE PREPARATION, CLASSICAL, scientific; limited class; individual instruction; moderate terms. F. CHASE, 137 West 49th St.

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CLASS FOR BOYS, 22 EAST 54TH ST., REopens Oct. 4. Circulars sent on application. Fourteenth year. THE MISSES GRINNELL.

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**The National Conservatory of Music of America,**

126 and 128 East 17th St., New-York.

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Piano and Organ, Sept. 26 and 27, 10 A. M. to 12 M. and 2 to 5 P. M.

Violin, Viola, Contrabass, 'Cello, Harp, Sept. 28, from 10 A. M. to 12 M. and 2 to 5 P. M.

Orchestra and all Wind Instruments, Sept. 29, from 2 to 5 P. M.

Composition, (Dr. Dvorak's class,) Oct. 2, from 9 A. M. to 12 M. and 2 to 5 P. M.

Dr. ANTONIN DVORAK, Director.

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**COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,**

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.

ONE HUNDRED & THIRTIETH YEAR BEGINS TUESDAY, Sept. 26.

Thorough preparation for all colleges, scientific schools, and business. Primary department, Gymnasium. Applicants examined on and after Tuesday, Sept. 19.

Catalogues at Putnam's and at the school.

Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B., } Principals.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M. }

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**COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF Dr. J. Sachs,**

**SCHOOL FOR BOYS,**

38 WEST 59TH ST.,

REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1893.

THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES.

SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

**SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,**

116 WEST 59TH ST.,

REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1893.

COMPLETE ORGANIZATION, INCLUDING COLLEGE PREPARATION, FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

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AND

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—13TH YEAR—
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6, 8, 10 East 53d St. 30th Year begins Oct. 3.

Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, Resident;

Mr. J. Ramsay Montizambert, M. A., Head Master.

Primary, Secondary, and Collegiate courses, including all studies required at university entrance examinations.

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THE CUTLER SCHOOL.

The school year begins Monday, Oct. 2. Mr. Cutler will be at the schoolhouse, No. 20 East 50th St., New-York, after Monday, Sept. 18.

---

WEST END AVENUE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Reopens Oct. 2.
MARTHA S. THOMPSON, Principal.

Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments; prepares for college, having entered pupils at Barnard and Vassar; studio under the charge of Miss Pitkin.

281 WEST END AV., CORNER 78TH ST.

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MISS ANNIE BROWN.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
713, 715, 717 Fifth Avenue.

Primary, preparatory, and academic departments. Preparation for college. Special courses. Reopens Oct. 4.

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THE MISSES GRAHAM,
*Successors to the Misses Green,*

Boarding and day school for girls, reopens Oct. 4 at the new location, 176 West 72d St., cor. Amsterdam Av.—Sherman Square.

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HEIDENFELD INSTITUTE,

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DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL with KINDERGARTEN; 30th year opens MONDAY, Sept. 25.

---

S. MARY'S SCHOOL, (EPISCOPAL,) 6, and 8 East 46th St., New-York. A boarding and day school for girls; COLLEGIATE, PREPARATORY, PRIMARY classes; prepares pupils for college examinations; twenty-sixth year begins Oct. 2.

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MISS WALKER'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
148 Madison Avenue.
Reopens Oct. 2. Number limited.

School hours from nine to one. Primary class from nine to twelve. No home study for pupils under fourteen who remain until two o'clock.

---

MRS. LEOPOLD WEIL'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, Kindergarten and classes for little boys. Prepares for colleges. 711 Madison Av., cor. 63d St., and 111 West 77th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., New-York. The twenty-eighth school year begins Tuesday, Sept. 26.

---

THE SIMMONS SCHOOL,
1010 Madison Av., 28 East 78th St.,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Primary, Academic, Collegiate. Certificate admits to the leading colleges for women. Reopens Oct. 2.

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THE SALISBURY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 741 Fifth Av., Central Park Plaza.—Boarding and day school for girls. Both college-preparatory and finishing. Mrs. Salisbury personally in charge. New equipment. Reopens Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1893.

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MRS. HAZEN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
PELHAM MANOR, NEW-YORK.

Combined advantages of City and Country. Increased facilities for pupils. Reopens September 28.

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THE MISSES MERINGTON

French and English school reopens Oct. 2.

Resident pupils.

183 Lenox Av., near 119th St.

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THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL.

Family and Day School for Girls; 31st year begins Oct. 4. MISS DAY, Principal,
34 West 40th St.

---

MLLE. RUEL.

School for Girls reopens Oct. 4. (Number limited.) 26 East 56th St.

---

MISS ELIZABETH L. KOUES.

Boarding and Day School for Girls reopens Oct. 2. Pupils prepared for college if desired. 10 East 75th St.

---

MISS CHISHOLM.

School for Girls reopens Oct. 9. Miss Chisholm at home Oct. 2. 15 East 65th St.

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MISS CROCKER.

School for Girls reopens Oct. 4. Primary and advanced work; classes for little boys. 69 East 52d St.

---

MISS SUSAN M. VAN AMRINGE.—School for Girls. Primary, intermediate, advanced departments. Preparation for college. Reopens Oct. 5.
106 East 38th St., near Park Av.

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MRS. GRAHAM YOUNGS.—Home and day school for girls; reopens Oct. 4.

Class for boys. 40 West 46th St.

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THE MISSES WREAKS.

School for girls. 21 East 74th St.

Reopens Oct. 3. Four resident pupils received.

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THE MISSES GRINNELL'S

Day School for Girls, 22 East 54th St., reopens Oct. 5. Primary, Academic, and Collegiate Departments. Special courses. Kindergarten, Oct. 10.

---

HOME BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 607 5th Av.

Thirty-sixth year begins Oct. 3.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, Principals.

---

MISS GIBBONS' SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, MRS. SARAH H. EMERSON, Principal. A few boarding pupils taken. Re-opens Oct. 4, 55 West 47th St.

---

MISS GAYLER'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, with kindergarten. Fifth year begins Wednesday, Oct. 4.

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---

SCHOOL, LIMITED NUMBER, 100 PER cent. in recent college examinations; home influence; delightful place near Sound. WM. L. EVANS, M. A., Hunt's Point, New-York City.

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MISS WARREN'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 108 West 81st St.—Reopens Oct. 2d.

Class for boys in the primary department.

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AT MISS PERRIN'S, 696 MADISON AV., near 62d St., special classes in all branches of tuition; boarding pupils, $600 per annum; 15th year.

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MISS BRAGG'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS REopens Monday, Oct. 2; classes for little boys. 1,509 Broadway.

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MISS BARBER AND MISS MONTFORT'S morning classes for young ladies; academic, collegiate, and special courses; Oct. 4. 44 West 34th St.

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VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies and children, (founded 1857,) 280 West 71st St. Mme. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

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PRIVATE KINDERGARTEN. — Miss Randolph and Miss Pond will open their kindergarten Oct. 9. 651 Boulevard West, (corner 92d St.)

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ADELPHI HALL, 52d St. and Broadway.
ALL THE LATEST DANCES. Send for circular.

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MADEMOISELLE VIDERE, 124 EAST 84TH St.—American-French school for girls; reopens Sept. 27; boys' class; kindergarten.

## Schools—City.

### Young Ladies and Children.

**MADEMOISELLE VELTIN,**

DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

160-162 WEST 74TH ST.,

Will reopen Oct. 5 at the new specially-constructed FIRE-PROOF SCHOOL BUILDING.

Kindergarten conducted in FRENCH.

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THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets,

Unusual facilities for elementary work are offered by the equipment of the building 338 West 86th Street, adjoining the school grounds, devoted to primary classes of little boys and girls.

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ALEXANDER LAMBERT.................Director
All branches of music taught.
Special department for beginners.
Terms, from $15 upward per quarter.
Pupils received daily from 9 A. M.–6 P. M. and MONDAYS and THURSDAYS until 9 P. M.
Catalogues sent on application.

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MADAME A. C. MEARS'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 222 Madison Av., New-York, will reopen Monday, Oct. 2, 1893. French is the language of the family and school; special classes in history, literature, art, and French conversation; pleasant home for parlor boarders; English, French, and German primary department; fifty-third year.

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THE MISSES MOSES.

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With Kindergarten and Classes for Little Boys.

NOS. 647-649 MADISON AV., NEW-YORK.

The adjoining house, altered and refitted for school purposes, has been added to the building now occupied. Reopens Sept. 28.

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MISS PEEBLES AND MISS THOMPSON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 32 and 34 East 57th St., New-York.

Re-opens Thursday, Oct. 5th. Primary, Preparatory, Academic Departments. College Preparation.

All classes in charge of specialists.

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A SELECT CLASS IN GYMNASTIC TRAINing for girls under 16; also, a class for boys under 10, will be opened early in October in the gymnasium of the Ladies' Athletic Club, 23 West 44th St., under skilled instructors and medical supervision. For particulars apply to Miss M. L. Hawkins, Secretary, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

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EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF GOOD STANDing and reputation will accept position as director of piano department in school for ladies or gentlemen, in or out city, at reasonable terms; anonymous communications not noticed; references given. Address MUSICIAN, 106 West 42d St.

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MISS MARY HARRIOTT NORRIS.

CLASSES IN HIGHER ENGLISH.

117 WEST 58TH ST.

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MRS. AND MISS BOYCE.—School for girls and little boys; primary and intermediate; girls prepared for college by Columbia graduate. 973 Park Av.

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MRS. MARY COXE PHILIPS'S BOARDING and Day School for Girls reopens Oct. 4. 116 West 70th St. Classes for boys in the primary department.

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$1.00 LESSON.—English (higher) literature, physics, astronomy, Latin, French, piano. Address RIDLEY, Box 300 Times, Up Town.

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MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—Miss M. S. Morgan, Miss E. F. Gallaudet, Principals. Reopens Oct. 5. 24 East 22d St.

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THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, RIVER ST., between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J., REOPENS SEPT. 20, 1893.

Examinations for admission on the 18th and 19th of September.

Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.

The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies.

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BOARDING SCHOOL FOR 15 BOYS, PLEASantly situated on Shrewsbury River, Red Bank, N. J. O. W. STARR, A. M., Principal.

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SEMINARY.—Special offer, free tuition, no profit, 88th yr.; send stamp; name Times; good board. No. Granvil, N. Y.

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MISS DANA'S School for Girls reopens September 20. College preparation. Resident native French and German teachers. Special advantages in music and art. Terms for boarding pupils, $700 per year. Circulars sent on application.

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MLLE. GROSCHEL, (FORMERLY DIRECTOR of the Groschel Conservatory of Music, Brooklyn,) country home and school for girls, Suffern, N. Y.; one hour from city; English, Latin, French, German, music, art.

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BAQUET INSTITUTE, SHORT HILLS, N. J. —French, English, and German school for girls. Pupils prepared for college or society.

HARRIET STUART BAQUET, Prin.

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MORRISTOWN, N. J.—St. Hilda's School for Girls. Fourteenth year begins Sept. 25. Terms, $300; primary, $250. Circulars on application.

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AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PROFESSORS, teachers, tutors, governesses of all branches supplied to universities, colleges, schools, and families; modern languages spoken. Miriam Coyriere Agency, Book Building, 150 5th Av., corner 20th St.

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A GRADUATE OF MISS LUCY H. SYMOND'S Normal Training School for Kindergartners, Boston, desires a position as assistant or governess; can teach the elementary branches of English, French, and music. Address J. I. C., Station L, City.

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COMPETENT PARISIAN LADY TEACHER (French, music,) wishes visiting school; private lessons; highest references. Address DIPLOMEE, Box 274 Times, Up Town.

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VISITING TEACHER.—Morning hours; English branches, piano, drawing, and painting; first-class families' references. Address SUCCESSFUL, Box 380 Times, Up Town.

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EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHER DESIRES visiting engagement or resident position in country; English, languages, and music. Address BEAUVILLIERS, Box 386 Times, Up Town.

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PIANO, SINGING, HARMONY TAUGHT BY experienced teacher, (lady;) will take beginners. Address MODERATE, Box 200 Times.

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B. KUTTNER, 2,022 LEXINGTON AV., (NEAR 125th St.,) teacher of German, French, and English; moderate terms; references; at home evenings.

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MASSAGE.—By young Englishwoman, certificated as experienced masseuse, to ladies and children only; references from past patrons. Miss Williams, 132 West 34th St.; office hours, 12 to 2 and 5 to 6.

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Three minutes below Union Square. Location unsurpassed. Cable cars from the door to every theatre, fashionable store, and attraction in the city. The largest hotel in New-York and most comfortable in the world. American and European plans. Large and elegant rooms at moderate charges.

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UNITED STATES HOTEL, BOSTON.
TILLY HAYNES, Proprietor.

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Entrance 7 West 26th St.

Desirable apartments to rent. Day and night service and elevator. Steam heat, gas, and electric light.

Apply to SUPERINTENDENT on premises, or

United States Mortgage Co.,

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NEW MANAGEMENT, NEW FURNITURE, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, SANITARY PLUMBING, AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS.

ROOMS FROM $1 PER DAY AND UPWARD.

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N. B. BARRY, PROPRIETOR,
late proprietor of Hotel Glenham, 5th Av., N. Y.

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**HOTEL VENDOME**

American and European Plan.

This house is fireproof and absolutely safe.

Parlors en suite, with porcelain baths.

SINGLE ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT BATH.

DINING ROOMS ON TOP FLOOR.

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A SELECT FAMILY HOTEL.

Appointments and cuisine unsurpassed.

Convenient to the theatres, leading stores, and all places of amusement.

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A select family hotel with a "WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION," noted for its excellent table, large rooms, and HOMELIKE COMFORTS. VERY LIBERAL TERMS TO FAMILIES AND PERMANENT GUESTS.

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A FAMILY HOTEL OF THE HIGHEST ORDER FOR PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT GUESTS.

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OVERLOOKING UNION SQUARE.

Furnished and unfurnished apartments.

Rooms single and en suite, transiently or by the year. Hotel thoroughly renovated; new plumbing throughout.

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THIS NEW HOTEL HAS

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ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS BY THE DAY OR WEEK. AMERICAN PLAN.

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**THE ABERDEEN,**

BROADWAY AND 21ST ST., NEW-YORK.

Select family hotel, with elevator, 100 very choice rooms, single and en suite, hot and cold water, baths. For families the location is unsurpassed. In the immediate vicinity of the leading stores, places of amusement, and Madison Park. Accessible to horse cars to all parts of the city.

GEO. F. ATHERTON.

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**THE DUNMORE,**

230 West Forty-second Street.

EUROPEAN PLAN.

Furnished Suites, consisting of Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath. Restaurant and Café.

WILLIAM H. VALIQUETTE, Prop.

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**UNION SQUARE HOTEL.**

J. H. FIFE, Manager.

European plan. Rooms $1 per day and upward.

Special rates during the Summer months and to permanent guests.

Union Square and 15th St., New-York.

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**HOTEL NEW NETHERLAND.**

EUROPEAN PLAN.

5th Av., 59th St. and Central Park.

The Model Hotel of the World.

Prices reduced for the Winter to suit the times.

Orchestral music, morning and evening.

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**SAN MARCO,**

21 and 23 West 32d St., between 5th Av. and Broadway.—American plan; suites with bath and toilet; transients $2 to $3 per day.

---

**HOTEL RENAISSANCE,**

43D ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.

STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF.

Several apartments for rent.

---

**HOTEL NORMANDIE,**

BROADWAY AND 38TH ST.

European plan. Absolutely fire-proof. Desirable suites at reasonable prices for the Winter.

---

**THE SORRENTO,**

14 AND 16 EAST 53D ST.

Apartments, furnished and unfurnished. Steam heat, elevator, and restaurant.

---

37, 38, AND 39 GRAMERCY PARK.

Desirable rooms, with or without board; transients accommodated; references exchanged.

---

THE SEVILLIA, APARTMENT HOTEL, 117 West 58th St., close to terminus of 6th Av. elevated and Broadway cable road. Latest improvements in fire-proof construction, sanitary purity, and homelike privacy and convenience of apartments.

## Unfurnished Rooms.

**HOTEL WINTHROP,**

125TH ST. AND 7TH AV. BOULEVARD.

A FEW SUITES OF TWO ROOMS AND BATH, FACING THE BOULEVARD DRIVE, TO RENT FROM OCT. 1.

DINING ROOM ON THE TOP FLOOR. THE HOTEL IS ONE BLOCK FROM THE ELEVATED, AND THE CABLE CARS PASS THE DOOR.

---

**BALMORAL,**

Lenox Av., 113th and 114th Sts., (entire block.)

SELECT FAMILY HOTEL.

Coaches in attendance at 116th St. L Station.

## Board Wanted.

SECOND-STORY SUNNY FRONT ROOM wanted, with board, for gentleman and wife, with first-class table; location, between 4th and 6th Avs. and 30th and 59th Sts. Address A., Box 259 Times, Up Town.

---

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, ABOUT TO BE married, desires large, pleasant room, with board for self and wife; state terms, which must be moderate. Address B. X., Box 172 Times.

## Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—At a great sacrifice, the entire contents, together or separately, of my private stable, consisting of fine pair of coach horses, landau, brougham, victoria, &c., &c. Inquire of M. SAMPTER, owner, at the stable, southwest corner of 5th Av. and 131st St.

---

VERY HANDSOME BAY COB, 15½ HANDS; docked; 8 years old; sound and kind, double or single, and a good saddler. See owner, CHAS. L. EDEY, 56 Broadway or 23 East 64th St., city.

## Watches, Jewelry, &c.

LINDO BROS.

Have a choice selection of Diamonds, fine Watches, rich Jewelry, and unique novelties.

Broadway, corner 29th St.

## Boarders Wanted.

**TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE,**

1,269 Broadway...........Near 32d Street

Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

---

1.—38TH ST., 40 EAST.—Large, handsome second floor, with or without private table; also, third floor, front; reference.

1.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND floor, or separately; also rooms for gentlemen, with board; references. 34 West 51st St.

1.—IN PRIVATE HOUSE, TWO OR THREE desirable rooms, with board; references. 38 West 70th St.

21ST ST., 34 AND 36 EAST.—Handsomely-furnished large and small rooms, with board; references exchanged.

22D ST., 24 WEST.—Second floor, handsomely furnished, for a small family; private table; reference.

23 EAST 46TH ST.—Large and small rooms, with board; also table board; references.

34TH ST., 27 WEST.—Handsome rooms, en suite or singly; excellent board; references exchanged.

34TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large and attractive rooms, singly or en suite; southern exposure; excellent table; references.

37TH ST., 49 WEST.—Attractive rooms with board; parlor floor dining room; references.

41 WEST 42D, OPPOSITE PARK.—Second-story front room; house first-class; table superior.

44TH ST., 218 WEST.—Attractive rooms, en suite or singly, with board; moderate; best references.

47TH ST., 16, 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or singly; superior table; parlor dining room; references.

50TH ST., 61 WEST.—Second and third floor sunny rooms, en suite or singly, with board; references.

51ST ST, NO. 50 WEST.—Rooms en suite and single, with board; arrangements can now be made for the season; references.

51ST ST., 50 WEST.—Comfortable rooms with excellent table; references.

55TH STREET, NEAR MADISON AVE.—Large second story sunny room to let with board; private family; references. Address "Delta," Box 401 Times, Up Town.

57TH ST., 140 WEST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, together or separately, with board; single rooms for gentlemen; references.

64TH STREET WEST.—Strictly private family will rent two large well-furnished rooms, with breakfast, to one or two gentlemen. Address West Side, Box 400 Times, Up Town.

71 MADISON AV.—Entire parlor floor, consisting of five rooms; private table if desired; other rooms suitable for families and gentlemen; references.

72 WEST 46TH.—An attractive second-floor suite, with private bath; parlor; dining room; reference.

76TH ST., BETWEEN CENTRAL PARK AND Columbus Av.—Small American family will rent to two gentlemen (breakfast or full board optional) second saloon floor, bath adjoining; ample closets; gas logs in bathrooms; bay-window front; also large room on third floor; house recently and elegantly decorated for occupancy by owner; an exceptional opportunity for those seeking a refined and delightful home; table and appointments in keeping. Address L. T., Box 150 Times.

76TH ST., BETWEEN PARK AND COLUMbus Av.—Physician can have use of back parlor during office hours; board optional; term of years. Address A. B., Box 135 Times.

102 WEST 69TH ST., NEAR L STATION.—Very desirable large rooms; excellent table; references exchanged.

104 WEST 79TH ST.—Rooms, singly or en suite, with superior board.

114 WEST 70TH ST.—Second floor, en suite; single room; private family.

127 MADISON AV.—Large and single rooms, handsomely furnished; excellent table; references.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND floor, with board, can be obtained in strictly private family; three adults; location in block west of cathedral; opportunity seldom offered. Address C. B. F., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OR LARGE SINGLE room; new private house; English table; elegant location near West End Av., Riverside; good references. OSTEND, Box 326 Times, Up Town.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED THIRD-STORY front room with board; open grate fire if desired; table exceptionally good; references exchanged. 152½ East 19th St., just out of Irving Place and Gramercy Park. Gentleman desiring quiet home life will find this to his advantage.

MADISON AV., CORNER, 24 EAST 75TH ST.—Large, superior suites and single rooms; meals in apartment, or table d'hote; appointments first-class; elevator; Americans; references.

MADISON AV., 650, CORNER OF 60TH ST.—Elegant second-floor suite, with board; other rooms; references.

SUNNY THIRD-FLOOR FRONT ROOM; Extra large closets; also hallroom; references. 434 Madison Av.

## Furnished Rooms.

22 EAST 34TH ST.—To let, with private table, a handsomely-furnished second floor.

29TH, 19 EAST, (5TH AND MADISON.)—Bachelor apartments singly, en suite; convenient principal hotels, clubs. Seen Sunday.

33D ST., 36 WEST.—To let, desirable office for physician or dentist; also two furnished rooms.

46TH ST., 62 WEST.—Very fine large rooms, en suite or singly; breakfast if desired; references.

48TH ST., 310 WEST.—Handsomely-furnished front room; also hallroom; for gentlemen; folding beds; private family.

56 WEST 47TH.—Second floor to rent to gentlemen; also other large and small rooms desirably furnished.

58 WEST 21ST ST. — Gentleman can have a bright, sunny room; all conveniences.

69 MADISON AV.—Bachelor apartments; bath; breakfast; male attendant; en suite or single.

116 WEST 69TH ST.—Furnished or unfurnished parlor floor in high-class private house, to a physician.

317 WEST 48TH ST.—Furnished room, with bath; private house; reference.

321 WEST 33D ST.—Handsomely-furnished square rooms; hot and cold water; $6 to $8; reference.

568 5TH AV., OPPOSITE WINDSOR HOTEL. —An elegant newly-furnished first-floor suite, with private bath; sun all day.

909 7TH AV., NEAR 57TH ST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms for gentlemen.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS, SQUARE ROOMS, with bath; central; choice location; first-class attendance; references. 27 West 31st St.

MURRAY HILL.—Handsomely-furnished newly-decorated alcove room; also square room; improvements. 363 Lexington Av. Owner.

WANTED—On east side first-class accommodations for three adults, two children, and nurse; two large rooms and one small one preferred; price must be moderate. Address M. H. L., 731 St. Nicholas Av.

## Rooms Wanted.

FOR FAMILY; FOUR ADULTS; ROOMS IN private house; West Side; rent, $23; references. Brown, 232 West 36th St.

## Public Notices.

NEW-YORK WATER SUPPLY.

Public notice is hereby given to all persons who own or have or who claim to own or have estates or interests in or liens upon any lands or real estate bordering on the Croton River in the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess, and any of the tributaries of such river, or bordering on or being adjacent to any reservoir, lake, pond, or stream the waters of which are owned, used, or controlled by the City of New-York for its water supply; and public notice is also given to any and all persons who own or have or who claim to own or have estates or interests in or liens upon any real estate bordering on the Bronx River or Byram River, Kensico Reservoir, Byram Pond, or Rye Pond, Bear Gutter Creek, or either of their tributaries, or bordering on the storage reservoir known as William's Bridge Reservoir, in the City of New-York; that the State Board of Health of the State of New-York, for the purpose of protecting the water supply of the City of New-York from contamination, and acting under and in pursuance to the authority conferred upon them by Chapter 661 of the Laws of 1893, did hold a meeting at the City of New-York on the 25th day of August, 1893, at which meeting certain amendments to the rules and regulations for the sanitary protection of the Croton River and its tributaries were adopted; and public notice is further given that the following is a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the said State Board of Health, held as aforesaid, and a copy of the amendments to such rules and regulations:

Amendments to the rules and regulations for the sanitary protection of the Croton River and its tributaries in the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess, and of so much of the Bronx and Byram Rivers and their tributaries as are now used for the supply of water for the City of New-York.

The State Board of Health, at a meeting held in the City of New-York on the 25th day of August, 1893, a quorum being present, did then and thereafter having heard the report of a committee of the board, duly appointed for the purpose of examination into the subject, which committee was appointed at a meeting of the board held in the City of Albany, the 27th day of July, 1893, at which meeting a quorum was present, amend and alter the rules made by it for the sanitary protection of the Croton River and its tributaries in the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess, and of so much of the Bronx and Byram Rivers and their tributaries as are now used for the supply of water for the City of New-York, in accordance with and under the provisions of Article V. of Chapter 661 of the Laws of 1893, in the following particulars, to wit:

That, taking into consideration the character of the soil and of the sub-strata of the soil and the angle of the slopes, the distances at which privy vaults, slaughter houses, hog pens, barnyards, or any and all places or things which tend to pollute and render impure and dangerous water taken from the several sources enumerated and set forth in said rules may be maintained, is increased to three hundred feet, horizontal measurements, or the high-water mark in any lake, pond, or reservoir in said water shed, and to two hundred and fifty feet, horizontal measurements, of the high-water mark or precipitous bank of any spring, stream, or water course tributary to said lakes, ponds, or reservoirs.

FLORENCE O'DONOHUE, M. D.,
President.
[L. S.] LEWIS BALCH, M. D.,
Secretary and Executive Officer.
Dated New-York City, September 13, 1893.
MICHAEL T. DALY,
Commissioner of Public Works, 31 Chambers St., New-York.

## Amusements.

**B. F. KEITH'S**

**NEW UNION SQUARE THEATRE.**

Hailed by the Press as

"New-York's Drawing-Room Vaudeville."

Aristocratic, Artistic, and Popular.

Devoted to Mr. Keith's Original

**Continuous Performance.**

Merry Opera ("Said Pasha") and

**REFINED VAUDEVILLE.**

NOON TO 10:45 P. M.—POPULAR PRICES.

Come Early for Seats.

ENTERTAINMENT ALWAYS GOING ON.

---

5TH AV. THEATRE. MR. HENRY C. MINER, Proprietor.

Evenings, 8:15. Matinee Saturday, 2:15.

**4th Week**

MR.
NAT
C.
**GOODWIN**
IN
**MIZZOURA.**

Seats on Sale 2 Weeks in Advance.

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HERRMANN'S THEATRE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 25.
MATINEE EVERY DAY AT 2 P. M.
EVENINGS AT 8:15.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN TEN YEARS IN NEW-YORK CITY of

Mrs. GEN. TOM THUMB

(The Countess Magri,)

Assisted by a grand company of

LITTLE FOLKS

And European specialists, among whom is the Count and Baron Magri, the two funniest and smallest English-speaking comedians in the world.

POPULAR PRICES, 25c., 35c., 50c.

BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

P. S.—A beautiful bronze bust of Mrs. Gen. Tom Thumb given to every lady attending a performance.

---

**KOSTER & BIAL'S.** 34th St., West of Broadway.

**TO-NIGHT.**

GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.

Appearance of the

ENGLISH MILITARY BAND

from the Madison Square Garden Tournament, and Mlle. Lescot, Delina Sisters, Musical Dale, Swedish Lady Quartet, &c.

TO-MORROW EVENING AND DURING THE WEEK,

THE GRAND BALLET,
VERSAILLES.
Specialty Artists:
HARRIETT VERNON,
EDMEE LESCOT,
THE TROUPE TORTAJADA,
THE DELINA SISTERS TRIO,
THREE JUDGES, ENA BERTOLDI.

---

**AMERICAN THEATRE.**

42d St., 41st St., and 8th Av. (near Broadway.)

Manager..............................Mr. T. H. FRENCH

Evenings at 8. Matinée Saturday at 2.

FIFTH MONTH OF THE

**PRODIGAL DAUGHTER,**

AN UP-TO-DATE SPORTING DRAMA, WITH

10 THOROUGHBRED HORSES IN THE STEEPLECHASE. 10

TUESDAY, OCT. 17,

150th PERFORMANCE!

---

BROADWAY THEATRE. Ev's 8. Sat. Mat. 2.

Manager..............................Mr. T. H. FRENCH

**LAST WEEK.**

HOPPER. PANJANDRUM.

150th to 156th consecutive performance.

MISS LOIE FULLER

has consented to postpone her European tour for one week and will appear

AT EACH PERFORMANCE

in her magnificent dance creations.

---

BROADWAY THEATRE. EXTRA.

Sale of seats will begin to-morrow at 9 A. M.

FRANCIS WILSON'S

production of Jakobowski and Paulton's comic opera,

ERMINIE.

Opening Night, TUESDAY, Oct. 3.

---

**NIBLO'S.** THE ONLY SPECTACULAR SHOW IN TOWN.

4TH WEEK.

Unabated success—crowded houses.

An instantaneous hit.

The celebrated LILIPUTIANS in their Grand Spectacular Play

**A TRIP TO MARS.**

THE MAGIC CABINET, THE FLYING HEADS.

THREE GRAND BALLETS.

Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.

---

STAR THEATRE. EVE. 8:15. SAT. MAT. 2.

FREDERICK WARDE AND LOUIS JAMES,

MONDAY EVE.
TUESDAY EVE.
WEDNESDAY EVE.
SAT. MAT.
OTHELLO.

JULIUS CÆSAR.
THURSDAY,
FRIDAY,
SATURDAY EVE.

---

LYCEUM THEATRE.............4th Av. & 23d St.

Daniel Frohman.......................................Manager

FOURTH WEEK.

"Another great Lyceum success."

E. H. SOTHERN—
E. H. SOTHERN— in SHERIDAN;
E. H. SOTHERN— or,
E. H. SOTHERN— THE MAID OF BATH.
E. H. SOTHERN—

MR. SOTHERN...as...Richard Brinsley Sheridan

Written by PAUL M. POTTER.

At 8:15. Matinées THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

---

**DALY'S** THEATRE, Broadway & 30th St. Evenings, 8:30. Mat. Sat., 2:30.

Sixth and last week but one of the Great Musical Play Without Words.

**L'ENFANT PRODIGUE.**

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CALIFORNIA, MEXICO, TEXAS, CHINA Japan, Australia, Hawaiian Islands, Central America.—Special rates for freight or passage; choice of routes; private cars to rent; special tourist parties; free maps and pamphlets. E. HAWLEY, A. G. T. M., Sou. Pac. Co., 343 B'way, and 1 Battery Place, N. Y.

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GARDEN THEATRE. Matinée Saturday.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S COMEDIANS.

Engagement extended two weeks.

**THE OTHER MAN.**

## Lectures.

MOHAMMED ALEXANDER RUSSELL WEBB

will deliver a lecture

AT CHICKERING HALL,

(5th Av. and 18th St.,)

ON

"THE FAITH OF ISLAM,"

Friday evening, Sept. 29.

Reserved seats on sale at Chickering Hall and Brentano's.

Brooklyn, Saturday, Sept. 30; Brooklyn, E. D., Lee Avenue Academy of Music, Oct. 1.

---

ARYAN THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 144 Madison Av.—The public lecture of SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 24, at 8:15, will be by JOSEPH H. FUSSELL upon THE PILGRIMAGE OF THE SOUL. At the regular Tuesday evening meeting, Sept. 26, same hour, addresses are expected from Mrs. Annie Besant, Prof. Chakravarti of India, Mrs. Oakley, and Miss Muller of London. Tickets for the latter may be had on application.

## Religious Notices.

AT THE LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN Church, N. W. Corner 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, Pastor.—Regular service will be resumed to-morrow. The pastor will preach at 11 A. M. Sunday school will reopen Oct. 1. All are cordially invited.

---

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. Samuel H. Bishop preaches at 11 A. M.

---

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 20TH ST., Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, D. D., Rector.—Services Sept. 24: Holy communion, 8 and 10 A. M.; morning service and sermon, 11 o'clock; evening prayer, 5 o'clock; choral service, with sermon, 8 P. M. Rev. Dr. Satterlee will preach in the morning and Rev. Mr. Greenville Merrill in the evening. All cordially invited.

---

CHRIST CHURCH, BOULEVARD AND 71ST St., Dr. S. L. Shipman, Rector.—Morning services, 11 o'clock; evening prayer at 5.

---

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent. —Service of song every Sunday at 3:30 P. M. The service is almost wholly by the children of the institution. Public invited.

## Amusements.

**MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.**

Monday Ev., Sept. 25

**3d Week**

OF THE GREAT SUCCESS

**ENGLISH** 200 SOLDIERS. 100 HORSES.

**MILITARY**

**TOURNAMENT.**

THE MOST THRILLING AND INTERESTING MILITARY SPECTACLE IN THE WORLD.

SPECIAL—THURSDAY, SEPT. 28,

PROFESSIONAL MATINEE, 2:30 P. M.

Seats, $1, $1.50; balcony, 50c.; boxes, $5, $9.

Seats may be reserved two weeks in advance.

---

**CASINO,**

BROADWAY AND 39TH ST.

H. W. ROSEBORN...............Lessee and Manager

Evenings at 8:30. Matinée Saturday at 2.

TO-MORROW, MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 25, FIRST PERFORMANCE IN THIS CITY OF AN ORIGINAL COMIC OPERA, ENTITLED

**THE RAINMAKER OF SYRIA.**

Libretto by SYDNEY ROSENFELD. Music by RUDOLPH ARONSON.

The cast will include

BERTHA RICCI, KATE DAVIS, FANNY WARD, SOPHIE HOLT, FLORENCE BELL, NINA FARRINGTON, FLORENCE FRANTON, MARK SMITH, HARRY DAVENPORT, CHAS. HOPPER.

Director of Music...............GUSTAVE KERKER

CHORUS OF 60. ORCHESTRA OF 30.

New and elegant scenery by T. Gros and H. Reid. Elaborate costumes designed by Percy Anderson, London.

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

Seats on sale one month in advance.

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HARRIGAN'S THEATRE.

M. W. HANLEY.........................................Manager

A Decided Hit and Continued Success.

**DAN'S TRIBULATIONS.**

BY EDWARD HARRIGAN.

MUSIC BY DAVE BRAHAM.

WEDNESDAY—MATINEES—SATURDAY.

---

HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.

HOYT & THOMAS..............................Sole Managers

Evenings, 8:30. Saturday Matinées at 2:15.

CROWDED NIGHTLY.

**HOYT'S A TEMPERANCE TOWN.**

---

14TH STREET THEATRE. Near 6th Av.

J. WESLEY ROSENQUEST..........................Manager

BEGINNING TO-MORROW NIGHT.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

HALLEN AND HART IN THE IDEA.

J. Aldrich Libby, Al. H. Wilson, Larry Dooney, C. B. Lawler, W. S. Francis, Albert Hawthorne, Marguerite Le Mar, Molly Fuller, Fanny Bloodgood, Carrie De Mar, Loretta Morgan, Edith Murray, and Jennie Grovani will add to and brighten the occasion.

---

STAR THEATRE.—PRELIMINARY.

MR. AND MRS. W. H.

**KENDAL.**

(Under the direction of Daniel Frohman,)

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 9,

in Pinero's drama,

"THE SECOND MRS. TANQUERAY."

*** Sale at Star Theatre begins Oct 2.

*** Orders for any night may be addressed to Daniel Frohman, Lyceum Theatre.

---

PALMER'S THEATRE. Ev'gs 8:15. Mat. Sat.

AN HONEST, CONVINCING SUCCESS.

RICE'S SURPRISE PARTY. 1492.

In Barnet & Pflueger's Gay Extravaganza, Rice's Columbian Guard March, Macy & Co.'s Daily Hints from Paris. Crowded with novelties.

100th night, with special souvenirs, Oct. 16.

---

TONY PASTOR'S

14TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS.

A SPLENDID NEW SHOW THIS WEEK.

3 GORMAN BROTHERS, BONNIE THORNTON, IMRO FOX, EDWARD LESLIE, CONWAY & CLARK, LITTLE SABLE, ST. MAUR & GARDINER, THEO. DUVAL, LEONZA, YARIC, AND CURTIS.

---

**HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.**

O. HAMMERSTEIN...........Owner and Manager

OPENING OF THE SEASON.

Beginning Monday, Sept. 25,

**The BOSTONIANS in ROBIN HOOD.**

NEXT WEEK—LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN.

---

BROADWAY AND

A Great Success. Open from 1 P. M. until Midnight Daily. Sundays included.

**THE CRYSTAL MAZE.**

Mystified Crowds Delighted at the only Novelty in New-York.

38TH STREET.

---

BIJOU THEATRE. Broadway, near 30th St.

J. WESLEY ROSENQUEST.........................Manager

Nights 8:30. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF

**RUSSELL'S COMEDIANS**

in the WORLD'S FAIR EDITION of the

CITY DIRECTORY.

Monday, Oct. 2, first time in New-York of

THE GOLDEN WEDDING.

---

**GRAND OPERA HOUSE.** 23D ST. and 8TH AV.

Evenings at 8. Matinées Wed. and Sat. at 2.

Henry Pettitt's great melodrama,

**Hands Across the Sea.**

Next week—PRIMROSE & WEST'S MINSTRELS.

---

**EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX.**

ONLY 25c. TO-DAY.

Danko Gabor's Hungarian Band.

Every Afternoon and Evening During the Week.

GRAND VAUDEVILLE PERFORMANCE.

---

STANDARD THEATRE. J. M. Hill, Manager.

Last week and Farewell Performance of JANE. with Miss Johnstone Bennett. JANE.

NEXT ATTRACTION,

Beginning Monday, Oct. 2,

CHARLEY'S AUNT.

Seats now ready.

---

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St

2D SUCCESSFUL MONTH.

**LIBERTY HALL.**

Evenings at 8:15. Regular Matinée Saturday.

---

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eve., 8:15, Sat. Mat

OPENING OF THE SEASON,

SATURDAY, SEPT. 30.

CITY VERSUS COUNTRY.

---

IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL. B'way & 29th St.

First Appearance To-night of the

3—SISTERS JONGHMANS—3

EUROPE'S GREATEST VOCALISTS.

---

DORE'S SUBLIME PAINTINGS, AT THE Doré Gallery, 7th Av., near 53d St. Sunday 2 to 6 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Broadway cable cars pass the door.

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MR. WM. RUSSEL CASE, PIANIST, ANnounces his return for the season. Address Chickering Hall.

---

BOWLING ALLEYS TO LET TO BOWLING clubs only. Inquire of J. WALL, 919 6th Av., northwest corner of 52d St.

## Brooklyn Amusements.

**COLUMBIA THEATRE,**

Washington and Tillary Sts., Brooklyn.

EDWIN KNOWLES & CO..............................Proprietors

(Edwin Knowles, Daniel Froman, and Al Hayman.)

ONE WEEK ONLY. MONDAY, SEPT. 25. MAT. WED. SAT.

FIRST PRODUCTION IN THIS CITY.

The Laughing Comedy Hit,

**THE SPORTSMAN.**

Presented by One of the Best Companies of Comedians in America.

The performance to conclude with the famous

**FRANTZ FAMILY,**

the Entire Summer the Sensation of New-York City.

MONDAY, OCT. 2,

THE BOSTONIANS in ROBIN HOOD.

**B. Altman & Co.**

To-morrow, Monday,

**Autumn Novelties**

IN

**All Departments,**

AND, IN ADDITION,

**EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS**

in

**COLORED DRESS SILKS.**

7,000 yards

**Imported Satin Brocades,**

**Pekin Stripes,**

and

**Self Colored Bengalines,**

at **68c.** yard.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Ave.

## TO AVOID COLLISIONS AT SEA.

### A French Captain's Scheme for the Use of Steam Whistles.

An old French sea Captain who has made a lifelong study of matters pertaining to collisions at sea, rules of the road, fog signals, &c., has devised a clever scheme for avoiding accidents in thick or foggy weather. While the general ideas have been advanced before, the particular system here employed is thought to have considerable merit.

It consists of two whistles, one having a deep sound and the other a sharp one, used in connection with certain marks on the compass card, so that a pointer indicates the particular sound that is to follow. Each of the four cardinal points is signaled by four sounds from the whistles; the quadrantal points, such as N. E., S. W., N. W., and S. E., are indicated by two blasts, while the points between, such as N. N. E., W. S. W., S. S. E., E. S. E., and so on, are distinguished by three blasts. In all these cases the sounds may be from one or the other whistle or by a combination of both whistles.

The signals are easy to understand and require no effort of memory, as a compass is always before the helmsman, who, when he looks at it to see what course he is steering, can plainly see the marks on the compass points corresponding to the sound he hears from an approaching steamer. The direction from which the sound comes indicates where the vessel is, and the number of whistles shows what route she is following, by which it makes it almost as easy to avoid her as it is at night time, when her lights are the guide. Without these two conditions being fulfille, all manoeuvres made to avoid collision would be quite apt to end in disaster.

To signal it is only necessary to look from the centre of the compass out toward the points, when there will be no confusion possible as far as having the bearing of the approaching vessel is concerned. A bracket is surmounted by a sector of 180 degrees, having its right half painted green and the left half red, and carrying in its centre a vertical indicator, which is movable, and when lowered to the right or green side the whistle sound is made, and when lowered to the left the trumpet sound. By this means, with everything right before the officer, mistakes could hardly occur. Two vessels approaching each other when they hear the course-indicating sounds can starboard or port as the occasion demands, and when the sounds indicate a safe distance between them they can resume their course and proceed with perfect safety.

Certain prearranged signals could be arranged that would not conflict with the course signals, but which would mean assistance wanted, pilot needed, vessel backing, &c. There is nothing attempted here that would at all conflict with existing rules of the road, but, on the contrary, it is intended to add to their value by introducing additional elements of safety.

### Changes in Appraiser's Department.

**A number of changes were made among the employes of the Appraiser's Department yesterday. Following is a list of the newly-appointed and the ones whom they succeed:**

Thomas Kaveney, 8 Caroline Street, messenger, in place of Joseph Sensa, $840 per year; Leon Gotthelf, 222 East Fifty-sixth Street, opener and packer, in place of John Lafond, $840; Matthew P. Gall, 446 West Fifty-third Street, Appraiser's laborer, in place of Byron King, $840; Thomas Farrell, 152 Waverley Place, opener and packer, in place of Clement Reed, $840; William Barr, 446 East Tenth Street, opener and packer, in place of Job B. Brady, $840.

**The new appointees named above are Tammany men. Anti-snap appointments were as follows:**

Thomas W. O'Brien, 243 Madison Street, messenger, in place of George Davis, $840; Walter E. Hoolihan, Hancock, Delaware County, clerk, in place of Henry O'Brien, $864; John D. Smith, Union, Broome County, clerk, in place of Theodore F. Henry, $864; John T. Mahoney, 10 Willett Street, clerk, in place of Michael Knox, $864; Robert Loser, 116 Chrystie Street, opener and packer, in place of Edward Gordon, $840; Martin J. Kickey, 637 West Fifty-second Street, opener and packer, in place of Theodore K. Davidson, $840; Milton Skinion, Kaaterskill, opener and packer, in place of George Rudolth, $840.

Richard Hawley, Penn Yan, Yates County, Appraiser's laborer, in place of George E. Chorm, $840; Charles L. Keyes, 2,193 Eighth Avenue, clerk, in place of R. R. Boneface, $864; John T. Kraham, Staten Island, opener and packer, in place of Julius Gerson, $840; Bernard F. Foley, North Tarrytown, opener and packer, in place of Ambrose Van Tassel, $840; James W. Ely, Hudson, Appraiser's laborer, in place of Theodore Near, $840; William H. Gay, colored, messenger, in place of Thomas H. Butler, colored, $840; Alexander G. Jackson, Margaretville, opener and packer, in place of William Chamberlain, $840.

**Further changes will probably be announced to-morrow.**

### Public Reception to Alexandre Guilmant.

**Arrangements have been made by the Manuscript Society for a public reception and dinner in honor of Alexandre Guilmant, the distinguished French musician, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on the night of Tuesday, Oct. 10.**

**On the Reception Committee will be such well-known gentlemen as Archbishop Corrigan, Bishop Potter, Walter Damrosch, Anton Seidl, Xaver Scharwenka, Dudley Buck, Samuel P. Warren, the Rev. Roderick Terry, Henry G. Marquand, and Frank Roosevelt. The public reception will last from 7 to 8 o'clock, after which will come the dinner.**

**A limited number of tickets will be issued. They can be obtained from Gerritt Smith, 573 Madison Avenue; L. R. Dressler, 867 Broadway, and of Harry W. Lindsley, 30 Broad Street.**

## PERTINENT TO POLITICIANS.

Joseph Gordon, the builder, who once represented the old Eighteenth Assembly District in the Assembly, is now being talked of in the new Twenty-third Assembly District for the lower house, to succeed William B. Ellison. Mr. Gordon, however, prefers to devote his time to his business, and he said yesterday that he was not a candidate and did not want the place. There is a strong belief in the Twenty-third District that if Mr. Ellison can be induced to take a renomination it would be wise politics on the part of Tammany to send him back to Albany.

* * *

John A. Sullivan, who is now Superintendent of Markets, is a candidate for his old place as Internal Revenue Collector for the Second District of this city, to succeed Mr. Kerwin, who was appointed by President Harrison to succeed him. Mr. Sullivan has a large number of friends who are expecting his appointment. His application was filed in Washington some time ago. He made an excellent record as Internal Revenue Collector under Mr. Cleveland's first Administration, and has always been a conspicuous Cleveland Democrat in the Produce Exchange, in the Business Men's Democratic Association, and in business circles generally.

* * *

Charles J. McGee, who is attached to the Market Bureau, is a candidate for his old place under the Federal Government—that of Deputy Collector of Customs. He is still the Secretary of the County Democracy, and is well backed by men who were formerly conspicuous in that organization. Many politicians believe that he will be among Collector Kilbreth's early appointments.

* * *

The Tammany leaders are all at sea just now over the possible nominations to be made on the evening of Oct. 17 by the Tammany City and County Convention. They are without information as to what is to be done. Richard Croker's announcement that these matters are not to be discussed until the Democratic State Convention, which will be held in Saratoga Oct. 5, is over and the State candidates are in the field, has only had the effect of increasing the gossip. There is still more talk about the possible nominee for Sheriff than there is about any other office. The politicians said during the week that Police Justice Patrick Divver's boom for Sheriff was growing, and that he was making a harder fight against John B. Sexton than ever. It is the friends of the respective candidates, however, who are doing the talking and the fighting just now. Both Messrs. Divver and Sexton are keeping very quiet themselves. Mr. Divver has been quoted during the week as saying to a close friend of Mr. Sexton that, while he would take the Sheriff's nomination if it were offered to him, he was not making any fight for it.

* * *

Not many of the politicians consider Lawrence Delmour, the Tammany leader of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District, to be out of the running for the Sheriff nomination, although he says that he is not a candidate and doesn't want the place. If Richard Croker insisted on Mr. Delmour taking the nomination, there is no doubt that he would take it.

* * *

There has been a remarkable lot of talk during the week about the chances of Tammany nominating Police Justice Thomas F. Grady for District Attorney to succeed De Lancey Nicoll. Where this talk comes from is not very plain, but it is extremely doubtful if Tammany, however much it would like to do so, is ready to take this chance. There are men in Tammany who would like Grady to get the nomination, and of course he would take it if he could get it. There is an astonishingly large number of politicians, too, who do not think that Mr. Nicoll wants a renomination. However, there is no certainty that this will not be a year of surprises in local political nominations.

* * *

If Tammany's leaders are contemplating the nomination of any other than Controller Theodore W. Myers for that office they are keeping very quiet about it.

### His Death Was Suspicious.

**ANDERSON, Ind., Sept. 23.—J. E. Higgins met death under suspicious circumstances this morning. He was alone in the house, and about 1 o'clock it was discovered to be in flames. The Fire Department responded and searched the lower floor for occupants. No one being found, they concluded the house was empty.**

**When the fire was well under control, Higgins's dead body, burned to a crisp, was found in one of the rooms on the second floor. The position of the body, together with the fact that he still had his clothes on, leads to the suspicion of foul play. The fire is generally believed to be of incendiary origin. Higgins leaves a wife, who is living at Hillsborough, Ohio, whence they came.**

**A DEEP-SEATED COUGH cruelly tries the lungs, and wastes the general strength. A prudent resort for the afflicted is to DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a remedy for all troubled with asthma, bronchitis, or any pulmonary affection.—*Advertisement.***

ANNOUNCEMENT I I

**DR. JAEGER'S**

**Sanitary Woolen System Co.,**

**176 Fifth Ave., below 23d St.**

The HON. JUDGE GILDERSLEEVE of the Superior Court has rendered his decision on the trial before him in regard to

**JAEGER UNDERWEAR,**

in which he sustains the DR. JAEGER COMPANY in its claim against the fraudulent use of the name "JAEGER." The Judge, in his decision, says as follows:

*"The plaintiff's (the Dr. Jaeger Co.'s) right to use the name 'Jaeger' as designating underwear made in accordance with the Jaeger system is so qualifiedly exclusive that its right to protection of its use against infringements by others rests upon the ground that such use by them is an untrue or deceptive representation.* The application of the name 'Jaeger' or 'Jaeger System' to underwear containing an admixture of cotton is an untrue and deceptive representation, and against such use the plaintiff (the Dr. Jaeger Co.) is entitled to relief.

"The testimony shows that the plaintiff (the Dr. Jaeger Co.) has dealt *only* in *underwear* made of *PURE FINE WOOL.*

*"The proofs show that the defendant* (Le Boutillier Bros. of 14th St.) *is now selling for 'genuine Jaeger underwear' goods that are part cotton.*

"The amount of cotton used in the making of these garments has varied from a small percentage of cotton up to upward of *50 per cent. of cotton;"* [which, as the Court correctly finds, cannot be distinguished from the all-wool garments, even by those who are daily handling the goods, because of the complete similarity in color and general appearance.]

"It is a *false representation* of fact, which tends to confuse the identity of the defendant's (Le Boutillier Bros.' of 14th St.) goods, *not made after the Jaeger system,* with the goods of the plaintiff (the Dr. Jaeger Co.) made in accordance with that system, *and creates a dishonest competition detrimental to the plaintiff.*

"One of the uses by the defendant (Le Boutillier Bros. of 14th Street) of the name 'Jaeger' to designate underwear containing an admixture of cotton must be held to be *for the purpose of taking advantage of the reputation which the all-wool 'Jaeger' goods have acquired, and of the name 'Jaeger' as applied thereto.*

"The application of the name 'Jaeger' by defendant (Le Boutillier Bros. of 14th St.) to goods part cotton tends *to deceive the purchasers* and users of plaintiff's goods and *actually misled them* into buying goods containing cotton sold by defendant in the belief that they were the goods dealt in by the plaintiff. Moreover, since the goods containing cotton *can be profitably sold at a less price* than the all-wool goods, *the tendency must be to unfairly divert custom from the plaintiff to the defendant* (Le Boutillier Bros. of 14th St.)

"Upon the grounds set forth, I hold that the plaintiff (Dr. Jaeger's Co.) has shown the defendant (Le Boutillier Bros. of 14th St.) *guilty of unfair competition in advertising and selling as 'genuine Jaeger underwear,' underwear containing a substantial admixture of cotton, and that the plaintiff is entitled to an accounting, accompanied by an injunction."*

In view of these facts it is idle to deny the *substantial victory of the Dr. Jaeger Company* in their efforts to protect the public against *"dishonest competition."*

**Another decision in favor of the Dr. Jaeger Co. has just been rendered in the United States Circuit Court of California by the Hon. Judge McKenna, Circuit Judge. This decision reads as follows:**

"Adjudged and decreed that the defendants be forever restrained from preparing, selling, or offering for sale any goods bearing or stamped with or advertised as 'Dr. Jaeger's,' or bearing any designation containing the words 'Dr. Jaeger,' or 'Prof. Dr. Jaeger,' or the word 'Jaeger;' that the said defendants be also forever restrained from advertising in newspapers or elsewhere or in any way representing that the goods sold by them are 'Dr. Jaeger's' goods, or 'Dr. Jaeger's' underwear, or 'Prof. Dr. Jaeger's' goods, or 'Jaeger' goods."

The Dr. Jaeger Company will continue as heretofore to spare no effort or expense to protect the public against inferior articles put upon the market under the name of

**JAEGER UNDERWEAR.**

**DR. JAEGER'S**

**Sanitary Woolen System Co.,**

**176 Fifth Ave., below 23d St.**

**F. BOOSS & BRO.,**

ESTABLISHED 1853.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

**FINE FURS**

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878. HIGHEST AWARD, CENTENNIAL, 1876.

FORTY-FIRST SEASON.

**Grand Opening, Monday, Sept. 25.**

OUR EXHIBIT OF HIGH-GRADE FURS IS NOW READY FOR INSPECTION.

THE LEADING STYLES WILL EMBRACE THE LOUIS XVI. CAPE, EMPIRE COAT, COLUMBUS CAPE, ISABELLA CAPE, TUDOR BOX CAPE, NEW STYLE MUFF AND NECK BOA, IN RUSSIAN SABLE, SEAL, PERSIAN LAMB, MINK, AND ALL THE FINER FURS.

A complete line of Gentlemen's Fur Coats, Gloves, Collars, and Caps. Also, everything that is requisite to a complete Coachman's Outfit. An endless variety of Hall and Parlor Rugs constantly on hand.

All goods are warranted and sold at moderate prices. Catalogues mailed on application.

**F. BOOSS & BRO.,**

449 BROADWAY, 26 MERCER ST.

GRAND ST. "L" STATION.

TELEPHONE, 388 SPRING.

**CARPETS.**

We call special attention to our new and extensive line of

**ROYAL WILTONS,**

(in exclusive designs.)

We believe them to be the best wearing carpet made.

Having decided to close out our Wholesale Department at retail, we offer

**A Half Million Dollars' Worth**

at prices that will insure immediate sale.

**Whole Carpets & Rugs,**

In the different grades, made from odd pieces and patterns we do not intend duplicating into all sizes, suitable for all kinds of rooms,

AT REMNANT PRICES.

**Lace Curtains.**

Our Fall importation is complete in all the leading makes, consisting of Arabian, Louis XVI., Marie Antoinette, &c.

We offer a special line of Nottinghams, Irish Points, and Tambours at extremely low prices.

**SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,**

SIXTH AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

**WATERS PIANOS**

The finest toned and most durable pianos now made.

Call and see our improved new styles with three pedals, full iron frame, and repeating action.

Prices from $250 to $450, and sold on payments from

**$7 TO $12 PER MONTH.**

Also bargains in second-hand pianos from $100 upward.

Payments, $5 per month.

Stool, cover, tuning, and delivery free.

**HORACE WATERS & CO.,**

134 5th Av., Near 18th St.

## STORIES OF THE WRECK.

### Passengers Wounded in the Wabash Accident Tell of Their Experiences.

PERU, Ind., Sept. 23.—The passengers wounded in the Wabash accident at Kingsbury were brought to the company's hospital at this place. The victims are having more pain as reaction begins and many suffer intensely. Several are likely to die.

Mrs. G. S. Hodson of Dover, N. H., was able to talk. She said: "It is almost impossible to tell about the occurrence, it all happened so quickly. There was no warning whatever. My husband and I were in a day coach, having just come from the sleeper. There was a man and wife and child opposite us in the car. I had been playing with the baby and had just returned it to its mother when there was a crash.

"My first thought was that we would be killed together, but I got out, and remember being able to help my husband, who was hurt, up the bank. The little baby I had was killed and its parents fatally injured. The cries and groans of the wounded were terrible, even though I did not see much of the wreck, as we were driven to a farmhouse the first ones."

Frank P. Dow of Fair Haven, Washington, said: "After the first shock of the collision was over, the engine blew up and made a second terrific shock, which threw down all the people who had arisen to their feet. I was in the day coach, and by the splinters and glass had several of the arteries of my head cut.

"Blood streamed over my eyes, but I managed to help take out some of the people. One old farmer, with a white beard, I took out, but his wife could not be found. I got several others, and then had to give up on account of my injuries."

### Murdered by a Woman.

COAL CREEK, Tenn., Sept. 23.—Coal Creek was the scene of another murder last evening.

A woman named Retherford shot and instantly killed J. Lowrey. Elias Smith and the woman had fallen out a week ago, and she told him not to pass through her yard again. Smith and Lowrey were going through her yard from a spring, and the woman drew a shotgun loaded with slugs on Smith.

Lowrey stepped between, and she told him to get out of the way or she would shoot. He refusing to do so, she pulled the trigger and shot the whole side of Lowrey's head off. The Retherford woman has been arrested.

## BUSINESS TROUBLES.

THE MCDONALD STONE AND MACHINE COMPANY of 52 Broadway has been attached for $17,690 in favor of Harriet C. Stanton for balance of money advanced between June 1, 1892, and Sept. 20, 1893. The company was organized about two years ago with a capital stock of $1,000,000 to push a machine invented by Alexander McDonald of Cambridge, Mass., for cutting granite. D. N. Stanton became President, D. P. Stanton Secretary, W. Hart Smith Treasurer, and Alexander McDonald General Manager. The company operated on quarries at Goshen and Warwick, N. Y.; Mount Lookout, Mason, N. H., and Cambridge, Mass.

RECEIVER APPOINTED.—Cornelius F. Neilson has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Walter Glyn, importer of dress trimmings at 788 Broadway, in the suit of Joseph B. Brown, to whom he confessed judgment. At the time the Sheriff took charge he claimed to have assets of $17,000, of which $7,000 was in stock and $10,000 accounts. Mrs. Glyn put in a claim that she owned the property, and the Sheriff's jury decided in her favor.

ROOSEVELT & ESTEVE, Limited, a corporation formerly at 32 Beaver Street and at Savannah, Ga., which was incorporated in April, 1889, to export cotton to Barcelona, Spain, has been adjudged indebted to Coudert Brothers for $8,343 on assigned claims of three creditors in this city, eight in Spain, one in Italy, one in France, and one in Turkey. The company went into liquidation here some time ago.

GEORGE PRINCE, manufacturer of worsted goods at Philadelphia, has been attached for $6,272 in favor of the Quaker City Dye Works Company of Philadelphia.

**SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON**

Ladies' Imported

**Costumes and Garments.**

We shall be pleased to have visits of inspection of our importations of Ladies' Costumes, Capes, Wraps, Jackets, Traveling, Carriage, and Evening Garments. They are from the leading makers of Paris, London, and Berlin. In extent and richness the collection surpasses any exhibit ever made in New-York.

**Misses' Suits, Jackets, &c.**

This Department is now so well prepared to meet the wants of Misses from 4 to 18 years with Suits, Jackets, Coats, and Newmarkets for dress, school, and street wear, made in the latest styles, from best materials, and trimmed and finished with a view to their giving entire satisfaction in wear, that we take pleasure in recommending it to the favorable attention of buyers.

***We beg to call attention to our new departure in Popular Priced Dressmaking. With a force of highly qualified fitters, drapers, trimmers, and designers of pronounced ability, we are prepared to make to order Dresses at greatly reduced prices.***

**Millinery Department.**

Fall Importations of Millinery Novelties now on sale, embracing the latest productions in Trimmed Hats, Bonnets, Toques, also choice Novelties in Felt Goods, Fancy Hats, &c., in styles and shades exclusive with us; together with a large assortment of Fancy Feathers, Pompons, Wings, Quills, Ostrich Goods, Millinery Ornaments, Laces, Trimmings, Ribbons, &c.

**6th Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.**

## MUST PAY INHERITANCE TAX.

### The United States, to Obtain Gen. Cullom's Bequest, Must Recognize State Laws.

**An interesting decision, defining the rights of the United States under the New-York State inheritance laws, has been handed down by Surrogate Fitzgerald in regard to the estate of Gen. George W. Cullom, who died Feb. 28, 1892, leaving an estate valued at about $1,000,000.**

**In his will he left $250,000 to the United States Government for the purpose of erecting a memorial hall at West Point to be used as an art gallery and library. He also left bequests to the Woman's Hospital, the New-York Cancer Hospital, St. Thomas's Church, the Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, the Historical Society of Meadville, Penn., the Redwood Library of Newport, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Geographical Society, and other public institutions.**

**When the executors arranged to pay off these various legacies they found that they had not enough cash in hand, and they reduced all the bequests by 30 percent. This made the amount willed to the United States $175,000, on which Assemblyman George P. Webster, acting as appraiser under Surrogate Ransom's order, decided that an inheritance tax amounting to $8,755 must be paid by the National Government to the State of New-York. The Federal authorities, acting through United States District Attorney Mitchell, appealed from this finding to Surrogate Fitzgerald. The Surrogate, in his opinion, upholds the appraiser. Among other things the Surrogate says:**

**"The United States obtains the legacy in question by virtue of a will made in pursuance of and depending for its validity upon the laws of the State of New York, an independent sovereignty within its proper sphere, and the United States Government is as much bound by those laws as any foreign State or nation would be under the same circumstances."**

**The National Government will carry the case to the Court of Appeals.**

### Surgeon General Wyman Wants to Know.

**An interesting telegraphic correspondence has taken place between Surgeon General Wyman and A. E. Johnson & Co., the agents of the Thingvalla Line, which runs from this city to Scandinavian ports. The correspondence was due to a report that since the cholera appeared in Europe the Thingvalla Company has been receiving passengers from the cholera-infected districts. Surgeon General Wyman's telegram to the company is as follows:**

**"Am informed Polish Jews are going to Christiania and other Scandinavian ports for steerage passage to the United States. Unless satisfactory assurance is given that none but Scandinavian immigrants will be shipped from Scandinavian ports, a detention of five days at all Scandinavian ports and steam disinfection of baggage will be immediately imposed. United States Consuls have been wired to keep bureau informed. Please answer."**

**To this dispatch the company sent the following answer yesterday:**

**"The Thingvalla is distinctly a Scandinavian line, with Scandinavian officers, surgeon, and crew; has never carried Russian or Polish Jews or any other foreign nationality; was the first to voluntarily refuse Finnish immigrants on first news of cholera in Russia; has not carried Finlanders since Thingvalla steamers were permitted to land promptly last year because they carried clean and healthy Scandinavian passengers exclusively.**

**HOOD'S CURES**

**Scrofula in Face and Neck—Blind at Times**

Hood's Sarsaparilla Restored Health—Gained 33 Pounds

**"I have been a very great sufferer from scrofula. First, a large bunch came in my neck, growing as big as a good-sized apple. It was as hard as bone, and after drawing it to a head the doctor lanced it and for two years it was**

**A Running Sore**

**Then we succeeded in healing it up, but the disease began to appear in my face, which would swell up and affect my eyes. Every morning they were so inflamed and swollen that I was blind.**

**Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures**

**I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and when I had used a bottle and a half, the swelling in my face had entirely gone down. I kept on taking the medicine, and gained 33 pounds in weight. I have been perfectly cured, am now in good health, and confidently say Hood's Sarsaparilla saved me from the grave."**

**WM. ERICK, West Duluth, Minn.**

**HOOD'S PILLS cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.**

**Daniell & Sons,**

**DRY GOODS HOUSE.**

**ESTABLISHED 33 YEARS.**

**REVOLUTION**

in the price of

**SILKS.**

This firm belongs to a class of merchants who believe in

**Telling the Truth.**

Owing to the universal depression in business and Consequent accumulation of

**STOCK,**

Together with large importations of

**Fall and Winter Novelties,**

Aggregating in amount

**OVER $300,000.**

We don't intend to

**Mince Matters.**

In the next two weeks we shall start a

**GIGANTIC Sale of SILKS**

of at least

**$100,000 in value.**

The intention is to make a

**CLEAN SWEEP**

At a reduction from actual

**COST**

Greater than has occurred in this city for the last

**50 YEARS.**

We shall begin the display on our Centre Tables,

**11 IN NUMBER,**

**Monday Morning,**

**SEPT. 25,**

**At 9 o'clock.**

Positively no samples given or discounts allowed during this sale.

**Following are the prices:**

On Table No. 1.

Black and White Fancy Plaids, Plain and Brocaded Satins, Colored Surahs, (all colors,)

Our cut price, **29c.**

Our former price, 69c. to 98c.

On Table No. 2.

Striped Pongees and Surahs, Plain White Faille.

Our cut price, **39c.**

Our former price, 75c. to $1.25

On Table No. 3

Plaid Silks, assorted two-toned figured Surahs, Persian Stripes, Light Colors, and Figured Bengalines.

Our cut price, **49c.**

Our former price, 98c. to $1.48.

On Table No. 4.

Figured Bengalines in evening shades, White Brocade China Silks, Ombre Taffetas, and Figured Surahs in choice colorings.

Our cut price **59c.**

Our former price, 98c. to $1.89.

On Table No. 5.

Brocaded White Crepe de Chine, two-toned Striped Surahs, Ombre Surahs, Roman Stripes.

Our cut price, **69c.**

Our former price, $1.25 to 1.98.

On Table No. 6.

Striped Gros de Naples, all evening shades, White Bengalines, White Brocade Satins, with colored figures, Dresden effect.

Our cut price, **79c.**

Our former price, $1.59 to 2.48.

On Table No. 7.

Fancy Striped Regence, evening shades, Changeable Figured Taffetas.

Our cut price, **75c.**

Our former price, $1.50 to 2.25.

On Table No. 8.

Ombre Peau de Soie, Ombre Taffetas, Fancy Bengalines, Rich Brocaded Satins, Faille Francaise, street and evening shades.

Our cut price, **98c.**

Our former price, $1.75 to 3.00.

On Table No. 9.

Rich Lyons Brocaded Satins; also, very high-class Novelty Silks, imported for this Season, street and evening shades.

Our cut price, **$1.29**

Our former price, $3.50.

On Table No 10.

Fine quality Silk and Wool Black Bengaline.

Our cut price, **89c.**

Our former price, $1.58.

On Table No. 11.

Black Satin Brocade.

Our cut price, **98c.**

Our former price, $2.25.

Rich Tinsel Brocade, in gold and tinsel effects,

Our cut price, **$4.75**

Our former price, $9.50

**Mr. John Daniell, Sr.,**

the head of the firm, desires the public to know that this

**GREAT LOSS**

which he has determined to make is the result of the miserable legislation in Washington, making the future full of uncertainty and apprehension.

**BROADWAY,** (THE BLOCK,) 8th & 9th STS., N. Y.

PAGES 9–16. SUNDAY, The New-York Times. SEPT. 24, 1893. PAGES 9–16.

# HEARN

22, 24, 26, AND 30 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.

## A True Story of an Honest Purchase At Fifty Cents on the Dollar.

### All New Goods.

### A CARD.

At just FIFTY CENTS on the DOLLAR of actual wholesale cost, no more, no less, we have bought as per announcement in adjoining column......We could write FIVE-COLUMN ADVERTISEMENTS, enumerating in glowing terms the extraordinary qualities and enormous assortments and otherwise extol, but the truth is good enough......It is not the greatest purchase ever made—we have made far greater, but it is true that the goods are all new and desirable......It is also true that none of them will be sold for more than half the wholesale prices, (which are far less than retail prices,) and many will be sold at one-third the wholesale prices. ......Why?......For exactly the same reason that we are selling many other goods for less than value—simply as a protest against certain recent announcements......We CAN afford to make the loss and WILL......We CANNOT afford to mislead the public......And in stating that we will sell new goods at lower prices than they have ever been sold, we state the actual fact. We are and have been known as the foremost buyers of large stocks in bulk, both wholesale and retail, and no offering has yet been presented that was too large for us to buy and pay the cash therefor......During past few years we have bought and sold the stocks of Beechinor, Healy & Conway, L. M. Bates & Co., Charles D. Miller, and the Palais Royal, all well-known New-York retail stores, and the Hurd, Waite & Co. stock of Brooklyn.

We have also bought and sold the important wholesale stocks of William H. Lyon & Co., George E. Allen's successors, John Bevan, Richard Lindner, and Sylvester Bell & Co., besides many others. We have never advertised a stock unless the purchase was sufficiently important to warrant special mention......In all our advertisements the facts stated were literally true. We feel impelled to this announcement because others, jealous of honest fame, falsely imitating, have sought to impose upon the public......Against such announcements we repeat; we shall sell NEW GOODS AT LOWER PRICES THAN THEY HAVE EVER BEEN SOLD.

Further particulars of this and other offerings will be given from day to day.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON.

### Upholstery.

**Scotch Lace Curtains**
3½ and 4 yards long
Rose-Spray and Fern Leaf centres
Extra deep borders......$1.49

**La Tosca Lace Curtains**
Plain centre—double borders
Entirely new......$1.98

**Fine Irish Point Curtains**
Handsome inlaid borders......4.98
Fig'd centre—close border......6.98
Exceptionally fine work and net.

**Damask Silk Curtains**
Beautiful combinations—contrasting dados
full length, worth $6.00......3.98

**Magnificent Chenille Portieres**
Crimson, Olive, Gobelin, Rose, Nile, and Ecru
All over figured or with corner panel
50-inch, worth $9.00......5.98

**Fine Chenille Portieres**
Plain centre—deep dado—double knot fringe
60 inches wide......7.98
72 inches wide......10.98

**At 49 cents......59 cents......69 cents**
Five thousand yards
**SASH LACES AND MUSLINS,**
comprising Point d'Esprits, Brussels, Irish Points, and Tambours of the finest qualities, such as are never found under $1 and $1.50.

**Imported Madras,**
white, cream, and fancy color tintings—40 and 50 inches wide—24 cents to .69.

**Madras Sash Laces,**
cream and white......12½c, worth .20

**Fancy China Silks**
for vestibules, Draperies and Curtains, more than a hundred new designs in every desirable color.
**39 cents......49 cents......59 cents,**
all thirty inches wide.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Plain Colored Chinas, | 40-inch, | 69 cents |
| Bordered Chinas, | 40-inch, | 79 cents |

### Special Bargains in Scrims.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Colored Bagdad Stripes, | 40-inch, | 6¾ cents |
| Cross Stripe Snowflake, | 40-inch, | 11⅛ cents |
| Colored Stripe Cable Cord, | 40-inch, | 12½ cents |
| Open Stripe Cream Scrims, | 40-inch, | 5¾ cents |
| French Emb'd Spot Muslins, | 40-inch, | 19 cents |
| Fancy Sateens and Silkolines, | 36-inch, | 9¾ cents |

**At $2.49......$2.98......$3.49**
This week
**The Richest Satin Brocatels**
in magnificent combinations—all fifty inches wide.
The same as are elsewhere sold
at Four, Five, and Six dollars!

**AT ONE NINETY-EIGHT**
**Tinseled Venetian Silk Damasks,**
Best Colorings—value, $4.00.

Silk Plushes—all colors—24 inch......89 cents
New Jute Tapestries—Damask effects......39 cents
New Empire Tapestries—best colors......79 cents
Best Spun-Silk Tapestries—rich colorings..98 cents

Best Chenille Couch Covers, Seat and Pillow Medallions—all colors—3½ yds. long......1.98

**English Tapestry Table Covers**
Plain and tinseled—heavy knot fringe.
1½ yards square......98 cents
2 yards square......1.98
2½ yards long......2.7
Far below regular prices!

### On Third Floor

**Ingrain Art Squares**
New two-toned colorings......reversible
2x3 yards......$2.69
2½x3 yards......2.97
3x3 yards......3.98

**Best Smyrna Centre Carpets**
New colors......alike both sides—2x3 yds—12.98

**Best Japanese Centre Carpets**
Light colors—3x4 yds......$8.49
Turkish colors—3x4 yds......11.98

**New Japanese Mats**
Oriental and Turkish colorings
30x60......$1.79 | 36x72......$2.47

### THERE HAS BEEN

so much exaggeration in regard to recent so-called "CHICAGO SALES," wherein $651 was inflated to $2,000,000, that we think perhaps exact figures may interest......This purchase amounts to $18,965.06, and appended letter gives the further particulars:

64 AND 66 WHITE ST., N. Y., Sept. 18, 1893.

Messrs. JAMES A. HEARN & SON:

GENTLEMEN: Your offer for the Schiff Manufacturing Company Clothing is awful, but we appreciate a bold bidder, and will accept your offer of FIFTY PER CENT. spot cash on examination of goods, and will deliver them to-day or to-morrow.

You can use "The Schiff Manufacturing Co.'s" name in your advertisement if you wish. Yours,

WILMERDING, MORRIS & MITCHELL.

### BANKRUPT SALE.
### BOYS' CLOTHING.
### ALL NEW FINE GOODS, AT HALF AND ONE-THIRD VALUE.

**Boys' All Wool Jersey Suits,**
light, medium, and heavy weight—best colors—plain, braided, and braid trim—with and without shield fronts—ages 3 to 8.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 98 cents | value | $3.00 | $1.98 | value | $5.00 |
| $1.49 | value | 4.00 | 2.98 | value | 6.00 |

**Boys' All Wool Cloth Suits,**
Cheviot, Cashmere, Tweed, Diagonal, and Worsted—all Double Breast—ages 4 to 15.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1.98 | value | $4.00 | $3.98 | value | $7.00 |
| 2.98 | value | 6.00 | 4.98 | value | 8.00 |

**Boys' Zouave Suits,**
with skirts or pants, 98 cents; value 3.00

**Fine Chinchilla Reefers,**
plain or fancy lined—
all with extra heavy braid trim.
3 to 8 years, $3.98; value 8.00
9 to 12 years, 4.98; value 9.00

**Boys' Kilt Overcoats,**
light and dark......all with capes

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1.98 | value | $4.00 | $3.98 | value | $6 and $7 |

**Cape Overcoats and Ulsters,**
All wool, stylish cloths, 4 to 13 yrs.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1.98 | value | $4.00 | $4.98 | value | $10.00 |

### Ladies' Wraps and Dresses.

**NEW TAILOR-MADE DRESSES.**
Cheviots, Tailor Cloths, and Hopsackings—plain and mixtures—with and without braid trim,
TWELVE DOLLARS......worth $20 and $25
**From that price up to $75.00.**

**HANDSOME NOVELTIES IN**
Cloth, Silk, and Satin Rhadame Dresses,
all new,
that cannot be equaled in value.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ladies' Cheviot Jackets, double and single breast—tight and loose, | $5.00 |
| Ladies' Black Cheviot Jackets, satin lined throughout—pearl buttons, | 6.00 |
| Ladies' Tan and Navy Cloth Jackets, Butterfly Capes—half lined changeable silk, | 7.00 |
| Ladies' Fine Cloth Jackets—Tailor made, lap seams—large pearl buttons, | 7.00 |
| Ladies' Melton Cloth Jackets, Figured silk lined—with and without capes, | 12.00 |
| Ladies' Fine Broadcloth Jackets, Hercules braid trim—Loie Fuller collar, | 14.00 |

Finer Jackets to $65—splendid value!

**LADIES' CAPES,**
all the novelties in cloth, silk, satin, and plush,
FIVE DOLLARS to ONE HUNDRED.

This week a hundred
**SEAL PLUSH CAPES,**
satin lined—Columbia collar—fur edge,
TWELVE DOLLARS......worth $22.

### Ladies' Underwear.

Ladies' Muslin Gowns, tucks, insertings, and emb'd edge......49 cts
Ladies' Muslin Skirts, Cambric and emb'd ruffle—yoke band......49 cts
Ladies' Muslin Chemises, Pompadour, circular, and pointed yoke......59 cts
Children's Gretchen Aprons, deep ruffle on neck and sleeves, Lace edge, ages 1 to 14......29 cts
Children's Canton Flannel Night Gowns and Night Drawers—emb'y trim......49 cts

### Blankets.

Unlimited quantities—immense varieties.
Quotations, without exception, are for pairs.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10-4 white, | 49c | 10-4 all-wool Red, | 2.98 |
| 10-4 white—Extra, | 98c | 10-4 wht California, | 3.98 |
| 10-4 white wool, | 1.98 | 10-4 scarlet do, | 4.98 |
| 10-4 all wool, | 2.98 | 10-4 Fine White do, | 5.98 |

**Eleven-Quarter Blankets.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| White and Gray, | 1.59 | All-wool White, | 3.98 |
| White Wool, | 1.98 | All-wool Scarlet, | 3.98 |
| Extra Heavy, | 2.98 | Wht—Shrunk Wool, | 4.98 |
| Fancy Borders, | 2.98 | Fine California, | 5.29 |

**Twelve-Quarter Blankets.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Heavy White Wool, 3.98 Strictly all Wool, | 4.98 |
| Extra fine Scarlet——all wool, | 5.98 |
| Fine Scarlet California, | 7.49 |
| Extra fine White California, | 8.39 |
| Extra Heavy All Wool—Damask borders, | 8.98 |

**Thirteen-Quarter Blankets.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Strictly all-wool white, | 7.98 |
| Extra heavy all wool—Damask borders, | 9.39 |

GRAY BLANKETS, ALL SIZES,
**Fifty-nine cents to Seven Dollars.**

**Comfortables and Quilts.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Fancy Sateen—full size—best white cotton, | 98c. |
| Fancy French Sateen and Turkey Red, | 1.98 |
| Fancy Sateen—Down filled, | 2.98 |
| Extra-heavy Crochet Quilts, | 79c. |
| English Marseilles—raised woven figures, | 1.49 |

**Mattresses—best made.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fibre—best Hair Top, | full size, | 4.59 |
| Iron-Gray Hair—40 lb., | full size, | 10.98 |
| Best S. A. Hair—40 lb., | full size, | 15.19 |

Bolsters to match—best Ticks for choice!
No extra charge for Mattresses in two parts.

**Pillows.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Live Geese Feathers, | 22x28, | 1.98 |
| Live Geese Feathers—4 lb., | 24x28, | 2.98 |
| Best S. A. Hair Pillows, | | 1.25 |
| Best Live Geese Feathers, | pound, | 69c. |
| Best Live Geese and Down, mixed. | | 85c. |

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# B. Altman & Co.

Monday,
Sept. 25.

## EXTRA ATTRACTIONS

## LADIES' UNDERWEAR

Night Robes, **65c., 92c.**

Chemises, **35c., 68c.**

Drawers, **32c., 75c.**

Skirts, **69c., 85c.**

Corset Covers, **35c., 58c.**

18th St., 19th St., and Sixth Av.

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## CAST STEEL FOR PROJECTILES.

### Much Cheaper Than the Shell Made of Forged Steel.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—It begins to look, to the naval ordnance officers, as if the service would at last be able to secure an armor-piercing projectile make of cast steel, which is much cheaper than the shell made of forged steel. For some time the Bureau of Ordnance has been corresponding with I. G. Johnson & Co. of Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y., a firm which has had much success in applying a process to cast steel so as to increase the qualities of the shot, making it a formidable rival of the more expensive forged-steel shell.

There has been a test of three projectiles at Indian Head proving ground. Two of the shots were solid and the third was hollow. A solid shot and the hollow shot were fired at a velocity of 1,400 foot-seconds and an energy of 6,850 foot-seconds. The hollow shell smashed itself against the face of the plate after penetrating 8 inches. The shell welded on the surface of the target. The solid shot fired at the same velocity penetrated 13.6 inches, the head of the projectile remaining in the aperture and the base of the shell being shattered. The third solid shot was fired at a velocity of 1,890 foot-seconds, and an energy of 12,495 foot-tons. The head of the shell penetrated 19 inches, the base breaking off and breaking up, while the head remained imbedded in the plate. The test was made unusually severe by making the curved 17-inch plate of the Indiana the target.

The results were very gratifying to the experts, and show conclusively that cast steel can be worked up into a condition nearly as suitable for the purposes of war as forged steel. If this can really be done it will save the Government a large amount of money.

## IN A LUNATIC ASYLUM.

### Practical Jokers Place "Bob" Fitzsimmons in a Padded Cell.

"Bob" Fitzsimmons, the middleweight champion pugilist of the world, has been stopping with a friend in Newark, and he tells this joke on himself. He expressed a desire to Capt. Glori of the Fourth Precinct to visit the Insane Asylum of Essex County. The Captain, who is a practical joker, said:

"Certainly, I will detail Detective Jaeggers to go with you and show you through the institution. Just wait a moment, 'Bob,' until I telephone up there and see if everything is all right."

The Captain, going to his private telephone, rang up the County Hospital on South Orange Avenue, and, calling Dr. Hinckley to the telephone, said: "Doctor, there will be a tall, lanky fellow up to the hospital this afternoon who imagines he is Bob Fitzsimmons; he will be in the care of Detective Jaeggers; the Judge is out of town and I cannot get the commitment papers. Will you kindly hold him until to-morrow morning and I will send the papers up!"

Fitzsimmons and the detective jumped on a trolley car and were soon at the hospital where the insane inmates are held. They were met by Dr. Hinckley at the door, who was waiting to receive the new patient. The detective said to the doctor, who was not in the joke:

"This is Bob Fitzsimmons, the middleweight champion, who wants to visit the institution."

"Oh!" said the doctor, "step right in this room here; I will be very happy to show the gentleman through."

Fitzsimmons looked around, and, taking up one of the chairs, he swung it around his head to show how muscular he was. The doctor became alarmed at the wild gestures of Fitzsimmons, and summoned three or four of the keepers, and said:

"Walk this way, Mr. Fitzsimmons. Have you ever seen one of our padded cells? Just step inside and see how they look."

Fitzsimmons, of course, curious and a close observer, stepped inside. No sooner had he entered the cell than the keeper slammed the iron door, and the fighter was a prisoner. First he laughed, then he grew serious. The doctor prescribed some quieting medicine, which Fitzsimmons refused to take.

"I want to get out of this bleeding place," said the champion. "I have had enough of it."

"Oh! that's all right, quiet yourself," said the doctor.

The detective said: "There is some mistake about this. I don't understand it."

"That's all right," said the doctor. "I understand it."

So the detective rushed madly from the institution to the police station and informed Capt. Glori of the condition of affairs. The Captain said, very calmly: "Is he locked up all right?" "Yes, and in a padded cell, too," replied the detective, laboring under great excitement. "Well, let him stay there for the night; I just want to give him a little experience; it is only a joke."

Fitzsimmons said yesterday it was a good joke, but he would get square with the Captain at some future date.

### Silver Purchases.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The Treasury Department yesterday purchased 180,000 ounces of silver at their counter offer of 74 cents per ounce. The purchases thus far this month aggregate 1,699,000 ounces.

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# FURNITURE.

*FALL SEASON, 1893.*

## R. J. HORNER & Co.,

61-65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee)

Are showing the largest and most varied assortment of Fine Furniture to be seen in America, including exclusive Novelties from London, Paris, Vienna, and Venice.

Visitors to New-York should include this display in their sightseeing. Fifteen spacious Showrooms filled with the latest productions in the Furniture and Upholstery arts.

From their vast stock of moderate-priced to highest-cost goods, R. J. Horner & Co. are enabled to furnish Houses and Apartments completely and promptly, and in whatever style desired. * * * Equally comprehensive, also, is their display of individual requisites for the Drawing Room, Dining Room, Bedroom, Library, and Hall.—Newspaper Comment.

All prices marked in plain figures, and the lowest that can be quoted for reliable goods.

**R. J. Horner & Co.**

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## INSPECTED MANY GUN WORKS.

### Major Holden Also Reported on the Ordnance Exhibit at the Fair.

Major H. Capel L. Holden of the Royal Artillery, British Army, sailed on the New-York Wednesday for Southampton after completing a short tour of inspection of various United States gun establishments.

Major Holden is stationed at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and is regarded in both British and American Army circles as an artillerist of exceptionally high attainments. Major Holden was ordered by the Horse Guards to report to the British Government on the ordnance exhibit at the Columbian Exposition. This duty he has performed.

Before sailing, Major Holden informed an American officer that he had visited both the navy plant at the Washington Gun Foundry and the army plant at Watervliet, N. Y. He was highly impressed with the Watervliet plant. The gun work there he deemed as fine as he had seen anywhere, and the close measurement work was to him particularly pleasing.

The rapid-fire gun construction work of Pratt & Whitney's plant, Hartford, Conn., Major Holden deemed particularly excellent. The work performed by Pratt & Whitney on the Hotchkiss guns he regarded as far ahead of the work turned out by the home shops of the Hotchkiss ordnance people in Paris.

Major Holden's visit to Hartford was prompted by a desire to inspect the new Sponsal rapid-fire gun, which he learned was being manufactured by Pratt & Whitney. The result of the visit did not impress him with the existence of any superior merits in the Sponsal gun over the Hotchkiss. He remarked that the British Government had in service more than 1,000 six-pounder Hotchkiss rapid-fire guns, and as many, if not more, three-pounder Hotchkiss rapid-fire guns. In view of such extensive use of an existing type of rapid-fire weapon, a new-appearing type of gun would necessarily have to embrace exceptionally good qualities to justify a change. The lack of gun mounts for the Sponsal gun was also known to the British representative. It is understood that Major Holden saw no such marked superior qualities in the Sponsal weapon over the Hotchkiss as to warrant, in his opinion, further consideration of the Sponsal gun.

On Tuesday Major Holden, accompanied by two British Army officers, on leave to see the exposition, visited the United States proving grounds at Sandy Hook. The British officers were courteously looked out for by Capt. Frank Heath of the Ordnance Corps, United States Army, and other officers stationed at Sandy Hook. The visitors did not see the mortar battery. When asked about it afterward, Major Holden is said to have remarked good-humoredly that he and his confrères had no desire to visit any place where they were not wanted. The new mortar-battery system of the United States, however, is not unknown to the British Army authorities, and Major Holden intimated that in British experiments most excellent results had been obtained from rifled-mortar fire. Major Holden questioned, however, whether ships would long carry thin protective decks once it became known that any one country was depending for a coast defense mainly on high-angled mortar fire.

Major Holden found the ordnance exhibit at the Columbian Exposition, on the whole, rather meagre. The exhibit of the Hotchkiss ordnance establishment he regarded as the best collection.

## FOR BURGLARY AND ARSON.

### A Connecticut Young Woman Held to Answer at Court.

SCOTLAND, Conn., Sept. 23.—This beautiful hill town of the Eastern Connecticut ridge, remote from cities and railroads, is racked with excitement on account of the arrest of Miss Mary E. Jenner, a comely young woman who is accused of burglary and attempted arson. Early this month burglars broke into the farmhouse of Mrs. Mary E. Geer in the middle of the day, while she was visiting friends in the village of Hampton, a dozen miles away, and, after robbing it of a wagon load of household goods, fired the dwelling in half a dozen places.

The flames died out a few moments after the robbers had left it, and it was damaged not more than $200. The robbery was done in a very skillful and stealthy way, and for ten days there was no clue to the criminals.

Deputy Sheriff Arthur M. Clark at last became convinced that Miss Jenner, who has a thrifty little roadhouse in the outskirts of Scotland, had not only planned the crime, but was the ringleader in its execution. Still he was not bold enough to accuse her directly, and in order to justify a desperate expedient, he obtained a liquor search warrant, accusing her of selling liquors, Scotland being a no-license town.

He ransacked her dwelling and found it stocked from collar to garret with the booty stolen from Mrs. Geer. The Sheriff arrested Miss Jenner. She indignantly declared that the Geer plunder had been foisted upon her premises by an enemy, and that she was guiltless of the crime. Miss Jenner was taken before a Justice of the Peace, who placed her under $1,000 bonds to stand trial at Willimantic.

Miss Jenner comes of a respectable family. Three years ago she went to live with the proprietor of the Scotland Tavern, Sam Hughes, who died about two years since. She was housekeeper for the hotel, and after his death conducted her roadhouse alone.

## MONEY FOR THE STRIKERS.

### The English Coal Miners Supplied with the Sinews of War.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The question of prolonging the strike of the coal miners, which two or three times has appeared to be on the verge of collapse, is simply one of money. It was thought a few days ago that the Derbyshire miners would be compelled to return to work, the funds of their association having been exhausted, and tradesmen refusing to further accept the coupons that the association issued to the strikers in lieu of money.

The association, however, proved itself fertile in expedient, and at once opened negotiations to raise a loan of £16,000. Five Gladstonian members of the House of Commons agreed to guarantee the repayment of the money, and with these gentlemen as its security the association found little difficulty in raising the desired amount. The sum thus raised will enable the Derbyshire association to pay its members the usual strike pay for a long time, with the result that the strike may be indefinitely prolonged unless some amicable understanding is reached with the mine owners.

The gentlemen who have thus materially assisted the miners in their fight are Sir B. Walter Foster, James Alfred Jacoby, Thomas Bayley, Thomas Dolling Bolton, and Harrington Evans Broad. They all occupy seats for Derbyshire in the House of Commons. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. will be paid on the loan. Mr. Bayley is himself a colliery owners. Among the political measures of which he approves is one for the establishment of an eight-hour day for miners.

The Miners' Federation will meet in Derby on Tuesday next to decide upon its future action.

The coal market is further showing the effects of the short supply. To-day prices in London advanced 2s. a ton.

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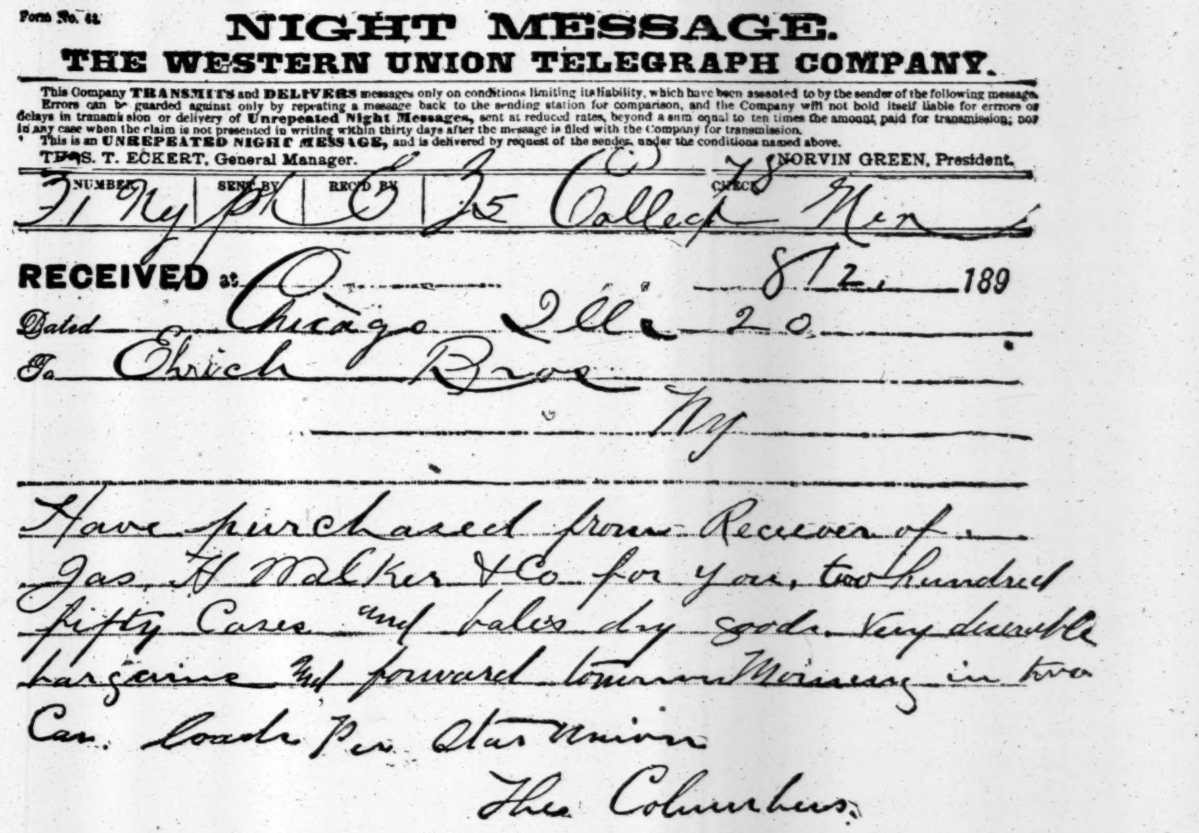
# EHRICH BROS.

## Chicago Sale.

**The following telegram, received last week from the large dry goods house known as The Columbus, State Street, opposite Palmer House, Chicago, explains itself:**



Form No. 41.

NIGHT MESSAGE.
THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Night Messages, sent at reduced rates, beyond a sum equal to ten times the amount paid for transmission; nor in any case when the claim is not presented in writing within thirty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.
This is an UNREPEATED NIGHT MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.
THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager. NORVIN GREEN, President.

| NUMBER | SENT BY | REC'D BY | | CHECK |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 71 Ny ph | E | 3 | 35 Collect | Nm |

RECEIVED at C 8 12 189
Dated Chicago Ill 20
To Ehrich Bros
Ny

Have purchased from Receiver of Jas. H Walker & Co for you, two hundred fifty Cases and bales dry goods very desirable bargains wil forward tomorrow Morning in two Car loads Per Star Union

The Columbus.

Per Joz H Baulas

Our representative in Chicago purchased for us from the Receiver of the Jas. H Walker Co. during the past week about 250 Cases and Bales of merchandise as per their telegram, &c. The goods were shipped by Pennsylvania Railroad cars Nos. 440 and 75,192, and will be placed on sale to-morrow at a tremendous cut in price.

## COMPETITION ABSOLUTELY IMPOSSIBLE.

### CLOAKS AND SUITS.

FINE CHEVIOT REEFER JACKETS, WITH ROLLING LAPEL COLLARS AND LAP SEAMS, IN FALL AND WINTER WEIGHT; CHICAGO PRICE, $6.75; OUR PRICE...... **1.91**

FALL AND WINTER JACKETS OF ALL-WOOL CHEVIOT AND DIAGONAL, IN REEFER STYLE, TAILOR REVERS COLLAR; CHICAGO PRICE, $8.75; OUR PRICE...... **2.98**

JACKETS OF FINEST VICUNA AND CHEVIOT IN BLACK AND NAVY, DOUBLE-BREASTED, STITCHED FINISH AND FRENCH BACK; CHICAGO PRICE, $9.75; OUR PRICE...... **4.98**

HANDSOME JACKETS OF IMPORTED DIAGONAL CHEVIOTS, WITH LARGE FUR COLLAR AND FACINGS OF FUR, FASTENED WITH FUR HEADS; ALSO, KERSEY AND CLAY DIAGONAL AND CHEVIOT COATS, IN BLACK AND TAN, FALL AND WINTER WEIGHT, PLAIN REEFERS OR WITH NEW CAPES; CHICAGO PRICE, $16.75; OUR PRICE...... **6.98**

JAUNTY ULSTERS IN ENGLISH TWEEDS, CHEVIOTS, AND VENETIAN CLOTHS, WITH PLAITED BACK AND HOOD OR DOUBLE AND MILITARY CAPES; ALSO CIRCULAR WITH FITTED BACK AND BRAID, TRIMMED IN TAN, GRAY, BLACK, AND NAVY; CHICAGO PRICE, $15.98; OUR PRICE...... **4.98**

STYLISH CAPES IN FINEST KERSEY AND BROADCLOTH, HANDSOMELY TRIMMED IN BRAIDS AND VELVETS, IN BLACK, TAN, BROWN, AND NAVY; CHICAGO PRICE, $19.50; OUR PRICE...... **8.98**

HANDSOME VELVET CAPES, LINED WITH SILK AND RIBBON-TRIMMED; ALSO CAPES OF BEST MELTON, KERSEY, AND SATIN, ALL LINED IN SILK AND TRIMMED WITH OMBRE VELVETS, JET AND VELVET RIBBON, CHICAGO PRICE, $29.98; OUR PRICE. **12.98**

RICH SILK VELVET CAPES, TRIMMED WITH FUR, ROLLING MEDICI COLLAR AND LINED THROUGHOUT WITH QUILTED SHADED SATIN; CHICAGO PRICE, $39.50; OUR PRICE...... **19.98**

NOBBY REEFER AND CAPE SUITS, TAILOR MADE, FULL SKIRTS, JACKETS LINED WITH QUILTED SATIN OR CHECK SERGES; ALSO EMPIRE WAIST SUITS, WITH RUFFLE OVER SHOULDERS; CHICAGO PRICE, $17.98; OUR PRICE...... **6.48**

ELEGANT SUITS OF VENETIAN CHEVIOT, IN NEW WINTER STYLE, WAIST WITH LARGE REVERS AND FULL "FERRIS" SKIRT; CHICAGO PRICE, $29.98; OUR PRICE...... **12.98**

### UPHOLSTERY.

REAL IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, 3½ YARDS LONG, FULL WIDTH; CHICAGO PRICE $3.50 PAIR, OUR PRICE...... **1.89**

REAL ANTIQUE LACE CURTAINS, FULL WIDTH AND LENGTH; CHICAGO PRICE $3.00 PAIR, OUR PRICE...... **1.49**

CHENILLE PORTIERES, WITH HANDSOME BORDERS AND DEEP KNOTTED FRINGE TOP AND BOTTOM; CHICAGO PRICE $4 PAIR, OUR PRICE...... **1.89**

CELEBRATED VIENNA CHENILLE PORTIERES, 3½ YARDS LONG, WITH BEAUTIFUL HAND-KNOTTED FRINGE 12 INCHES DEEP, FIGURED ALL OVER IN HIGH-ART COLORINGS; CHICAGO PRICE $15.50 PAIR, OUR PRICE...... **6.98**

JAPANESE RUGS IN TURKISH COLORINGS, SIZE 3x6 FEET; CHICAGO PRICE $3.00, OUR PRICE...... **1.19**

JAPANESE RUGS, BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, SIZE 9x12 FEET; CHICAGO PRICE $18.00, OUR PRICE...... **8.93**

6-4 CHENILLE TABLE COVERS, WITH KNOTTED FRINGE ALL AROUND; CHICAGO PRICE $1.50; OUR PRICE...... **.69**

JAPANESE SILK LAMBREQUINS, 3 YARDS LONG, HAND EMBROIDERED, WITH GOLD CORD, WARRANTED NOT TO TARNISH; CHICAGO PRICE $3.75; OUR PRICE...... **1.39**

JAPANESE SILK DRAPERY SCARFS, SILK FRINGE AND HAND EMBROIDERED; GOLD CORD; CHICAGO PRICE 60c., OUR PRICE...... **.19**

DOUBLE FACED FRENCH VELOUR CHAIR AND CUSHION COVERS; CHICAGO PRICE $1.50; OUR PRICE. **.69**

JAPANESE SILK LAMBREQUINS, FULL WIDTH AND LENGTH, LINED WITH SILK AND EMBROIDERED WITH SILK FLOSS AND GOLD TINSEL; CHICAGO PRICE $15.00; OUR PRICE...... **6.98**

### SILKS AND VELVETS.

NEW BROCADED CHANGEABLE SILKS, 70 DIFFERENT STYLES; EXQUISITE DESIGNS, RICH, HEAVY QUALITY; ALSO ALL NEW BROCADED SHADOW SILKS; THE MAGNIFICENT SILKS WILL BE FOUND ON OUR ROUND BARGAIN COUNTER; IMPORTED TO SELL IN CHICAGO AT $1.50; OUR PRICE...... **.59**

PLAIDS, PURE SILK, LIGHT AND DARK EFFECTS, ALL STYLES, ALL COLORS; CHICAGO PRICE, $1.00; OUR PRICE...... **.25**

WATERED SILKS, LARGE FLOWING DESIGNS; ALSO MOIRE SILK, EVENING SHADES; ALSO BLACKS; CHICAGO PRICE, $1.00; OUR PRICE... **.49**

YOKOHAMA FIGURED DRAPERY SILKS, DESIGNS IN GOLD, VERY EFFECTIVE FOR FANCY WORK, CURTAINS, LAMBREQUINS, &c.; CHICAGO PRICE, $1.00; OUR PRICE...... **.29**

BROCADED SILKS, SMALL NEAT EFFECTS, EVERY COLOR, LIGHT AND DARK; ALSO BLACK, WARRANTED PURE SILK; CHICAGO PRICE, 60 CENTS; OUR PRICE...... **.29**

32-INCH WIDE IMPORTED DRAPERY SILKS ALL NEW RICH DESIGNS, LARGE AND SMALL FIGURES; CHICAGO PRICE, 75 CENTS; OUR PRICE...... **.39**

COLORED SILKS, EVERY SHADE, LIGHT AND DARK; CHICAGO PRICE, 50 CENTS; OUR PRICE...... **.16**

SILK VELVETS AND SILK PLUSHES, ALL COLORS AND STYLES; CHICAGO PRICE, $1.00; OUR PRICE...... **.25**

### BLACK SILKS.

BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE; CHICAGO PRICE, $1.00; OUR PRICE. **.59**

BLACK FINE SILK SURAH, BEAUTIFUL LUSTRE; CHICAGO PRICE, 75c.; OUR PRICE...... **.39**

BLACK GROS GRAIN, RICH QUALITY; CHICAGO PRICE, $1.00; OUR PRICE...... **.59**

BLACK GROS GRAIN, 24-INCH WIDE, RICH HEAVY QUALITY; CHICAGO PRICE, $1.50; OUR PRICE. **.78**

24-INCH BLACK BROCHE GROS GRAIN. ALSO RICH, HEAVY SATIN BROCADED SILKS, LARGE AND SMALL DESIGNS; CHICAGO PRICE, $2.00; OUR PRICE...... **1.25**

BLACK MOIRE SILKS; CHICAGO PRICE, $1.00; OUR PRICE...... **.49**

32-INCH WIDE BLACK JAPANESE SILKS, SOFT, RICH QUALITY CHICAGO PRICE, $1.00; OUR PRICE, **.59**

BLACK FAILLE FRANCAISE, BLACK 24-INCH SURAH, BLACK AND WHITE FANCY SILKS, BLACK BROCADES; CHICAGO PRICE, $1.00; OUR PRICE, **.59**

### BOYS' AND YOUTHS' FINE CLOTHING

AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

BOYS' DOUBLE-BREASTED ALL-WOOL CHEVIOT AND CASSIMERE SCHOOL SUITS AGES 4 TO 15 YEARS; CHICAGO PRICE $7.50, OUR PRICE...... **4.98**

BOYS' HEAVY BLUE CHINCHILLA REEFER JACKETS, VERY FINE, AGES 4 TO 14 YEARS; CHICAGO PRICE $9.50, OUR PRICE...... **6.50**

A BIG LOT OF BOY'S DOUBLE-BREASTED SUITS, AGES 4 TO 14 YEARS; CHICAGO PRICE, $3; OUR PRICE...... **1.98**

YOUTHS' LONG-PANT TRICOT SUITS, VERY FINEST QUALITY, AGES 14 TO 19 YEARS; CHICAGO PRICE, $17.50; OUR PRICE...... **12.50**

ONE LOT OF YOUTHS' EXTRA-LONG PANTS, IMPORTED WORSTEDS; CHICAGO PRICE, $5.50; OUR PRICE...... **3.50**

BLUE CLOTH FAUNTLEROY SUITS, AGES 3 TO 7 YEARS; CHICOGO PRICE, $5.50; OUR PRICE... **3.48**

BLOUSES TO MATCH, EACH...... **.75**

OUR ALL-WOOL CHEVIOT SUIT, CHICAGO PRICE $5.00, AND OUR ALL-WOOL CHEVIOT ULSTER, CHICAGO PRICE $6.60, WHICH WE ARE OFFERING TOGETHER, (CAN'T BE BEAT,) FOR...... **6.75**

YOU CAN HARDLY REALIZE WHAT A GREAT BARGAIN THIS IS UNTIL YOU SEE IT.

### LACES.

AN IMMENSE LOT OF RENAISSANCE LACE SCARFS, TIDIES, AND DOYLIES AT PRICES WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

RENAISSANCE LACE SCARF, SUITABE FOR SASH, WINDOW, OR VESTIBULE DOOR, SIZE 20 INCHES WIDE BY 72 INCHES LONG; CHICAGO PRICE, $11.25; OUR PRICE...... **6.75**

RENAISSANCE LACE SCARF, SIZE 18 INCHES WIDE BY 54 INCHES LONG; CHICAGO PRICE, $8.50; OUR PRICE...... **4.50**

RENAISSANCE LACE TIDIES 18 INCHES SQUARE; CHICAGO PRICE, $2.75; OUR PRICE...... **1.50**

RENAISSANCE LACE TIDIES, 9 INCHES SQUARE; CHICAGO PRICE, 60c.; OUR PRICE, EACH...... **.39**

AND ONE LOT OF RENAISSANCE LACE DOYLIES; CHICAGO PRICE, 40c.; OUR PRICE, EACH...... **.23**

### FURS.

ANIMAL NECK SCARFS IN RUSSIAN LYNX AND CANADA SEAL; CHICAGO PRICE $1.85, OUR PRICE...... **.98**

SILVER GRAY AND BLACK FRENCH CONEY; CHICAGO PRICE $2.25, OUR PRICE...... **1.25**

FINE DARK EASTERN MINK AND BEAUTIFUL QUALITY GRAY KRIMMER; CHICAGO PRICE $4.50, OUR PRICE...... **2.98**

DARK EASTERN MINK-TAIL TRIMMINGS, SATIN LINED; CHICAGO PRICE, $4.00, OUR PRICE...... **2.67**

FRENCH CONEY AND RUSSIAN LYNX CAPES, 20 INCHES LONG, SATIN LINED, HIGH COLLAR; CHICAGO PRICE $6.50, OUR PRICE...... **3.98**

FRENCH SEAL CAPES, CIRCULAR AND BOX SHAPE, 22 INCHES LONG, HEAVY BROWN SATIN LINED, HIGH COLLAR; CHICAGO PRICE $16.00, OUR PRICE...... **9.98**

CANADA SEAL, CIRCULAR AND BOX CAPES, WITH ALASKA SABLE COLLAR, HANDSOMELY LINED; ALSO, FINEST QUALITY ASTRAKHAN, SAME STYLE AND LENGTH, BLACK SATIN LINING; CHICAGO PRICE $22.50 OUR PRICE...... **11.98**

### GLOVES.

7-HOOK FOSTER LACING, IN TANS, BROWN, SLATE, AND REDS; CHICAGO PRICE $1.50, OUR PRICE...... **.68**

8-BUTTON SUEDE MOUSQUETAIRE, IN ALL COLORS; CHICAGO PRICE $1.50, OUR PRICE...... **.79**

4-BUTTON REAL KID, IN ALL COLORS AND BLACK; CHICAGO PRICE $1.65, OUR PRICE...... **.69**

4-BUTTON PARIS SUEDE, GUARANTEED, IN COLORS AND BLACK; CHICAGO PRICE $1.25, OUR PRICE...... **.59**

GENTS' PATENT FASTENERS, IN TANS AND EVENING REDS; CHICAGO PRICE $1.50, OUR PRICE...... **.95**

### DRESS GOODS.

ONLY 3,750 YARDS 38-INCH WOOL MIXTURE CHEVIOTS IN ALL FALL COLORINGS; CHICAGO PRICE, 29c.; OUR PRICE...... **.12½**

50 PIECES 38-INCH ALL-WOOL CAMEL'S HAIR VICUNAS IN EVERY IMAGINABLE FALL COLOR; CHICAGO PRICE, 55c., OUR PRICE...... **.19**

49,750 YARDS 38-INCH ALL-WOOL SCOTCH, TWEEDS, CHEVIOT MIXTURES, STRIPES PLAIDS, AND ELEGANT TWO-TONE EFFECTS; ALSO SCOTCH CLAN AND WOOL PLAIDS, AN ENDLESS VARIETY; CHICAGO PRICE 50c. AND 59c.; OUR PRICE...... **.27**

54-INCH ALL WOOL, NEAT SMALL CHECKS, 45-INCH DIAGONAL SUITINGS AND HANDSOME "ONDULE" SUITING, 42 INCHES WIDE; CHICAGO PPICE 85c., OUR PRICE...... **.39**

STORM AND FANCY SERGES, VARIETY ENDLESS, PRICES SPEAK VOLUMES:

38 INCHES WIDE; CHICAGO PRICE 50c., OUR PRICE 29c...... **.29**

46 INCHES WIDE; CHICAGO PRICE 75c., OUR PRICE...... **.39**

48 INCHES WIDE; CHICAGO PRICE, 85c., OUR PRICE...... **.49**

50 INCHES WIDE; CHICAGO PRICE, $1. OUR PRICE...... **.59**

HIGHER GRADES EVEN BETTER VALUE

## SIXTH AVENUE AND 23D STREET.

# DEER PLENTY, BUT NO MEAT

## THE BOYS HAD BUCK FEVER AND COULDN'T AIM TRUE.

### A Camping Party of Lads that Found a Pleasant Lake in the Adirondacks, but Had to Live on Chicago Dressed Beef—The Deer Were Very Shy and Wouldn't Face a Jack—A Chance Lost by Running After a Graceful Buck Instead of Shooting at Him.

BUCKSFOOT POND, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Bucksfoot Pond is a crescent-shaped sheet of water in the Adirondacks, wooded on every side, yielding numerous trout in the Spring and a few even as late as the 15th of August. Deer are very abundant and very shy. It was here that a party of us, young, hot-blooded, and, perhaps, a bit foolish, decided to camp. The first idea was to try it without the assistance of guides. It didn't work.

The two expressions—the full meaning of which is nearly always learned the first time in camp—"divided camp" and "fleet as a deer" soon became known. Unless there is much forbearance, the "divided camp" is likely to become a demolished camp. We were not all old campers, nor had we ever been together on any jaunt before. These were unfavorable conditions. To have a pleasant camp each one of the company must know and be ready to make allowances for the foibles of the others. There are not many situations that try men's hearts as camping does, for one depends upon another for most of the pleasure, and in a greater degree depends upon another to avoid being irritated.

It is seldom that a company can be got together which will be wholly congenial; the exactions are too severe. If it were possible to have one man who liked to cook, one who liked to wash dishes, one who liked to fish, and one who liked to and could keep fresh meet in the larder, then would the ideal be realized.

We fell out over washing the dishes. Next morning no one would get breakfast. Fortunately, two guides happened along when we had become desperately hungry, and we hired them both forthwith. After that, having no drudgery to do, we agreed very happily.

Our two tents were pitched convenient to the trail which led to sporting grounds. In two days we were settled and prepared for hunting, so "Old Socks" and "Gene," the guides who happily came to our salvation when disruption was imminent, cleaned the guns and packed two baskets with supplies. It was nearly 4 o'clock when we set out along a path through the forest to Bog River. Now and then tracks of deer were seen that sharpened our desires and lightened our heels until the point on the stream was reached where "Old Socks" had his boat hidden. Gliding down this crooked waterway, between banks wild as those told of in "The Refugees," shooting rapids when met, and taking in with eyes and ears the beauties and curiosities of the woods, gave all a rare afternoon.

There were only two "carries," and we went, "duffle" and men, in two divisions. Just after sunset, while the orange glow filled the sky above our path, we reached the end of the last "carry." Beyond that was a clear stream, motionless, almost entirely smooth, on whose surface the reflections were as distinct as the object reflected. It was wonderful that ride in the light Adirondack canoe. All the way it seemed as if we were sliding down a river of glass. Sometimes a trout would slap his tail at a fly; sometimes a hedgehog feeding by the edge would regard us curiously and fearlessly, and then the whirr of a bunch of partridges would startle us. But the moment that the heart beat with a thump was when the warning whistle of a buck was heard.

At dusk we halted, cut a camping place out of the thicket, and built a fire.

"Who's got the lantern?" asked "Gene," scouring about for dry wood. Each looked at the other. "I haven't," "I haven't," "I haven't," the disclaimer passed around.

"You boys didn't leave that behind, did ye?" queried "Gene." We had left it behind at the place where we first took to the canoe.

"We can't hunt deer 'thout a lantern." It was true. The simple assertion would have certainly convinced us; discharged by such a quantity of unprintable oaths, it was as irresistible as a Winchester bullet.

"Old Socks" and "Gene" started back, a good four hours' paddle and tramp each way, while we, weighed down by our thoughtlessness, munched some crackers, wrapped our blankets about us, and looked at each other reproachfully.

By midnight the guides had returned and rigged the "jack"—that is, they had reared a frame in the bow of the canoe and set the lantern upon it. To concentrate and throw the light straight ahead, a piece of spruce bark was put around the lantern, a slit being left for the shaft of light to pass through. When the hunter sits in the prow this lantern is just over his head, illumining the sights of his rifle when held at the shoulder, but never disclosing his presence to the shy and otherwise unapproachable deer.

"Old Socks" paddled, the first man and I sat amidships, knowing that the first trip down this quiet river ought to afford opportunities.

No word could be spoken, no muscle could be moved for two hours. Thus we rode, grave and silent as the Algonquins who originally paddled their canoes in these waters, looking not unlike them in our blankets, our faces smeared with tar oil that the flies might not bother us. We were the stillest of all living things in that solitude, save when at intervals we struck a hidden rock and "Socks" was thereby moved to muffled profanity. His arm wielded the paddle with the regularity of a walking beam—up and down, up and down—and not so much sound from it as from the baffled insects which pursued us. Sh-h! "Socks" is turning the light upon the bank.

There is a splash, then the thud of jumps and the crackle of brush, then stillness. Steps come toward us. Deer are as inquisitive as women, and this one wants to learn what this beam of light is. It is said by woodsmen that the animals think it the rising sun, so are not afraid, unless the dazzle gets out of their eyes and they distinguish the boat.

He stopped just out of sight behind a clump of alders. If "Socks" could only throw the light upon his eyes they would gleam like two balls of fire and constitute an excellent target, but no maneuvring on "Socks's" part could accomplish this. So we withdrew and went on. Four hundred yards or so below we came upon three—two bucks and a doe, "Socks" considered, from their retreating and whistling repeated admonitions. Others were encountered before reaching the first of the Winding Falls, but there was had no chance for a shot. With the rest in their turns it was the same—plenty of deer within earshot, but none bold enough to remain until the boat shoved within gunshot. Still, we enjoyed the night and were hopeful—out of so many, surely we ought to secure one pair of antlers.

During the day, while the rest of us slept, "Socks" walked off to Tupper's Lake for provender, and the tenderest foot of the party went with him. He carried a shotgun, which no one who ever stalked deer would do in daylight. But it was his luck, when about two miles away, to see suddenly from rising ground an antler buck and a good sized doe. Old hunters are a bit perturbed to hold a firearm at a moment like that. "Socks" told us privately that the boy had an easy range even for a shotgun had he been quick, but he became insanely excited at the sight of two deer so near, shouted to the guide to look, and when they started, threw down his gun and chased them!

"Socks" went on: "That's nothing. I seen a man once forget to raise his gun to aim—fired it into the ground. One day when I had a party, man and wife, camping at Long Pond, I heard dogs yelping. 'If you want to shoot a deer,' says I, 'sit right here on this stump with your rifle. In less'n three minutes them dogs 'll drive a deer through this clearin',' and so they did. He was a big buck and pretty well winded. When the woman see him she jumped and hollered: 'There he comes! There he comes!' and then: 'There he goes! There he goes!' as he went into the woods on the other side. Her gun lay loaded and cocked on her arm!"

At sunset "Gene" and I stole from the camp, where the rest were snatching some sweet hours of sleep, and pushed noiselessly down stream. Thinking we might not get back before dark, "Gene" advised taking the shotgun, and because he, a veteran huntsman, did that, I assume none of the responsibility for what occurred. Down to Winding Falls and back again we paddled in the waning light without seeing or hearing a deer. Then by the sleeping camp for a quarter of a mile, making the curves slowly and stealthily. As we worked round one of these there was revealed a beautiful young buck, antlers of six inches, feeding unsuspiciously within trusty rifle range.

But I haven't a rifle! "Wait," the guide whispers.

Keeping him covered, we try to get nearer. Were it only with the current now we could drift, and perhaps he wouldn't notice till too late. His eye catches the movement of "Gene's" arm, and after that it isn't two winks of an eye before he is bounding for the bank. Both barrels are sent after him, but he recognizes them only with a kick and maddened plunge. For a moment we can hear him breaking away through the woods; then the sound ceases and I fancy, of course, that he has dropped, but we discover he hasn't left even a trace of blood.

Next day we poke back to our tents on Buckfoot Pond, neither disappointed nor discouraged, for it is not all of deer hunting to bring down your game. From four to six deer could be scared out any night we took the trouble to make a tour of the pond, and several shots apiece had been fired without any fresh meat coming to camp. It had come even to hunger, not so much for sport as for fresh meat.

"Old Socks" and "Gene" went off on a forage for canned stuffs. Hard luck, we said, camping in a hunter's paradise and nothing to eat but Chicago dresed beef.

Taking rifles, two of us tramped down the trail into the woods as the sun got low, it having been demonstrated that game was as plentiful near as far distant. Probably we had not walked four minutes when we reached a spot from which an unobstructed view could be had of a long stretch of the shore. Plain in sight, 200 yards away, stood an enormous buck. There was a rifle shot, a streak of dull brown over the long grass, and then we heard him fall in the bushes.

"He's fixed! There's blood on his side!" Up he started and ran twenty rods before he dropped again. When we found him the glaze was already forming over his eyes, soft as a girl's, and a red rill was pouring from a fourty-four-calibre hole just by his heart. Mine was the rifle. D.

# IMPROVING THE ARMY RIFLE.

### The New Small-Calibre Gun Expected to Do Accurate Work.

It is stated in army circles that there is a growing opinion that the new small-calibre rifle for the army will not be a favorite with sharpshooters. Generally speaking, there appears to be little foundation for this belief other than the knowledge that in most European services where small-calibre rifles are in use no attempt is made to provide the new arm with finely-graduated sights.

Brig. Gen. D. W. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, in his last report on the small-calibre arms of foreign services presented to the Small Arms Board, says: "It is a distinguishing feature of the sights, as compared with our own service sight, that none are adapted for accurate target shooting; nor would they prove satisfactory for sharpshooters' use in action. The rear sights are generally adapted only for fixed elevations, and have no arrangements by which compensation can be made for drift or windage allowance, and for ordinary ranges only the plain open notch, either square or V-shaped, is provided. It appears that the extreme graduations of the sights range from 1,640 yards, in the Belgium service, to 3,500 yards, in the British, while the average is approximately 2,200 yards."

The new Krag-Jorgensen rifle, adopted for use in the United States Army, gives an initial velocity close to 1,850 foot seconds. The Springfield arm, which for so many years has done excellent service in the United States Army, gives initial velocities seldom exceeding 1,290 foot seconds. With the low initial velocities of the Springfield arm remarkable sharpshooting work has been done by officers and enlisted men of the army. Much of the excellence attained with the Springfield gun has been due to the use of closely-graduated sights and wind and drift gauges, and yet not so delicate as to make a ready adjustment of the sliding leaf impossible.

The new Krag-Jorgensen arm, with its high muzzle velocities, if fitted with sights as excellent in comparison as those given to the old Springfield gun, should be capable, it is declared, of running up target scores hardly within the realm of the Springfield rifle.

The high initial velocities of the Krag-Jorgensen gun mean low trajectory, less error arising from atmospheric conditions, and from the fact that in long flights the ball traverses a plane in which atmospheric phases are more certainly known, securing greater accuracy. Assuming that Gen. Flagler pays to the sights of the Krag-Jorgensen gun the same attention which the Ordnance Department of the army has devoted in the past to the sights of the Springfield gun, it is deemed extremely probable that the sharpshooters of the army will soon find themselves in possession of an arm capable of remarkable shooting work.

The Springfield gun has been made to do good work over ranges not exceeding 1,200 yards. The Krag-Jorgensen gun, if fitted with good sights, can be made to do close work over ranges up to 2,500 yards.

Sharpshooting has long been a feature with American troops. It was because of the superior rifle work of the Americans in 1812 that undrilled levies were able to successfully contend with the veteran regiments of Great Britain, and it was an important factor in securing the independence of the United States. The familiarity of Americans with arms has in the past been largely due to constant hostilities with the Indians. When the long Kentucky rifle was in vogue, the sights, though intended only for close work, were usually as sharp as the edge of a knife. In later years superior rifle work in America has been fostered and maintained largely by the National Rifle Association, and largely by the efforts of the War Department to raise the skill of enlisted men of the army to the standard of marksmen. In view of the record of American riflemen in the past and the diligent efforts of the War Department authorities of to-day to keep up the standard, there is little likelihood, it is thought among conservative men, of the Ordnance Department overlooking the desires of sharpshooters. Gen. Flagler has laid the subject of proper sights for the new small arm before a board of experienced officers. This board need not be expected to make any mistakes.

### Of Interest to Fat People.

**The too rapid growth of adipose matter is a source of serious anxiety to a large number of people, and the number of systems recommended for the reduction of fat is infinite. An English vegetarian journal now adds its own particular prescription for the benefit of those in whom grace is being superseded by girth. It holds that for persons to reduce obesity by living on lean beef and water is false in principle—it is merely starvation—and though they will certainly become thinner by this method, they will at the same time reduce their strength and bring down their constitution. On the other hand, a simple diet of brown bread and various kinds of fruits is claimed to be a far better means of reducing superfluous flesh than the use of any nostrum, and it will, moreover, invigorate the body and keep up the strength. The diet should, of course, be accompanied with proper exercise—walking is the most suitable for fat people, because in it the whole body is exercised, and not one set of muscles at the expense of another. When dishes are not unduly elaborate, people do not usually eat too much; the general diet should be plain and simple. Rich and elaborate cookery causes persons to eat more than is good for them, and brings on undue obesity and many disorders. Of course, all fat people insist that they are small eaters, but whatever they do eat, they eat more than is necessary to keep them healthy and strong, and the extra is packed on as fat that they do not want. Persons should not try to reduce themselves to emaciation; they should have sufficient fat on their bodies to round off their angles and prevent their bones staring. Fat people have always a better time of it when they are taken ill, because, if they cannot eat for a day or two, their system is supported by their fat, and they will often live through an illness that would kill a thin person. So a little fat is not an altogether undesirable thing to have, and, although people should not allow themselves to become unwieldy or indolent from excessive fat, they should not use unnatural methods to make themselves thin. If any person finds himself getting too stout, he has only to reduce his meals, to eat less at each meal, and to let himself be always hungry when the time for eating comes around. If he, further, drinks nothing between meals except the glass of water prescribed by many of the best modern practitioners, about an hour before breakfast and an hour before retiring for the night, and takes regular exercise, he ought, under normal conditions, soon to attain the proportions at which nature has decided that he shall enjoy perfect health.**

### Dined with the Venezuelan General.

**WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 23.—A number of the Military Academy officers dined with Inspector General Bresler of Venezuela at Cranston's Hotel to-night. The dining room was tastefully decorated with the American and Venezuelan colors.**

# IN THE PRIMEVAL FOREST

## WHERE DEER, BEARS, AND WOLVES ARE TO BE FOUND.

### A Twenty-Mile Drive Full of Interesting Incident in Northern Michigan—Mosquitoes Which Discount the Jersey Bird—A Guide of Many Resources—Forks and Spoons Fashioned from a Bit of Wood—Julian Ralph's Struggle with a Big Pickerel.

Up in the northern peninsula of Michigan, an hour's ride to the eastward of Marquette, the town of Munising attracts no more attention from the average passenger on the train than any of the numerous hamlets in that densely-wooded country. On this thick, foggy May afternoon, as we alight from the comfortable Wagner car, the circumscribed landscape lying under its gray mantle is broken by half a dozen coke ovens, whose smoke, drifting low, commingles with the fog, deepening the twilight and giving to the score or more frame dwellings which comprise the town the appearance of so many toy houses.

Munising in itself is not much of a town. In Summer it blooms on coke, in Winter it thrives as a huge lumber camp, over 6,000,000 feet being its product last year. It is rich in legends, however. The village of Old Munising is four miles and a half to the north on the Lake Superior front—one of the oldest places on the Big Sea Water, famous years ago, before the shriek of the locomotive startled the deer and broke the echoes of the vast forest, as a fisherman's haven. Its harbor is one of the finest along the 800 miles of the lake shore.

But now its glories seem to have left it. It is a deserted city. The old iron forge is falling into decay, its houses are untenanted and dropping apart, its once sturdy pier is in a state of dilapidation, and the substantial brick schoolhouse, erected only three years ago, is given over to rats and porcupines. It is picturesquely situated. Lying at the foot of a steep, densely-wooded hill, at the first view its natural attractions are apparent. The famous "Pictured Rocks"—one of the most extraordinary freaks of nature in this part of the world—are but a short distance away on the same side of the lake. Eight miles out in the lake is Grand Island.

The fishing this Spring has not been up to the standard, but the lone fisherman whom we encountered at the pier spoke indifferently of the fifteen and twenty pound lake trout that he caught. Brook trout have been lured from their depths by an ordinary hook and line dropped from the end of the wharf.

But more picturesque and romantic than even Old Munising are the legends concerning Hiawatha. The native naively informs you that in this neighborhood Hiawatha made his headquarters, and as a convincing argument points to the Ojibway settlement between Munising station and the "Pictured Rocks."

"By the shores of Gitche Gumee
By the shining Big Sea Water

* * * * * * *

Dark behind it rose the forest,
Rose the black and gloomy pine trees,
Rose the firs with cones upon them;
Bright before it beat the water,
Beat the clear and sunny water,
Beat the shining Big Sea Water."

An orderly law-abiding settlement it is, as becomes the descendants of so wonderful a prophet. The usual vices which have cursed their race and rendered the redskin an object of loathing and detestation are absent from them. They live in comfortable huts, till the soil, attend to their own affairs, and are, for Indians, model citizens.

The day after our arrival we struck into the forest primeval. It had rained steadily through the night, and the morning had opened with any but inviting prospects. The same old Lake Superior fog was on hand—raw, penetrating, and disagreeable. The ground was soaking wet, and the numerous mud puddles in sight gave a clear indication of the trouble to be experienced in the twenty-mile drive over a road that had not been traveled by man or wagon since last September.

At 8 o'clock, however, the fog began to dissolve, and orders were given to the guide to start in an hour. He cast a significant glance at the lowering sky, another at us, gave a peculiar hitch to his trousers, lighted his pipe, and threw his head to one side, burying his neck deeper into the folds of his antiquated coat. Provisions were laid in for four men for four days.

At 9 o'clock we were off, the entire village, including the school teacher, turning out for the occasion. Our traps, with a bale of hay and a bag of oats for the horses, were packed into the double-seated buckboard, along with blankets, rubber coats, fishing tackle, guns, ammunition, provisions, and axes to cut away windfalls.

Our guide, Peter, was a character. His general resemblance to the late John Brougham was remarkable, and in all respects he was as clever, if he was not as polished, a comedian. Of French Canadian extraction, he possessed all the volatility and volubility of the French, with the hard horse sense of the American. Before proceeding on our expedition, Peter felt it incumbent to call at his home and bid farewell to Mrs. Peter, a large, comely woman, who took in the procession with a twinkle in her eye, and brought to her spouse several articles he had overlooked, particularly his "blazing" axe, and a suspicious-looking jug, which produced an exclamation of delight. For Indians Peter entertained the heartiest disgust. "Tobacco signs," he called them.

Fifteen minutes after we started a shadow crossed the road not a hundred feet ahead of the horses. "A buck, by Jove!" cried the driver. He was in sight for at least two minutes, and was as pretty a picture as one would care to see, as, with head thrown back, the outline of his form clearly defined against a background of fresh green foliage and shrubbery, he forged his way through the underbrush until finally he was lost in the shadowy recesses of the forest.

"That fellow knew the law was up or he never would have ambled so slowly," observed Peter, taking a meditative whiff from his pipe.

"I bet I could have shot him," observed Jim, the driver.

"Next Winter, when he is tied in the butcher's shop," retorted Peter.

One of those destructive fires that ravage these great Northwestern woods had been burning for ten days, and the guide was uncertain whether it had crossed our road. The pleasant odor of burning wood, which had been with us for an hour, now became intensified, and to our right and front rolled a line of bluish smoke.

"We get through him all right," said Peter.

For miles the trail led through a beautiful park. The underbrush had been burned away, the ground itself was as level as the prairie, and through the thick branches of the trees, from seventy feet to a hundred clear of the ground, the sunlight fairly groped its way. A dozen times in an hour we made a circuitous detour to avoid some mighty giant of the forest which had at last succumbed to the wind. Three times the driver and the guide were forced to swing themselves loose from the wagon and chop the pathway clear.

"It was at this spot," said Julian Ralph, "that I saw last year one of the most belligerent exhibitions in my life. We were driving along, when the clutter of wings and the cries of a partridge attracted our attention. There in the middle of the road, fiercely disputing our way, stood a mother partridge. Her little family, numbering half a dozen, were gathered around her. She was plainly indicating to them to run to cover, and, with her crest erect, her wings outspread, while she was uttering clucks of defiance and war, she deliberately and bravely marched down the road to have it out with us. One of the party seized a gun, but the courage and the maternal instinct of the plucky little bird appealed to us all, and the wagon was stopped until she got her brood to a place of safety. Then, with a final cluck of defiance, she flapped her wings and flew away."

It was high noon when we struck the head waters of the Indian River, half way to our destination, a stream six feet wide and six feet deep, noted for the size, beauty, and sweetness of its trout. The recent heavy rains had made the approach, however, unpleasant, and for a time the wagon floundered up to the hubs in mud. The other side of the stream repaid us for the labors and discomforts of the expedition. The trail was more uneven and uncertain. The devastating effects of last Winter's storms were seen at each succeeding step. We had left behind "the palisade of pine trees," and were now among some old fellows that must have been thriving saplings when the white man first put his foot on this continent and Hiawatha brought his Minnehaha from the land of the Dacotahs.

A bank of moss two feet high, stretching away and tapering off until its further end was lost in the maze of the forest, indicated the final resting place of a giant oak that had been lying undisturbed for a century. Beech and spruce, hemlock and oak, the graceful tamarack, gigantic pines one hundred and odd feet in height, straight as a ray of light—it is not surprising that Gen. Alger, the woodland baron of Michigan, should have realized the value of the wood and cut his millions out of these forests.

The strain on the wagon had become so great, the road was so rough, and so many fallen trees had been encountered, that finally Ralph and myself shouldered our guns and established a little expedition of our own. The day had settled down to one of great heat, very little air was stirring, and the mosquitoes and black flies had begun their deadly work. An acquaintance of many years entitles me to speak with respect of the Jersey bird, but a well-fed Jersey mosquito, always living on the best and fat of the land, is a miserable, decrepit, lethargic bird when compared with the famished denizens of the Michigan forests. It was not unusual to clasp one hand over the hand that held the stock of the gun and to count ten dead mosquitoes afterward.

We arrived at the lake half an hour before the guide and the team—one of seven lakes, a beautiful little picture embowered in an oval frame of forest pines. The log hut was undisturbed. It was the work of a few minutes to start a smudge, but the mosquitoes enjoyed the smoke and thrived on it. By the time the rest of the party was up, however, the camp was in fairly good shape, and the tramp through the woods had given us ravenous appetites. A shaack was made for the comfort of the horses, and we had our first meal in the solitude of the forest.

Then the horrible discovery was made that by some oversight knives, spoons, and forks had been left at home. Peter was equal to the emergency. The tomatoes were stewing in the pan, emitting, with the pines, a deliciously-aromatic flavor, and the tea was brewing in the pot; the firewood was crackling merrily.

"I make him the spoon and the fork," observed the guide.

With his hunting knife he sliced off a branch of a small pine, and within ten minutes had supplied each of the party with an instrument which commended itself for its remote resemblance to a fork at one end and a spoon at the other. It served the purpose admirably. To prevent confusion, each person was requested to carve his initials or his monogram, if he were at all fastidious, upon the handle.

While at this repast, Peter held up his finger. "Look there," he said. Half a mile across the lake was a huge buck complacently walking along the edge of the water, tossing his head in the air occasionally, and sniffing. We were so far to leeward that he failed to discover our presence. Every man's hand mechanically reached for his gun, but before a sight could be drawn Mr. Buck bounded from the lake and shot into the tangled forest.

"This, of course is a poor time to kill a deer," observed the guide, cocking his hat and his head on one side. "It's against the law. I don't believe that deer are so thick anywhere in the world as they are in these woods. Last Winter a number of them were killed on the outskirts of the village. Only a few years ago a buck plunged down the hill in front of my house, darted across the corduroy bridge, ran up past Mr. Cox's store, over the 'Soo' tracks, and into the forest toward the lake. Bears are not so numerous as they used to be, but there are enough of them to make shooting exciting in the Fall and Winter. We have any quantity of wolves, and a few of those rare and valuable silver foxes."

Ralph and the guide had been out of the camp for ten minutes when a wild yell was heard from the lake. "Come here, quick! I have got the entire peninsula on the end of my hook!" We rushed to the lake side. The guide was complacently paddling, and Ralph was certainly having a circus. The frail boat rendered acrobatic performances not only risky, but dangerous.

With his hat and coat off, his arms drawn out to their fullest limit, perspiration streaming from his face, Ralph was manipulating his line with all the power of a skilled fisherman. All realized the catch was a big one, but when he successfully landed a fifteen-pound pickerel we all wondered that one small lake could produce so big a fish. In half an hour more he caught a dozen bass, the smallest weighing three and the heaviest seven pounds.

We outlined a brave programme for the morrow, but during the night a terrific storm arose, not, however, before we had been favored by the baying of wolves, which the experienced ear of the guide placed half a mile from camp, and in the morning we concluded to pick up stakes in order to arrive in Chicago a day earlier than we originally intended.

We had gone for a breath of fresh air, after ten days' hot and hard work, through Minnesota, and having clasped hands with nature, as it were, we were content to abandon the extra day's sport. We made excellent time back to Munising, and that afternoon went to Marquette, one of the most progressive and energetic towns in Northern Michigan. The "Soo" Railroad carried us to Champion, where we connected with the St. Paul Road, and the following day we arrived in Chicago. H. H.

### Torpedoes Gone Astray.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—There is a delay in the test of torpedo nets for ships of war on account of the failure in the delivery of the torpedoes necessary in the competitive attack on the three nets submitted. As stated in these dispatches, the nets represent as many varieties of weaving, and the net which best survives the assault of the submarine gun will probably be accepted for use on American ships of war. The torpedoes were ordered some months ago of the Continental Iron Works of Brooklyn, and the firm, which probably had the work done at some New-England establishment, reported that the shot had been shipped a month ago.

The officials at Newport, where the test is to be held, have been patiently awaiting the projectiles. Commodore Sampson to-day wrote the Continental Iron Works asking the concern to look up the shot and ascertain where the material has gone.

## ARMY AND NAVY.

### Army News.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.—Capt. L. R. Hare, Seventh Cavalry, three months' extension; Lieut. Elias Chandler, Sixteenth Infantry, twenty days; Lieut. H. L. Bailey, Twenty-first Infantry, one month; Lieut. J. L. Seton, Twentieth Infantry, one month; Lieut. J. W. Furlong, twenty days' further extension; Lieut. W. A. Thurston, Sixteenth Infantry, three months; Lieut. Granger Adams, Fifth Artillery, three months from Oct. 4; Capt. S. E. Clark, Second Infantry, fifteen days from Oct. 2; Lieut. William Lassiter, Sixteenth Infantry, one month; Col. B. J. D. Irwin, Medical Department, seven days' extension; Lieut. Grote Hutcheson, Ninth Cavalry, three months; Capt. J. M. Bell, Seventh Cavalry, one month and fifteen days; Lieut. C. De L. Hine, Sixth Infantry, two months; Capt. George Ruhlen, Assistant Quartermaster, two months from Oct. 1; Capt. C. M. Rockefeller, Ninth Infantry, twelve days; Lieut. L. L. Butts, Twenty-first Infantry, fifteen days.

THE FOLLOWING transfers and assignments of Lieutenants of the Fifth Artillery are ordered to take effect Oct. 1: Lieut. William W. Galbraith, from Battery M to Light Battery D; Lieut. Oliver E. Wood, from Light Battery D to Battery M; Lieut. John McClellan is relieved from duty with Light Battery F and assigned to duty with Battery B; Lieut. Wilmot E. Ellis is relieved from his present duties and assigned to duty with Light Battery F.

THE FOLLOWING CHANGES in the stations of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Lieut. Charles F. Kieffer is relieved from further duty at Fort Meade, South Dakota, and from temporary duty at Fort Yellowstone, Wyoming, and will report at Fort Assiniboine, Montana, for duty, to relieve Lieut. William F. Lewis, who will report at Fort Apache, Arizona, for duty.

LIEUT. JAMES B. HUGHES, Tenth Cavalry, will, Oct. 1, accompany the remains of Powhatan H. Clark, deceased, late First Lieutenant, Tenth Cavalry, to St. Louis, and on the completion of this duty will return to his station.

AT HIS OWN REQUEST Lieut. Walter A. Thurston, Sixteenth Infantry, now under instruction at the Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, will be relieved from duty there and will join his company.

LIEUT. STEPHEN M. FOOTE, Fourth Artillery, is, at his own request, relieved from further duty with the World's Columbian Exposition, Oct. 1, and will join his battery.

LIEUT. BERNARD A. BYRNE, Sixth Infantry, will attend the encampment of the West Virginia National Guard at Kanawha City, commencing Sept. 28.

LIEUT. ERNEST S. ROBINS, Third Cavalry, on the expiration of his leave, will report at Plattsburg Barracks, New-York, for temporary duty.

CAPT. QUINCY O'M. GILLMORE, Eighth Cavalry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Ohio Normal University, Ada, Ohio.

LIEUT. BEAUMONT B. BUCK, Sixteenth Infantry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Baylor University, Waco, Texas.

### Navy News.

LIEUT. COMMANDER W. W. RHOADES, detached from Port Royal, S. C., and ordered to Naval Hospital, Charlestown, Mass., for treatment; Lieut. Commander J. C. Rich, ordered to Naval Hospital, Brooklyn; Lieuts. W. S. Benson, J. P. Parker, and W. H. Allen, detached from the Alert and ordered to the Naval Academy; Lieut. William Winder, detached from the Kearsarge and granted three months' leave; Ensign J. J. Blondin, ordered to the Mohican Sept. 27; Ensign R. E. Coontz, detached from the Pinta and granted two months' leave; Ensign J. P. Magruder, detached from the San Francisco and ordered to the Kearsarge.

## CITY AND VICINITY.

—The Rutland, at the southwest corner of Fifty-seventh Street and Broadway, was yesterday added to the list of those palatial apartment houses that are controlled by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. This makes the the tenth apartment house that, under the impulse of a new real estate movement, has passed from individual to corporate management. The Title Guarantee and Trust Company is about to assume the trusteeship of other buildings of this kind, and will thus become a home intelligence office to the public.

—The Pickwick Club, a strong social organization in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, will endeavor to entertain its friends this Winter by giving a musicale and reception each month. The first entertainment will be given next Saturday evening at 8 o'clock at the Mutual Musical Protective Union's house, Ninety-first Street and Third Avenue.

# WINDLE WON BY SIX INCHES

## A PRETTY ONE-MILE BICYCLE RACE AT PHILADELPHIA.

### Sanger and the Springfield Cyclist Had a Neck-and-Neck Spurt Down the Homestretch in the International Event—Zimmerman, Recovered from His Fall, Wins a Prize—Tyler's Fast Riding in the One-third-Mile Contest—A Big Crowd Saw Some Spirited Cycling.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 23.—The most successful bicycle meet, both from a financial and a racing standpoint, that has ever been held in Philadelphia was the international tournament on the Tioga track this afternoon. It was under the auspices of the Associated Cycling Clubs, and the attendance is estimated at 8,000.

Zimmerman had not fully recovered from the effects of his recent accident at Baltimore, and he only started in one event, the two-mile handicap. He won easily, although conceding handicaps were as large as 300 yards.

The prettiest race of the day was the one-mile international championship. G. A. Banker of the Pittsburg Athletic Club gained a lead of seventy-five yards on the field, and looked like a sure winner, but by terrific spurts Windle, Sanger, and Dornberger caught him, and a terrific pace was set for the finish. Windle and Sanger came down the course abreast and crossed the line so closely that the judges hesitated before announcing their decision. Finally it was given out that Windle had won by six inches. The time, 2:18 2-5, is the fastest by five seconds that has ever been made in competition on the track.

The one-third mile International championship was an exciting race, and was captured by H. C. Tyler, Springfield Bicycle Club, by a very narrow margin from M. F. Dernberger, Press Cycle Club, Buffalo.

In a preliminary heat of one mile, 2:50 class, J. Lindley, Mercer County Wheelmen, Trenton, N. J., was thrown to the ground by his wheel breaking, and received a concussion of the brain. He was taken to the Samaritan Hospital. Summary:

One-third Mile Championship.—H. C. Tyler, Springfield BC, first; M. F. Dirnberger, Press CC, Buffalo, N. Y., second; E. C. Bald, Press CC, Buffalo, third. Time—0:43 2-5.

One Mile, 2:50 Class.—George M. Coates, University of Pennsylvania, first; C. H. Measure, Century W, second; L. J. Wyckoff, Quaker City W, third. Time—2:57.

One-Mile Invitation Handicap.—G. F. Taylor, Waltham Cycle Club, Boston, (20 yards,) first; O. S. Brandt, Riverside Wheelman, New-York, (60 yards,) second; F. J. Titus, Riverside Wheelmen, (70 yards,) third. Time—2:16 1-5.

One Mile Local Handicap for Philadelphia Record Trophy.—R. P. Rich, Quaker City Wheelmen, (80 yards,) first; H. T. Wunder, Columbia Cyclers, (20 yards,) second; F. B. Mariott, South End Wheelmen, (35 yards,) third. Time—2:29.

Two-Mile Handicap.—A. A. Zimmerman, New-York AC, scratch, first; C. W. Krick, Penn Wheelmen, Reading, Penn., (190 yards,) second; F. J. Titus, Riverside Wheelmen, (125 yards,) third. Time—4:49 1-5.

One-Mile International Championship.—W. W. Windle, Springfield BC, first; W. C. Sanger, Springfield BC, second; M. F. Dirnberger, Press CC, third. Time—2:18 2-5.

## GOOD FOOTBALL PROMISED.

### Enthusiasts in This City Will Have Plenty of Sport This Year.

From the present outlook the football season, as far as this city is concerned, will be very lively this year. The fact that the Harvard eleven will appear in New-York for the first time since 1887 is by far the most interesting bit of football news that has thus far been served up for local enthusiasts. The fast team from Cambridge will line up against the improved eleven of Cornell on Nov. 4, at Manhattan Field. These teams played at Springfield last Fall, but less than 1,000 people saw the game and financially it was a big failure.

For many years Harvard football players were not allowed to play outside of New-England, but the Faculty having removed their objections, the crimson men are now at liberty to play where they please. The managers of the Harvard and Cornell teams wisely decided to meet in New-York this year. The game will be one of the most important of the year, and should easily draw 12,000 people to Manhattan Field. Cornell will also meet Princeton on Manhattan Field earlier in the season. The game is scheduled for Oct. 21, a time when the teams will not be quite up to top notch, but it will be a game for blood, and should prove a very close and exciting struggle. Cornell has not played hereabout in many years, but by a strict attention to business she has turned out a team which is now ranked among the first five in the country. These five are Yale, Harvard, Princeton, University of Pennsylvania, and Cornell.

The scene of all local matches of any consequence will be Manhattan Field. Receiver Freedman has booked games for nearly every Saturday during October and November. He says he will not allow the grounds to be used for anything except football for the remainder of the year. He feels confident that he has the best football field in the world, and says he will spare no expense to make the grounds popular for college teams.

There is some talk of changing the location of the huge gridiron. Mr. Freedman says that several Yale and Princeton men have spoken to him about the matter and they suggest that the field be moved a little nearer the old horseshoe grand stand. This will give more room for the coaches and bring the scene of play nearer the big covered stands.

The receiver of the old Manhattan Athletic Club has a scheme to beat the deadheads who frequent the big iron bridge and cover the big bluffs known as "Deadhead Hill." He proposes to shut off their point of vantage by means of big canvas screens.

One of the most prominent elevens in the South telegraphed Mr. Freedman yesterday asking him to get on a game with some good Northern college. The Southerners are coming up North about Thanksgiving time and want to test the much-vaunted football skill of the Northerners. If a game is arranged, it should prove one of the best drawing cards of the year.

W. C. Wurtemberg, Captain and manager of the New-York Athletic Club's strong eleven, has arranged to have all his games played on Manhattan Field. He has dates with Yale and other strong elevens, and feels that the New-York Athletic Club will make a great showing in the American Football Union series. Hugh Janeway, the old Princeton guard, has returned to New-York, and says he will probably play with Wurtemberg's team.

## TO FIGHT THE GAMBLERS.

### Efforts of the Citizens' League to Redeem New-Jersey's Legislature.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 23.—The New-Jersey State Citizens' League have prepared a paper, to be read in all the churches of the State to-morrow, calling upon citizens to enlist in a campaign against race-track gambling and legislation. Comment is made upon the fact that last year, while the people slept, gamblers attended the party primaries and succeeded in foisting upon the State a Legislature whose record was the shame and humiliation of the whole people. The gamblers were openly counting upon winning again this Fall.

The league proposes "that all voters who do not approve the action of the last Legislature attend the primaries of the party to which they belong, to be called to elect delegates to the conventions for the nomination of candidates for the Legislature and for the office of Sheriff in counties wherein these officers are to be chosen, and there make all earnest and honorable effort to secure the election of delegates who will support as candidates for the Legislature only such men as can be relied upon to vote for the repeal of the race-track statutes, and for Sheriff a man who will faithfully and fairly discharge the duties of the office.

"*Second*—That if practicable, even at personal sacrifice, they attend their party conventions, and by their presence and influence lend their aid to securing the nomination of candidates of sterling character upon whom they can depend to carry out their views, and that they demand the unconditional repeal of the disgraceful race-track laws at once.

"*Third*—In case, notwithstanding your best efforts to the contrary, candidates should be nominated by your party for the Legislature or for the office of Sheriff who cannot be trusted on the race-track issue, then we advise you to bolt such nominations forthwith, and to support with all your might the candidates of the opposite party if there is reason to believe they can be trusted in the matters above stated.

"*Fourth*—If the nominees of both parties seem to be unreliable, and therefore unsatisfactory, we advise you to call a meeting immediately of the law-abiding voters of your district and unitedly nominate and support candidates of well-known ability and integrity whose position is clearly defined.

"In conclusion, we beg to suggest that there are no political issues to divide the people this Fall. The one sole and paramount issue is the redemption of the State from the infamy of last Winter, and under whatsoever political banner that issue can be best fought out, there should every citizen of New-Jersey who regards the honor of his State and the best interests of the community and his home be found. In such a crisis indifference and apathy are little less than sinful, meek acquiescence in the dictation of professional politicians a bondage degrading to the manhood of every American citizen."

## AN ENGLISH CHAMPION TO COMPETE.

### Stone, the Clever Pole Vaulter, Will Try for a Metropolitan Championship.

The Metropolitan Association games on the New-Jersey Athletic Club grounds on Oct. 7 promise to be very interesting. Chairman Sullivan has received a communication from the Tourists' Cycling Club of Paterson, N. J., to the effect that E. L. Stone, England's famous pole-vaulting champion, and a man who at one time held the phenomenal record of 11 feet 7 inches, is now in this country and that he proposes to compete at the coming games. Unfortunately, however, the Tourists' Cycle Club is not a member of the Amateur Athletic Union, therefore the famous Englishman will be compelled to join some club that is a member of the association, and no doubt he will throw in his lot with the New-Jersey Athletic Club and wear its colors at the coming meeting. Stone is in very good shape, and reports from Paterson state that he has repeatedly cleared 12 feet in practice.

The committee desires to notify all athletes who are resident in the Metropolitan district that in order to compete Oct. 7 they must hold a membership in some club that is a member of the association, as the events are limited to the clubs of this district, and outsiders cannot compete.

In the 440-yard, to the winner of which The New-York Times will give a handsome gold medal, there will be some fast runners for the distance, and the race ought to be one of the prettiest of the day.

### Raeburn Wins the Lancashire Plate.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—This is the third day of the Manchester September race meeting. The principal race of the meeting, that for the Lancashire Plate of 8,000 sovereigns, was run to-day and was won by the Duke of Portland's three-year old bay colt Raeburn, by St. Simon, out of Mowerina. Mr. H. McCalmont's three-year-old bay colt Isinglass, by Isonomy, out of Deadlock, was second, and Baron de Hirsch's four-year-old brown filly La Fleche, by St. Simon, out of Quiver, third.

The running was made by La Fleche and Isinglass, in the order given, for about a furlong. Then Isinglass rushed into the lead, but La Fleche kept well up. Raeburn was running behind in company with Mr. Henry Milner's three-year-old bay filly Lady Caroline. They ran in this order until a quarter of a mile from home, when La Fleche dropped back beaten. Isinglass was now challenged by Raeburn, and coming down the home stretch the latter went to the front and, coming on, won by a length. There was half a length between Isinglass and La Fleche. The time was 1:48 3-5.

The post betting was 11 to 10 on Isinglass, 9 to 4 against La Fleche, and 9 to 2 against Raeburn.

### Clergyman Fined for Illegal Fishing.

PINE HILL, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Game constables in the Catskills have been very vigilant since the trout season closed, Sept. 1, to prevent illegal fishing, and a number of arrests have been made. Several days ago Game Constable James McMillan of Brodhead's Bridge learned that parties at Big Indian were catching trout out of season, and he went there to investigate. As a result, H. D. Moak of Brooklyn, whose mother owns a cottage at Oliiveria, and the Rev. C. H. Jeffrey, an Episcopal clergyman from New-York City, were arrested.

The complaint stated that they had trout in their possession after the trout-fishing season had closed. Both men pleaded guilty when arraigned before Justice of the Peace George W. La Ment of Big Indian. Mr. Moak was fined $75 and costs and Mr. Jeffrey's fine was placed at $25 and costs. Their defense was that they thought the season had not yet closed.

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### POST OFFICE NOTICE.

*(Should be read DAILY by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)*

Letters for foreign countries need not be specially addressed for dispatch by any particular steamer, except when it is desired to send duplicates of banking and commercial documents, letters not specially addressed being sent by the fastest vessels available.

Foreign mails for the week ending Sept. 30 will close (PROMPTLY in all cases) at this office, as follows:

SUNDAY.—At *3 P. M. for COSTA RICA, via Limon, per steamship A. Dumois, from New-Orleans; at 8:30 P. M. for ST. PIERRE-MIQUELON, per steamer from North Sydney.

MONDAY.—At *3 P. M. for BELIZE, PUERTO CORTEZ, and GUATEMALA, per steamship Breakwater, from New-Orleans.

TUESDAY.—At 6 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship Havel, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Havel";) at 11 A. M. (supplementary 12 M.) for VENEZUELA and CURACAO, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for Colombia, via Curacao, must be directed "per Philadelphia.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 3:30 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship Paris, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Paris";) at 4 A. M. for IRELAND, per steamship Teutonic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Teutonic";) at 4:30 A. M. for BELGIUM direct per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland";) at 11 A. M. for FORTUNE ISLAND, HAITI, and SAVANILLA, &c.; per steamship Andes, (letters for Costa Rica via Limon must be directed "per Andes";) at 1 P. M. for CUBA, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana; at 1 P. M. for LA PLATA COUNTRIES direct, per steamship Meriba; at *3 P. M. for PUERTO CORTEZ, per steamship City of Dallas, from New-Orleans; at *3 P. M. for BLUEFIELDS, per steamship Gussie, from New-Orleans; at *3 P. M. for TRUXILLO, per steamship Franklin, from New-Orleans; at 8:30 P. M. for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

THURSDAY.—At 4:30 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship Columbia, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for BERMUDA, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for NASSAU, N. P., and SANTIAGO, CUBA, per steamship Cienfuegos.

FRIDAY.—At 4 A. M. for JAMAICA and GREYTOWN per steamship Alert, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, Puerto Cortez, and Truxillo must be directed "per Alert;") at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for WINDWARD ISLANDS, per steamship Muriel, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Muriel.")

SATURDAY.—At 3:30 A. M. for FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, ITALY, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, and TURKEY, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre; at 5 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey must be directed "per Campania";) at 5:30 A. M. for GERMANY direct, per steamship Elbe, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Elbe";) at 7:30 A. M. for SCOTLAND direct, per steamship Devonia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Devonia";) at 7:30 A. M. for NETHERLANDS direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 10 A. M. (supplementary 11 A. M.) for CENTRAL AMERICA (except Costa Rica) and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS per steamship City of Para, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per City of Para";) at 10:30 A. M. for BRAZIL and LA PLATA COUNTRIES, per steamship Maskelyne, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for Para and Ceara must be directed "per Maskelyne";) at 11 A. M. for SANTIAGO CUBA, per steamship Mexico, (letters for Venezuela and Savanilla, &c., must be directed "per Mexico";) at 11 A. M. for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri";) at 11 A. M. for HAITI, CUMANA, and CARUPANO, per steamship Prins Willem I., (letters for other Venzuela ports and for Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem I.")

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru (from San Francisco) close here daily up to Sept. *24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Hawaiian Islands, per steamship Australia (from San Francisco) close here daily up to Sept. *24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. *24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Hawaiian, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. *14 at 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China, Japan, Hawaii, and Australia via Vancouver (specially addressed only) close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, (sailing Mondays and Thursdays,) close at this office daily at 2:30 A. M. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3:00 A. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to San Francisco daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the East arriving ON TIME at San Francisco on the day of sailing of steamers are dispatched thence the same day.

*Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Extra supplementary transatlantic mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers at the hour of closing of supplementary mails at the Post Office, which remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1893.

Excursions.

Popular Excursions
TO THE
WORLD'S FAIR
VIA THE PICTURESQUE
ERIE LINES.

Special excursion trains of new and elegant passenger coaches with high-back seats leave New-York, Chambers St., at 10:15 A. M., and West Twenty-third St. at 10:10 A. M.,

TUESDAY, SEPT. 26,
SATURDAY, SEPT. 30,
THURSDAY, OCT. 5,

arriving in Chicago at 4:15 P. M. following day.
ROUND TRIP RATE $18.00 FROM NEW-YORK,
and proportionate rates from other stations. Tickets good returning on any train leaving Chicago within ten days, with privilege of returning via

NIAGARA FALLS.

These excursions will have the personal supervision of an experienced excursion agent of the Erie Lines. Uniformed porters will be on the trains to attend to the wants of the excursionists. Special coaches assigned to families and ladies without escort. Similar excursions Oct. 9 and 18.

Excursion tickets can be obtained from ticket agents at 401, 261, 291, 849, and 957 Broadway; 156 East 125th St., Chambers St. and West 23d St. stations; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City station; also at all principal line stations.

For the International Yacht Races.
STEAMSHIP OLIVETTE,
2,000 TONS,
of the Plant Steamship Line between Tampa, Key West, and Havana, will follow the contesting yachts on the appointed days.
Limited to one-half her capacity.
First-class restaurant and music on board.
One hundred steam-heated staterooms.
FARE, $5.00 each day.
Leave from White Star Pier, foot of Christopher Street, North River.
TICKETS FOR SALE by Tyson & Co., at principal hotels, and at Florida Headquarters.
J. D. HASHAGEN, Eastern Agent, 261 Broadway.
Mr. H. B. PLANT,
Capt. S. SAMUELS,
Capt. GEO. L. NORTON, } Managers.

AMERICA'S CUP RACES.
THE CAPE MAY AND DELAWARE BAY NAVIGATION CO.'S seagoing iron steamboat
REPUBLIC,
celebrated for speed and stanchness, will take a ☞ limited number of passengers only, leaving Stonington Line Pier, new No. 36, N. R., at 9:30 A. M. each day.
Club members and friends will find the accommodations and services of the REPUBLIC all that can be desired. Best catering at club prices. A view of the race from START TO FINISH.
Tickets, $3 each race, on sale at office of steamer, 849 Broadway; at hotel ticket offices, Miller's, Equitable Building, and McBride's, 71 Broadway.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.
VIGILANT-VALKYRIE. The Steamer MOUNT HOPE will leave Pier 28, North River, foot of Murray St., (Fall River Line Wharf,) at 9:30 A. M., and accompany the yachts each day. The MOUNT HOPE is a fast and first-class seagoing excursion boat. During the Summer season she is engaged in excursion service in Narragansett Bay, Block Island and Vineyard Sounds. She is 200 feet long and has three decks, the upper an open promenade. TICKETS NOW ON SALE at the Wharf ticket office; also at 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 957, 1,225, and 1,323 Broadway; Astor House, Cosmopolitan Hotel, Everett House, Hoffman House, Imperial and Windsor Hotels. Fare, $3.00 for each race. SALE WILL BE LIMITED TO LESS THAN ONE-HALF THE ALLOWED CAPACITY OF STEAMER. Music and refreshments on board.

WEST POINT, Newburgh, & Poughkeepsie
Daily except Sundays by Day Line Steamers
NEW-YORK AND ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex)...8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.......9:00 "
Returning, due in New-York at 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Autumn Resorts.

MAINE.

PASSACONAWAY INN.
York Cliffs, Me. First season. Rates from ROMER GILLIS, Manager, P. O. & R. R., York Beach, Me.

NEW-JERSEY.

LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.
LAUREL HOUSE
OPENS TUESDAY, OCT. 3.
PORTER & JUDD, Managers.

NEW-YORK.

An Ideal Hotel at Last!
The Hotel of the World
Seeing Is Believing.
Halcyon Hall, Millbrook, Dutchess County, New-York. Opened Sept. 14. Ninety miles from New-York. Elevation, 1,000 feet. Russian Royal Court Orchestra three times daily. Write Manager for illustrated prospectus.

BRENTWOOD, LONG ISLAND.
An ideal Fall and Winter Hotel
AMONG THE PINES.
Steam heat, open fires, gas, electric bells.
NOW OPEN.
S. H. SCRIPTURE, Manager.

PROSPECT HOUSE
AND COTTAGES,
NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON,
WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL THE MIDDLE OF OCTOBER. Location unsurpassed. 400 feet above the river. T. J. PORTER.

THE OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN HOUSE
WOODSTOCK, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y.,
NOW OPEN.
First-class in its appointments, excellent table, pure spring water, fine stabling.
Light conveyance from West Hurley Station to hotel.
A. A. NEAL, Manager.

WHEN IN BUFFALO STOP AT THE GENESEE. NIAGARA FALLS forty minutes away.

VIRGINIA.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.
The NEW HOTEL, cottages, and the MOST COMPLETE BATHING ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA will remain open until NOVEMBER or later.
2,500 FEET ELEVATION, in the great Warm Springs Valley, Virginia, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. Magnificent mountain surroundings and climate.
Bathing attendants from the best European baths. Every bath from the flowing Hot Springs, including Hot Vapor, Hot Air, Hot Spout, (the most curative bath known,) Needle, Electric, Massage, &c. RAILWAY DIRECT TO THE SPRINGS.
Reached by the "F. F. V. LIMITED" Express of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, with dining cars. One night's ride from either New-York, Philadelphia, or Cincinnati. Nine hours from Baltimore and eight from Washington.
Full information at C. and O. offices, No. 362 Broadway, New-York; No. 513 and No. 1,421 Pennsylvania Av., Washington; 5th and Walnut Sts., Cincinnati, or address Dr. F. W. CHAPIN, Medical Director, or J. F. CHAMPLIN, Manager, Hot Springs, Bath County, Va.

The Turf.

CLIFTON, N. J., RACES.
MONDAYS, WED'S, FRIDAYS AT 2:30 P. M.
Special excursion, 50 cents; with admission, $1.25.
Special trains leave foot of Chambers St., New-York, at 12:30, 1:15, and 1:45 P. M., and foot West 23d St. at 12:25, 1:10, and 1:40 P. M.
C. V. SASS, Sec'y. G. H. ENGEMAN, Pres't.

Legal Notices.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-York.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE CANAL STREET BANK.—To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by this court receiver of the property and assets of the Canal Street Bank, in the City of New-York; that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do require: 1. All persons indebted to such corporation to render an account to me at my office, No. 415 Broadway, in the City of New-York, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said corporation, and to pay the same on or before the 2d day of November, 1893. 2. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of such corporation to deliver the same to me on or before November 2d, 1893, at the place aforesaid. 3. All the creditors of said corporation to deliver their respective accounts and demands, and exhibit and prove their claims to me at the place aforesaid on or before November 2d, 1893. 4. All persons holding any open or existing contract of said corporation to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before November 2d, 1893.

ANTONIO RASINES, Receiver,
415 Broadway, New-York City.
MICHAEL J. MULQUEEN, Attorney for Receiver, 165 Broadway.

# MISMANAGEMENT OF READING

## THE PART THE PRESENT CONTROL HAS PLAYED IN IT.

**Its Responsibility for the Reorganization Plan of 1886—Mr. Harris's Indorsement of Mr. McLeod—The Chain Connecting the Present Receivers with Past Abuses—Wherein Mr. McLeod Fell Short—A Policy Which Would Have Brought Prosperity to the Property.**

In the interest of honesty and to aid in restoring confidence in American railway securities, shattered by the extraordinary immunity peculiar to the managers of railways in this country, who to further private ends seemed to be licensed to destroy the properties intrusted to their care, The Times yesterday demonstrated the great intrinsic value of the Reading properties and the causes which led to the company's troubles. On the facts as shown, any efforts of its present management to belittle the property and thereby find an excuse for allowing it to deteriorate until it can no longer be reclaimed except by heavy assessments must prove unavailing. The attempt of the receivers to excuse their nefarious course by undermining the credit of the property is all the more reprehensible because they themselves were largely responsible for the embarrassments which have overtaken it.

Mr. Welsh, one of the receivers and Chairman of the Finance Committee of the company, had much to do with the preparation of the reorganization plan of 1886, and Mr. Dickson, now counsel of the receivers, was one of the chief promoters of that plan as counsel and as a member of the Board of Reconstruction Trustees. When the plan was issued it was hailed as a masterwork, which would put the Reading on its feet for all time to come. Under it the company's fixed charges, it was claimed, were reduced within the minimum that had ever been earned, and, with the new money furnished for putting the company in excellent physical condition, it was confidently asserted that the general mortgage bonds issued under the plan would be a gilt-edged security. It must be remembered that the bonds were placed on the market in the neighborhood of 90, which, for a 4 per cent. bond, was a price utterly unjustifiable, except on the firm conviction that the security was unexceptionable. Nor can Mr. Welsh, in particular, excuse himself on the ground that the mismanagement which intervened was the cause of the present trouble, for under the plan he became the Chairman of the voting Trustees, and, as such, upon him devolved the responsibility of selecting a proper person for the management of the property. Mr. Welsh cannot, therefore, escape responsibility for Mr. McLeod's acts because he put him in the position where he could commit those acts. But admitting that it was mere carelessness on his part and an insufficient regard for the grave responsibility involved in the position of a Chairman of a board of voting Trustees, on whose action depended the fortunes of thousands of families and the value of hundreds of millions of securities, it would seem that the catastrophe to which his carelessness had led would at least have aroused him from his negligence and urged him to do all in his power to remedy as much as possible the grave wrongs which he had permitted, and of which therefore, he was an indirect author. That it was not mere carelessness on his part, but utter obliviousness to any sense of trust, was evident from his acts after the catastrophe was brought about. It was he who constantly opposed any prosecution of Mr. McLeod, or any attempt to obtain restitution or to mete out retribution. It was he who insisted that "bygones should be bygones," and that "dirty linen should not be washed in public." It was he who was instrumental in securing the ratification of the iniquitous acts which were the direct cause of the catastrophe, and it was he who finally, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, put his stamp of approval upon these acts by allowing a claim which he must have known had been trumped up, and concerning which he admitted he had seen no vouchers. There is, therefore, a complete chain connecting the present management with the promoters of the plan of reorganization of 1886. It shows such an identity of personnel that the attempt today on the part of the present managers to belittle the value of the property appears little less than monstrous. It is difficult to realize that the present managers are the same men who declared that the general mortgage bonds issued under the plan of 1886 were a gilt-edged security and subsequently declared by advertisements and in testimony under oath that the property could not earn half the interest of the same bonds.

There can be no question but that the plan of 1886, if the management of the property had been kept in honest hands, would have assured the integrity of the property beyond peradventure. The difficulty with the plan was that it did not give opportunities for that expansion of its business, and particularly its coal business, that should have been afforded. By rigidly guarding the income bonds against any subsequent charge for any purpose whatsoever, it limited the capital facilities of the company and thereby impaired the prospects of early interest on those bonds. Had that fact been understood, of course, these bonds would have sold at a very much lower price when first issued, and it is quite possible that the reorganization would have fallen through, as holders of fixed-charge bonds would have been unwilling to exchange their bonds for the new income bonds. Perhaps it was a fortunate coincidence that enabled the management to make the extraordinary showing for 1887. Perhaps it was due to other causes. But it is now quite evident that the regular payment of interest under the plan of 1886 could not have been continued without encroaching on the capital reserve.

When, on account of the failure to pay interest, in 1890, Mr. Corbin felt it incumbent on himself to resign the Presidency, in the Summer of that year, he nominated Mr. McLeod as his successor, with a eulogy that even then seemed fulsome. Mr. McLeod's first intention was, no doubt, to devote himself honestly to the interests of the property and to merit the sudden elevation which he had received, and for which, as is now well known, there had been no sufficient cause. It was his intention at first to husband all the resources of the property, and, by loyal devotion to his duties, gradually bring it up to the standard where interest on the income bonds could again be resumed and continued. In fact, he often expressed himself to the effect that he would never consent to resumption of the interest on those bonds until its continuance had been assured.

At that time Mr. Rice was Chairman of the syndicate which controlled the Reading property, and as such was of course thrown into close relations with Mr. McLeod. The latter confided to him his plans regarding the income interest and the irksomeness of his position. His fear was that the income bondholders would clamor for interest before it could reasonably be paid. Moreover, large sums were required to be spent in order to bring the property up to the perfection for which he strove, and the provisions in the income bonds made it difficult to obtain further money on any reasonable terms. It was then that Mr. Rice, in order to aid Mr. McLeod in his efforts to satisfy the just demands of the income bondholders without injuring the property, conceived the plan of converting these income bonds into preferred stock, with the object of permitting a mortgage to be placed ahead of it, so that new capital could be raised for necessary purposes at a comparatively low rate of interest. This plan met with much favor among the leading financial houses in this country and in Europe, and it was in its interest that Mr. Rice remained abroad for six months. The payment of interest in 1891, contrary to Mr. McLeod's former intention, made it impossible to carry it through, as no income bondholder would have voluntarily consented to exchange his bonds for preferred stock to enable a higher security to be placed before it, after interest had again been paid. Mr. McLeod's change of intention was explained by him on the ground that he had placed the property in so excellent a physical condition and had so enhanced its earning capacity that it was no longer necessary to raise large amounts for betterments, and that the ordinary capital requirements would in future be amply met by an issue of collateral trust bonds.

This favorable result was brought about principally by the activity displayed by Mr. McLeod in increasing the facilities of the company for mining and transporting its coal. Between 1886 and 1890 the company increased its mileage from 1,941 to 2,344, more than 20 per cent. Its roadbed, which has been allowed to deteriorate under the receiverships, was put in excellent condition. The improvement in the rolling stock was even more marked. The mining capacity of the company was increased from 25,485 tons per day in 1886 to 31,420 tons in 1890, an increase of over 23 per cent. In 1891 this work of improving the company and increasing its capacity for output was continued, and the property was brought into a condition where it could begin to reap the benefits of its immense ownership of coal lands. In his report for 1890 Mr. McLeod had already struck the keynote of the situation when he called attention to the fact that almost the entire growth of consumption of anthracite coal from 1887 had been absorbed by the competitors of Reading. This had occurred because Reading's rivals had been in position to increase their facilities for placing their products upon the markets. He published a table showing that if the proportion of anthracite tonnage shipped by the Reading Railroad in 1887 had been maintained, Reading would have transported in 1890 11,778,425 tons instead of 7,517,646 tons, and he stated, further, that it was quite obvious that, had it not been for the imperfect development of the company's properties, which prevented it from maintaining the proportion of 1877, the revenues of its business would have enabled the company to continue the payment of dividends on its capital stock. He added that there was no reason now for the continuance of the policy of permitting the competitors of Reading to absorb the business while Reading kept its coal underground, and that he expected, on the completion of his plans, that the company would command a fair proportion of the future increased traffic, which would give the company that position in the trade to which its immense resources entitled it.

It was clear then that in the outset of his career, and certainly during the years 1890 and 1891, Mr. McLeod showed that he appreciated wherein lay the true strength of the Reading Company, namely, in the mining and selling of its coal, and that he expected, by a proper policy in that direction, to be able, notwithstanding the restrictions imposed by the reorganization of 1886, to place the company again on a dividend basis. The steady increase of the output of the company, which in 1887 was 6,279,000 tons and in 1891 had reached 7,574,000 tons, showed, too, the steady, practical progress in the direction to that end. Had this policy been systematically adhered to, Reading would not to-day be in the hands of receivers.

## "CITIZEN GENET'S" QUIET GRAVE.

**The French Minister, Recalled at Washington's Request, Lies in East Greenbush.**

Ordinary histories of the United States, after briefly relating the vain but somewhat dramatic attempt of the French Minister "Citizen Genet," as he was called, to involve this country in the complications and troubles that made European politics so remarkable at the close of the last century, dismiss him after his recall by the French Government at the request of President Washington without a word as to his subsequent career.

Notwithstanding these circumstances, "Citizen Genet" had a strong affection for this country and lived here all the rest of his life, and died, many years after his name had ceased to be of political significance, within sight of the Hudson River, whose waters bounded the western view from the porch of his home in Rensselaer County, N. Y.

From the village of Greenbush, opposite Albany, to the hamlet of East Greenbush, fives or six miles over hill and through valley, runs a road taking the visitor through to a very pretty farming district, especially in the Fall, when the orchards, like those in Whittier's poem, are "fruited deep," and the stock of the dairy farms is seen in large herds in the meadows and on the hillsides. Golden pumpkins gleam among the brown and olive lines of the recently cut corn fields and the barns have that stuffed appearance said to be peculiar to Aldermen just returning from a corporation banquet.

Following the road through all this wealth of rural thrift and industry, the little village of East Greenbush is reached, a mere hamlet perched on a hilltop and surrounded on all sides by farm lands.

An air of repose and quiet characterizes the place. Railroads and modern improvements generally are in no way connected with it, but the residences are all neat and homelike, giving an impression of solid comfort and eminent respectability.

The most conspicuous feature of the hamlet is the church, and about it lies one of those places of interment found nowadays in many of the older settlements—a sort of old-time burying ground and modern rural cemetery combined, in which the gloss and shine and polish of the newer monuments put to shame and stare out of countenance the moss-grown and time-worn tombstones of an earlier and humbler generation.

With a desire to learn something of the first founders of the hamlet, and carefully avoiding the spick-and-span new monuments of the present, the visitor is soon engaged in deciphering the names, ages, and date of birth and death of those who bore life's burdens in the long past.

Three large flat tombstones, lying even with the ground, in a corner near the church, attract attention, and their inscription conveys a whole volume of information and conjecture.

Upon the first are these words:

"Under this humble stone are interred the remains of Cornelia Tappen Clinton, wife of Edmund Charles Genet, late Adjutant General and Minister Plenipotentiary from the French Republic to the United States of America, and daughter of Gen. George Clinton, Vice President of the United States. She was born at Blooming-Hope, near New-Windsor, the 29th of June, 1774, and she died of consumption at Prospect Hill, in the town of Greenbush, the 23d of March, 1810, in the thirty-fifth year of her age. Honest, faithful, and sincere, she cheerfully retired with the man to whom she had promised her hand from the agitated scenes of the world to the shadows of a peaceful solitude, which she embellished during sixteen years by the charms of a lively, enlightened, and cultivated mind and of a heart devoted to virtue. Her last moments, sweetened by the blessings of faith, have been like her life, an example of fortitude and true Christian philosophy."

The second stone begins an inscription reading in part as follows:

"Edmund Charles Genet * * * born at Versailles, Parish of St. Louis, in France, Jan. 8, 1763; died July 14, 1834."

Upon the third stone are the words:

"Martha Brandon Osgood, widow of Edmund Charles Genet, and daughter of Samuel Osgood, Postmaster General of the United States by appointment of George Washington, 1789. Died Jan. 24, 1853."

So here, in a little country settlement of old Rensselaer County, with the mountains of Massachusetts to the east and the Hudson River and the lands once of the Six Nations to the west, lies the body of a diplomat of the Directory, one who in earlier times had perhaps kissed the hand of Marie Antoinette, been a visitor at Little Trianon, and made proper speeches to the miller, and gallantly carried himself with the gay Court ladies; one who, later, had known Robespierre and Danton and the rest of those remarkable men who led the French Revolution; still later, a figure in American politics, an opponent to the all-powerful will of Washington.

What a field for imagination and romance there is in the inscriptions concerning these two American wives of his, one a daughter of George Clinton, the other of Postmaster General Osgood. The second wife outlived him, so Citizen Genet could not bear testimony to her virtues, as he did to those of the first.

### A Big Haul of Salmon.

From the Portland Oregonian, Sept. 1.

Salmon have been running up the rivers and streams in the vicinity of Port Angeles in enormous numbers during the last few weeks. In one haul of his net on the Elwha, S. Goodwin caught 3,000 large salmon. It took a team of horses and eight men to drag them out of the water, and it took nine trips of a large farm wagon to carry them away.

ROUGH ON RATS
CLEARS OUT
Cockroaches,
ANTS, BEETLES, WATERBUGS, BED BUGS, INSECTS, FLIES, RATS, MICE, &c. 15c.

FOR COCKROACHES, ANTS, BEETLES, WATER BUGS, the most effective and permanent remedy is—for two or three nights to sprinkle ROUGH ON RATS dry powder unmixed, on, in, about and down the sink and drain pipe; scatter it well but thinly all over the sink. First thing in the morning wash it all away down the drain pipe, repeat two or three nights, when all the insects from garret to cellar will disappear. Wherever the bugs or insects may be during the day, they must go to the sinks for water during the night. They can't stand ROUGH ON RATS in their water. Another way, specially good for Ants, Beetles, &c., is to mix a tablespoonful of ROUGH ON RATS with a half pound of sugar. Sprinkle it on rear of cupboard shelves or on plates, or on sheets of paper placed high out of reach of children. DIRECTIONS for Bed Bugs and Flies on the packages.

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM
If gray, gradually restores the hair to original natural color; elegant tonic dressing. 50c., $1.00, Druggists, or prepaid by express on receipt of price.
E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.
For GRAY HAIR.

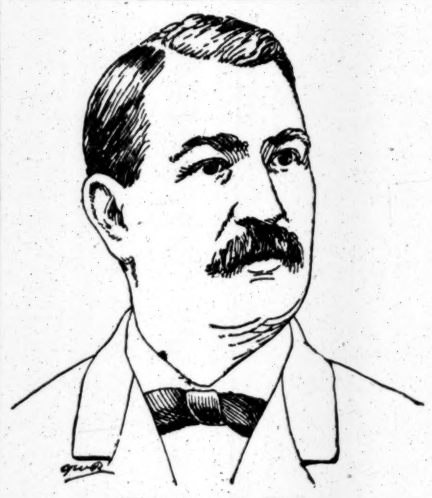
# STANDARD BEARERS IN OHIO

## THE MEN WHO WILL LEAD IN THE CAMPAIGN THIS FALL.

**Four Candidates for Governor Before the People—Business and Political Life of Lawrence T. Neal, the Democratic Nominee—A Man of Strong Convictions, Who Has Already Served His State Well in High Office—His Opponent, Gov. McKinley, the Apostle of Protection.**

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 23.—Political campaigns in Ohio are proverbial for the striking personalities that figure in them, and rarely has a canvass in recent years been more notable in this respect than the one which is to be fought out this Fall. No other State in the Union will compare this year with Ohio in the place it will hold politically in the public eye, and more than usual interest is felt in the careers of the men who are to lead what was called, in the Cincinnati Convention, "the final battle over protection." Four tickets are in the field, the Prohibitionists and Populists both having made nominations, besides the two old parties.

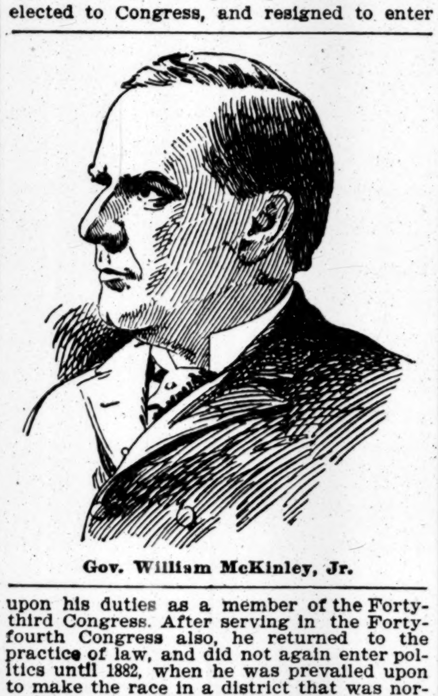
Lawrence T. Neal, the Democratic nominee, was born at Parkersburg, West Va., Sept. 22, 1844, and lived in that river town, within sight of the Ohio hills, for twenty years. There he was educated, first in the public schools and afterward, during the stirring days of the civil war, in Asbury Academy, a Methodist school of local note. In 1864 he went to Chillicothe, Ohio, the early capital of the State, where years before, Allen G. Thurman's parents settled when that sturdy veteran was only six years old. There, amid surroundings as historic as any in Ohio, "Larry" Neal read law and was admitted to the bar two years later.



Lawrence T. Neal.

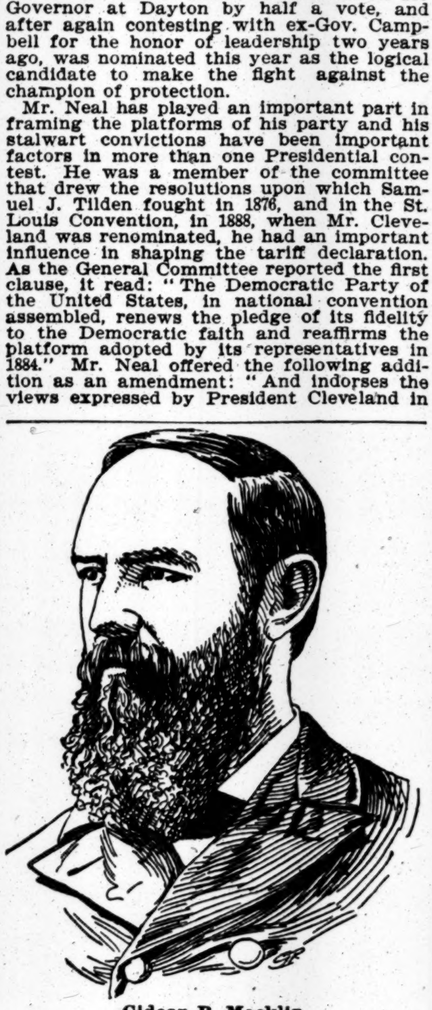
His political career began forthwith. He was a clear-headed young man, with opinions of his own, and the following year he became City Solicitor of Chillicothe, serving until Fall, when he was elected to the General Assembly, and was the youngest member of the first Democratic House elected after the war. While in the Legislature he did not hesitate to take a firm and decided position on public questions, and his political opponents are now trying to make capital out of his opposition to some of the reconstruction measures, as shown in votes upon various joint resolutions. But they cannot hurt him. His record shows that he has never been a trimmer, but a bold, honest courageous fighter, and while his judgment then, at twenty-four, was not infallible, time has borne out the wisdom of his views quite as much as it has condemned them.

At the close of his legislative term he was chosen Prosecuting Attorney of Ross County, but before completing his term was elected to Congress, and resigned to enter upon his duties as a member of the Forty-third Congress. After serving in the Forty-fourth Congress also, he returned to the practice of law, and did not again enter politics until 1882, when he was prevailed upon to make the race in a district that was normally nearly 2,000 Republican. He made a gallant race and was defeated by barely 10 votes. He again contested the district with J. J. Pugsley in 1888, reducing the majority to 680. In 1889 he failed of nomination for Governor at Dayton by half a vote, and after again contesting with ex-Gov. Campbell for the honor of leadership two years ago, was nominated this year as the logical candidate to make the fight against the champion of protection.



Gov. William McKinley, Jr.

Mr. Neal has played an important part in framing the platforms of his party and his stalwart convictions have been important factors in more than one Presidential contest. He was a member of the committee that drew the resolutions upon which Samuel J. Tilden fought in 1876, and in the St. Louis Convention, in 1888, when Mr. Cleveland was renominated, he had an important influence in shaping the tariff declaration. As the General Committee reported the first clause, it read: "The Democratic Party of the United States, in national convention assembled, renews the pledge of its fidelity to the Democratic faith and reaffirms the platform adopted by its representatives in 1884." Mr. Neal offered the following addition as an amendment: "And indorses the views expressed by President Cleveland in his last annual message to Congress as the correct interpretation of that platform upon the question of tariff reduction, and also indorses the efforts of our Democratic Representatives in Congress to secure a reduction of excessive taxation." This was adopted after a sharp contest and approved by the convention. Mr. Neal's stand at Chicago in 1892 was the natural sequence of his position four years before and could in no sense be construed as hostility to Mr. Cleveland, of whom he has always been an admirer.



Gideon P. Macklin.

Mr. Neal's opponent, Gov. William McKinley, Jr., is, like Mr. Neal, courageous, manly, and the recognized leader of his political school. The present Governor of Ohio was born at Miles, Trumbull County, Feb. 25, 1844, and is accordingly but seven months Mr. Neal's senior. He had no education but that afforded by the public schools, enlisting in the army the May after his seventeenth birthday and fighting under the flag of the gallant Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers through the war. Gen. Rosecrans commanded the regiment when McKinley enlisted, and Rutherford B. Hayes was afterward its Colonel. McKinley rose from private to Brevet Major by his capacity and courage, and his relations with ex-President Hayes, both then and in later life, were uniformly close and cordial.

He picked up the thread of his education after the war ended, read law, and in 1867 was admitted to the bar. Soon afterward he settled in Canton, where he won the heart of Miss Saxton, the daughter of a well-known local newspaper publisher, and for some years the Saxton homestead, a fine old place in Canton, was the McKinley residence. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1869, serving two years, and was defeated for re-election by the same man he had formerly beaten. In 1876 he was elected to Congress, having practiced law with his brother in Canton in the meanwhile, and took his seat in the Forty-fifth Congress. He was re-elected in 1878 and 1880, and in 1882 received the certificate of election, but the House seated his opponent, Jonathan Wallace. Having been put in a Republican district again, he was re-elected in 1884, 1886, and 1888.

His birthplace has become a busy iron town, and in his home city were many protected industries. Early in his Congressional career he became an advocate of protection ideas and soon ranked as their leading exponent in Ohio. From this point he gradually grew in prominence until, in the Fifty-first Congress, he made himself known by framing the tariff law which bears his name. The following November—1890—he was defeated by John G. Warwick.

Gov. McKinley's eloquence and fine stage presence have made him a popular man in the national conventions of his party for years, and, like Mr. Neal, his influence was felt most strongly upon the platform. He was Chairman of the Platform Committee in 1888 and framed the famous tariff resolution upon which President Harrison was elected and which became the justification for the McKinley law. Many believe that but for his unflinching loyalty to John Sherman on that occasion William McKinley, instead of Benjamin Harrison, might have been the nominee of the Chicago Convention. Last year at Minneapolis Gov. McKinley was permanent Chairman, and his ambition is currently believed to have gotten the better of both his loyalty and his discretion.

Gov. McKinley's wife is an invalid. In tastes he is fond of the country and good horses and is an inveterate smoker.

The Prohibition candidate for Governor is the Rev. Gideon P. Macklin of Germantown, the pastor of a United Brethren Church. He was born at Waldo, Marion County, Ohio, June 28, 1850, and most of his young manhood was spent in clearing a farm in Van Wert County. At nineteen he entered the Delphos High School, and three years later went to Otterbein University, at Westerville, Ohio, where he was graduated at the head of his class in 1879. He had already entered the United Brethren ministry, and in 1884 was chosen Professor of Ancient Languages at Westfield College, Illinois, and later was elected President of Avalon College, Missouri. He returned to Ohio on account of his wife's health, and entered the Prohibition ranks in 1886. He was Chairman of the State Convention at Springfield four years ago and is nicknamed "the Garfield of Prohibition."

The fourth party promises to be an even smaller factor this year than last in Ohio, and its candidate for Governor, E. J. Bracken of Columbus, will do well if he polls half the vote of the Prohibitionists. He is a lather by trade, about forty-five years of age, and has achieved prominence as the Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Ohio State Trades and Labor Assembly. He is a prominent member of the Lathers' Union and was a delegate from it to the Detroit convention of the American Federation of Labor. He is now one of the editors of the Columbus "Sun," a labor paper.

### Marvelous Electrical Exhibit.

For a number of nights large crowds have congregated for hours at the corner of Bedford Avenue and Fulton Street. These crowds have been attracted by a most unique, novel, and bewildering electric display of fantastic effects in the windows of Wechsler & McNulty's mammoth new dry goods store.

One of the electrical exhibits is a huge peacock, whose feathers are illuminated by tiny incandescent bulbs. The eyes of the peacock are also minute incandescent lamps of the appropriate shade. The blending of colors and the chromatic shading of the peacock's feathers and plumes are most naturally represented.

Another equally-interesting electrical figure is that of an eagle perched upon an eyrie nestling close to several eggs. Inside the ovals, which are made of opaque glass, so as to resemble the milky whiteness of an eggshell, are small lights.

A beautiful effect is produced by revolving electric rings. In a maze of bewildering light, the electrically-illuminated circles fly around in a fantastic and highly pleasing manner. In the same display is also the figure of a Chinese juggler, who stands upon a stick and appears to be whirling a hoop of fire at a furious pace.

There are other electric devices, all clever and mystic. Taken as a whole, the exhibit is an interesting and instructive one, well worth seeing.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

### Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises....5 50 | Sun sets....5 54 | Moon sets....4 04 A M

HIGH WATER TO-DAY.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sandy H'k | A M 6 12 | Gov. Isl. | A M 6 31 | Hell Gate | A M 8 24 |
| Sandy H'k | P M 6 36 | Gov. Isl. | P M 6 54 | Hell Gate | P M 8 47 |

LOW WATER TO-DAY.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sandy H'k | A M 11 55 | Gov. Isl. | A M 12 33 | Hell Gate | A M 2 01 |
| Sandy H'k | P M 12 24 | Gov. Isl. | P M 12 54 | Hell Gate | P M 2 22 |

### Arrived—New-York, Saturday, Sept. 23.

### Outgoing Steamships.

| | Mails Close. | Vessels Sail. |
|---|---|---|
| TUESDAY, SEPT. 26. | | |
| Havel, Bremen | ...... | 9:00 A M |
| Kansas City, Savannah | 1:00 P M | 3:00 P M |
| Miranda, Jamaica | ...... | 3:00 P M |
| Philadelphia, La Guayra | ...... | 3:00 P M |
| WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27. | | |
| Lampasas, Galveston | ...... | 3:00 P M |
| Paris, Southampton | ...... | 7:00 A M |
| Teutonic, Liverpool | ...... | 7:30 A M |
| Trave, Bremen | ...... | 9:00 A M |
| Westernland, Antwerp | ...... | 6:30 A M |
| THURSDAY, SEPT. 28. | | |
| Cienfuegos, Nassau | ...... | 3:00 P M |
| Columbia, Hamburg | ...... | 7:30 A M |
| Grecian, Glasgow | ...... | 2:00 P M |
| Nacoochee, Savannah | ...... | 3:00 P M |
| Orinoco, St. Kitt's | ...... | 3:00 P M |
| FRIDAY, SEPT. 29. | | |
| Cherokee, Jacksonville | ...... | 3:00 P M |
| Muriel, Bermuda | ...... | 3:00 P M |

### Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) SEPT. 24.—Alaska, Liverpool, Sept. 16; Bohemia, Christiansand, Sept. 9; Britannia, Gibraltar, Sept. 11; La Bourgogne, Havre, Sept. 16; Orinoco, Bermuda, Sept. 21; Roland, Bremen, Sept. 13.

MONDAY, SEPT. 25.—Andes, Port Limon, Sept. 16; Elbe, Bremen, Sept. 17; Hindoo, Hull, Sept. 10; Lydian Monarch, London, Sept. 10; Yumuri, Havana, Sept. 21.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 26.—Brooklyn City, Swansea, Sept. 12; Mohican, Swansea, Sept. 17; Noordland, Antwerp, Sept. 16; State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Sept. 15; Schiedam, Amsterdam, Sept. 13.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27.—Dubbeldam, Rotterdam, Sept. 16; Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Sept. 18; Orizaba, Havana, Sept. 23.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 28.—Aller, Bremen, Sept. 19; Vega, Lisbon, Sept. 11.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 29.—Caracas, La Guayra, Sept. 23; Germanic, Liverpool, Sept. 20; Gothia, Hamburg, Sept. 14; Thingvalla, Christiansand, Sept. 15.

SS Paris, Randle, Southampton Sept. 16, with mdse and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 1 40 A. M.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Haines, Liverpool Sept. 15 via Queenstown, with mdse and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 10 A. M.

SS Winchester, (Br.,) Baker, Rotterdam Sept. 6, with mdse to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Storm King, (Br.,) Crosby, Leith Sept. 10, in ballast to John Norton's Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 2 30 P. M.

SS Rhaetia, (Ger.,) Ludwig, Hamburg Sept. 10, with mdse and passengers to R. J. Cortis. Arrived at the Bar at 9 30 A. M.

SS Hallamshire, (Br.,) Brown, Tilt Cove, N. S., Sept. 16, with copper ore to American Metal Company—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight.

SS Ruperra, (Br.,) Bates, Philadelphia, in ballast to Simpson, Spence & Young.

SS Hildebrand, (Br.,) Crimp, Para, &c., Sept. 12, with mdse and passengers to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Britannia, (Fr.,) Laburtat, Marseilles Sept. 7, with mdse and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

Ship Benares, (of Glasgow,) Mutch, Hamburg 47 ds, with mdse to order—vessel to Peter Wright & Sons.

Ship Reistad, (Norw.,) Woxholt, Christiania 46 ds, in ballast to Benham & Boysen.

Bark Cambusnethan, (of Glasgow,) Hughes, Bremen 42 ds, with mdse to order—vessel to Theodore Ruger & Co.

Ship Olandina, (Ital.,) Cacce, Lisbon 40 ds, with mdse to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

WIND—9 30 P M at Sandy Hook, N, moderate breeze, cloudy and hazy.

### Sailed.

SS Adirondack, for Kingston; Guyandotte, for Newport News and Norfolk; Norge, for Stettin, &c.; Hungaria, for Hamburg; Old Dominion, for Newport News and Richmond; City of Birmingham, for Savannah; Comal, for Key West and Galveston; Kong Frode, for Havre; Lepanto, for Antwerp via Deptford; Frederick De Bary, for Jacksonville; Richmond Hill, for London; Manhanset, for Avonmouth; Ems, for Bremen via Southampton; Etruria, for Liverpool; Whitby, for Baltimore; Fulda, for Genoa; City of Alexandria, for Havana; La Touraine, for Havre; Argonaut, for Montego Bay; Furnessia, for Glasgow; Werkendam, for Rotterdam.

By way of Long Island Sound:

SS Cottage City, for Portland; H. F. Dimock, for Boston.

### Spoken.

Ship Nawarth Castle, (Br.,) Smith, from New-York July 18 for Bombay, was spoken Aug. 27 in lat 6 N, lon 20 W.

Bark Varuna, (Br.,) Guill, from New-York May 15 for Sydney, N. W. S., was spoken July 21 in lat 20 S, lon 29 W.

Bark Obed Baxter, (Amer.,) Colby, from New-York July 26 for Auckland, Dunedin, and Lyttleton, New-Zealand, was spoken Aug. 14 in lat 28 N, lon 38 W.

Bark Priorhill, (Br.,) Prout, from Dunkirk Aug. 30 for New-York and Sydney, N. W. S., was spoken Sept. 16 in lat 49 W, lon 32 W.

### Notice to Mariners.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that the steam whistle on Light Vessel No. 46, now moored off Wolf Trap Shoal, Chesapeake Bay, Virginia, has been discontinued, and until further notice a bell will be rung by hand during thick or foggy weather.

### Miscellaneous.

SS Bendi, (Br.,) Beneke, from Iloilo July 21 via Singapore for the United Kingdom or the United States, arr. at Gibraltar to-day with her machinery disabled.

Bark Lazarro, (Ital.,) Marchese, from New-York June 23 for Rangoon, has put into Cape Town leaking. Her cargo is damaged.

### By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—SS Charlois, (Dutch,) Capt. Peters, from New-York Sept. 8 for Dover, passed the Scilly Islands yesterday.

SS Minister Maybach, (Ger.,) Capt. Schierhorst, from New-York Sept. 6, passed Dunnet Head yesterday.

SS Masilia, (Fr.,) Capt. Verries, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Capt. Savage, from New-York Sept. 9 for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Ovenum, (Port.,) Capt. Knudsen, sld. from Cadiz for New-York Sept. 18.

SS Panama, (Fr.,) Capt. Chabot, sld. from Bordeaux for New-York Sept. 21.

SS Italia, (Br.,) Capt. Craig, sld. from Gibraltar for New-York yesterday.

SS La Flandre, (Dutch,) Capt. Schmisk, sld. from Antwerp for New-York yesterday.

SS Ludgate Hill, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, sld. from London for New-York to-day.

SS Gulf of Siam, (Br.,) Capt. Sanderson, from New-York Aug. 31 via Aden, arr. at Shanghai yesterday.

SS Persian Monarch, (Br.,) Capt. Bristow, from New-York Sept. 9, arr. at London yesterday.

SS Argyll, (Br.,) Capt. Williamson, from Japan and China for New-York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Abbott, from New-York Sept. 9, arr. at Hull to-day.

SS Holguin, (Norw.,) Capt. Anderson, from New-York Sept. 8 for Bordeaux, arr. at Pauillac to-day.

SS Strathallan, (Br.,) Capt. Mackenzie, from Suez for the United Kingdom or the United States, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Manhattan, (Br.,) Capt. Griffiths, from New-York Sept. 10 for Dover for orders, arr. at Avonmouth to-day.

American Line SS Berlin, Capt. Watkins, from New-York Sept. 13, arr. at Southampton to-day.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeveen, sld. from Rotterdam for New-York to-day.

## STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.—Flour—The feeling was weak, in sympathy with wheat; receipts, 2,225 bbls; shipments, 8,541 bbls; patent, $3.10@$3.25; extra fancy, $2.75@$2.85; fancy, $2.50@$2.60; choice, $2.25@$2.35; family, $2@$2.10; rye flour, $3.10@$3.25. Bran—At 60c there was a demand for eastern shipment; this side, 49 sacks sold at 67c. Wheat lower; receipts, 75,550 bushels; shipments, 38,857 bushels; September closed 62¼c; October, 62⅞c; December, 67@67⅛c; May, 74⅞@75c. Corn weak and lower; receipts, 78,635 bushels; shipments, 44,558 bushels; September closed 38c; October, 37¼c; December, 36c; year, 35¾c; May, 40⅜c. Oats lower; receipts, 40,700 bushels; shipments, 8,770 bushels; October closed 26½c; May, 31½c. Pork—New selling at $17; on orders, $17.25@$17.50. Lard—Prime steam, 9c, nominal. Dry-Salt Meats—Shoulders, 7¾c; long and clear ribs, $10.40; shorts, $10.90. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, 8¾c; longs, 11⅝c; clear ribs, 11⅝c; shorts, 12c. High wines steady at $1.12. Wool market steady at the advanced prices; Missouri and Illinois—Medium combing, 16½@17c; medium short, 15½@16c; light fine, 13@14c; heavy, 11@12c. Kansas and Nebraska—Medium, 14@14½c; coarse, 12@13c; light fine, 11@12c; heavy, 9@12c. Texas, Indian Territory, and Arkansas—Medium, 15@15½c; coarse, 13@13½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—Flour—Quiet and no change in prices, but spot goods could have been bought for little less money than millers would have been willing to accept on new orders. Buyers, however, generally indifferent and took hold sparingly. Wheat—Market ⅛@¼c lower, under weak cable and Western advices and indifferent foreign demand; No. 2 red, September, 70⅜@70⅝c; October, 70⅝@71c; November, 72⅜@72⅝c; December, 73⅞@74¼c. Corn firm and advanced ¼c for all old-crop options, under light offerings and fair inquiry for export; shippers and receivers apart on prices and little business done on foreign orders; car lots for local trade quiet, but firm at 50@51c for No. 2, as to color and location; No. 2 mixed, September, 49@49½c; October, 49@49¼c; November, 48½@49c; December, 48@48½c. Oats—Car lots ½c higher, under good demand and moderate offerings; some inquiry for export, both for mixed and No. 2 white; September option advanced ½c, and later futures firm, but quiet; No. 2 white, September and October, 35@35½c; November, 35½@36c; December, 36@36½c. Butter quiet and weak; Pennsylvania prints, extra, wholesale, 26@27c. Sugar—Refined strong and in good demand; no change in quotations. Other articles unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 3,900 bbls, 3,100 sacks; wheat, 7,400 bushels; corn, 10,200 bushels; oats, 29,600 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 3,700 bushels; corn, 40,600 bushels; oats, 62,000 bushels.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 23.—Flour quiet and steady; unchanged; receipts, 14,329 bbls; shipments, 7,104 bbls; sales, 150 bbls. Wheat easy; No. 2 red, spot and September, 70¼@70⅜c; October, 70½@70¾c; December, 73⅝@73¾c; steamer No. 2 red, 67¼@67½c; receipts, 47,508 bushels; shipments, 80,683 bushels; stock, 794,699 bushels; sales, 106,000 bushels. Corn firm; mixed, spot and September, 49c bid; year, 47½c bid; white corn by sample, 55c; yellow do, 53@54c; receipts, 32,206 bushels; shipments, 25,714 bushels; stock, 210,968 bushels; sales 2,000 bushels. Oats firmer; No. 2 white Western, 37½@38c; No. 2 mixed do, 34½@35c; receipts, 30,708 bushels; shipments, 50,185 bushels; stock, 256,039 bushels. Rye dull; No. 2, 52c; receipts, 229 bushels; stock, 15,019 bushels. Hay fairly active; good to choice timothy, $14.50@$15.50. Grain freights dull; unchanged. Cotton unchanged. Provisions steady; mess pork, $17. Bulkmeats—Loose shoulders, 8¾c; long clear, 11½c; clear rib sides, 11½c; sugar-pickled shoulders, 11¾c; sugar-cured smoked shoulders, 9½c; hams, 13¼c. Lard, refined, 11c. Butter very firm; creamery, fancy, 27@28c; fair to choice, 25@26c; imitation, 22@23c. Eggs firm; 17½c. Coffee steady; Rio cargoes, fair, 19c; No. 7, 18¼c. Sugar firm; granulated, 5½c. Copper steady; refined, 9¾@10c. Whisky unchanged.

BUFFALO, Sept. 23.—Spring wheat weak; demand light; sales, 5,000 bushels No. 1 hard, old, 77½@78c; 8 cars No. 1 Northern, old, 74@74½c; 5,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, cost, insurance, and freight, new, 69¼c; 10,000 bushels do do, 69c; 10,000 bushels do, do, old, 71c; closing, No. 1 hard, new, 73½c; No. 1 Northern do, 70c; do, old, 73½@74c, spot; No. 1 Northern, cost, insurance, and freight, new, 68⅝c; Winter wheat dull; weak; No. 2 red, 70½c, track; 70c, store; No. 1 white, 70½c, asked. Corn firm; good demand for car loads; sales, 15 cars No. 2 yellow, 46½c; 33 cars No. 2 corn, 45½c; 5 cars No. 3, 45¼c. Oats firm; offerings light; sales, 13 cars No. 2 white, 34¾c, track; 3 cars do, 35c, track; No. 3 white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 33c, asked. Barley nominal. Rye—Sales, 5,000 bushels choice No. 2, 52c, store. Flour quiet; easy; best Spring, $4.10@$4.30; Winter straights, $3.35@$3.45. Rye flour, $3@$3.30. Millfeed quiet; easy; unchanged. Canal freights easier; wheat, 4¾c; corn, 4c; seed, 4½c; oats, 2⅞c to New-York. Receipts—Flour, 27,000 bbls; wheat, 332,000 bushels; corn, 167,000 bushels; barley, 26,000 bushels; rye, 32,000 bushels. Shipments—Canal—Wheat, 282,000 bushels; corn, 73,000 bushels; seed, 17,000 bushels. Rail—Flour, 46,000 bbls; wheat, 33,000 bushels; corn, 86,000 bushels; oats, 63,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 23.—Flour—Spring patents, $4@$4.25; fancy, $3.25@$3.70; family, $2.75@$3. Wheat market firm; No. 2 red, 64c. Corn market steady, under a fair demand; No. 2 yellow, 44¼c; No. 2 mixed, 43¾c; yellow ear, 48c. Oats—No. 2 white, 33c; No. 3 white, 31½c; No. 2 mixed, 29½c; sample, 32c. Rye—Market firm; No. 2, 51c. Pork—Sales of mess at $16.50; clear mess, $18; family pork, $18; clear family, $20.50. Kettle lard strong; sales of steam leaf at 9¼@9½c; kettle-dried, 9½@9¾c; leaf lard, 9¾c; bakers' lard, 9¼c. Bacon steady; sales, shoulders, 8½c; short rib sides, 11½c; short clear sides, 12¼c. Butter—The market is firm, but quiet; fancy Elgin sells at 30c, prime to choice Ohio and Indiana creamery at 24@27c, gathered cream at 25c, dairy quotable at 20@22c, for fancy lots, to consumers and bakers, 16@18c. Eggs—The market is firmer; fresh near-by, 12½@13c, loss off. Whisky—Market remains steady; sales of distillers' goods on a basis of $1.12 were 317 bbls.

PEORIA, Sept. 23.—Corn active; higher; No. 2, 40½c; No. 3, 39½c; receipts, 13,000 bushels; shipments, 13,650 bushels. Oats irregular; higher; No. 2 white, 29@29½c; No. 3 white, 28@28½c; receipts, 48,400 bushels; shipments, 59,000 bushels. Rye nominal; receipts and shipments none. Whisky—Market steady on the basis of $1.12 for high wines; receipts, 75 bbls; shipments, 864 bbls.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 23.—The following is the print cloth statement for the week: Production, 140,000 pcs; deliveries, 198,000 pcs; stock, 377,000 pcs; sales, 255,000 pcs; spots, 137,000 pcs; futures, 118,000 pcs; market steady; price, 3c for 64x64s.

EAST LIBERTY, Sept. 23.—Cattle—Receipts light; market steady at unchanged prices. Hogs—Receipts light; demand good; market firm; all grades selling from $6.60 to $7. Sheep—Supply light; market slow at unchanged prices.

### COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Sept. 23.—Cotton firm; middling, 8¼c; low middling, 7 15-16c; good ordinary, 7⅝c; net and gross receipts, 5,529 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 24 bales; sales, 2,240 bales; stock, 52,613 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 23.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7⅞c; low middling, 7½c; good ordinary, 7⅛c; net and gross receipts, 4,945 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,814 bales; sales, 1,600 bales; stock, 49,331 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 23.—Cotton steady; good middling, 8⅜c; middling, 8 1-16c; low middling, 7 13-16c; good ordinary, 7 7-16c; net receipts, 3,885 bales; gross, 5,281 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,611 bales; coastwise, 1,276 bales; sales, 1,800 bales; stock, 49,115 bales.

### NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

Spirits of turpentine easy and quiet at 28@28½c. Resins firm, but quiet, at $1.07½@$1.15 for common to good strained.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 23.—Resin firm; strained, 75c; good strained, 80c. Spirits of turpentine quiet at 25c. Tar firm at $1.05. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1; soft and virgin, $1.60.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 23.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25¼c. Resin firm and unchanged.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 23, 1893.

**COFFEE**—The spot market is dull but steady, at 17¾@18c for No. 7....In the option line, sales and exchanges of 9,750 bags of Rio were made here, with the market closing firm at 10@40 points advance, as following the foreign markets; Havre was steady at ¾@1f advance; Hamburg was steady at ½@¾ pfennig advance. September deliveries stood at the close at 17c bid, October at 16.85@16.90c, November at 16.35@16.45c, (selling at 16.35@16.40c for 1,250 bags,) December at 15.95@16c, (selling at 15.90@15.95c for 2,750 bags,) January at 15.80@15.85c, (selling at 15.80@15.85c for 2,000 bags,) February at 15.60@15.70c, (selling at 15.60c for 500 bags,) March at 15.45@15.50c, (selling at 15.30@15.50c for 2,500 bags,) and May at 15.15@15.25c....Stock of Rio and Santos at New-York to-day, 60,152 bags, and at the other distributing ports, 34,764 bags. ....Warehouse deliveries here yesterday, 8,520 bags.

**COTTON**—Futures declined 8@10 points with Liverpool, but rallied on local covering and closed steady at 3@4 points loss for the day, with a fair trade....Aggregate business in future deliveries here to-day, 101,700 bales....September deliveries stood here at the close at 8.06@8.07c, October at 8.12@8.13c, (selling at 8.05@8.13c for 11,100 bales,) November at 8.27@8.28c, (selling at 8.20@8.28c for 8,300 bales,) December at 8.39@8.40c, (selling at 8.31@8.42c, for 20,600 bales,) January at 8.50@8.51c, (selling at 8.43@8.53c for 49,000 bales,) February at 8.59@8.61c, (selling at 8.53@8.61c for 4,000 bales,) March at 8.69@8.70c, (selling at 8.63@8.70c for 6,900 bales,) April at 8.78@8.79c, (selling at 8.71@8.75c for 400 bales,) and May at 8.86@8.88c (selling at 8.79@8.85c for 1,500 bales.) ....And for prompt delivery, 350 bales sold to spinners at 1-16c decline....Middling, 8 5-16@8 9-16c.

**FLOUR AND MEAL**—The trading continues light, owing to the firm prices asked by millers.... Sales were about 3,750 pks, including 800 bbls Winter wheat straights at $3.25@$3.50, 300 bbls Winter wheat patents at $3.60@$3.75, 300 pks Winter wheat clears at $3, Spring wheat clears at $3@$3.25, 150 bbls Spring wheat straights at $3.75@$4, 1,600 bbls Spring wheat patents at $4.10@$4.40, and fancy up to $4.60; City Mills at $3.90 for the West Indies, City Mills patents at $4.35@$4.60. No. 1 at $2.85, No. 2 at $2.25, fine at $2.10, rye mixtures at $2.90, supers at $2.30@$2.40, 600 bbls Spring bakers' at $2.90@$3.10....Arrivals since our last, 10,303 bbls and 17,903 sacks, and export clearances hence, 4,261 bbls and 4,477 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports, 16,411 bbls and sacks....And of RYE FLOUR, 300 bbls sold, in lots, at steady prices, bulk poor to choice superfine, at $2.85@$3.25, and fancy at $3.30. ....And of CORNMEAL, 200 bbls Brandywine sold at $2.85; city coarse yellow, in bags, quoted at $1.02; fine yellow, $1.10....HOMINY CHOPS quoted at 90c....FEED at firm prices; quoted, 40 to 60 ℔, at 80@85c....COTTONSEED MEAL quoted at $1.25@$1.30 ℔ 100 ℔....RYE dull; nominal; Western and State quoted at 50@56c, from track and for boatloads....BARLEY MALT dull; Canada, country-made, 85c@$1; two-rowed State, 70@75c; six-rowed do, 80@85c; Western, 65@80c.

**WHEAT**—Spot was dull and ¼c lower, but closing steady. Sales, 56,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 hard Winter, to arrive, on private terms; 24,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at 2½@2¾c under December, delivered, and 16,000 bushels ungraded red on private terms. ....Quotations for spot wheat at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, at 71⅞c, store; do, next week, at 72⅝c, afloat; do, early October, at 73⅛c, afloat; No. 1 hard, afloat, at 78⅞c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, at 74⅞c; No. 2 hard, afloat, at 71⅞c....The clearances hence since our last were 86,837 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports, 171,249 bushels ....The receipts here to-day were 174,175 bushels, and in the interior, 915,759 bushels, while at all Atlantic ports they reached 272,499 bushels.... Options were very slow and the trading was chiefly local scalping, with the close weak at ⅛@½c under yesterday as influenced by the West, and on local realizing....Future sales were 455,000 bushels, with September closing at 72½c; 55,000 bushels October at 73⅛@73 7-16c, closing at 73⅛c; 365,000 bushels December at 76⅝@76 13-16c, closing at 76⅝c; 35,000 bushels May at 83⅛@83⅝c, closing at 83⅛c. ....The curb was weak at ¼@⅜c declined; October, 72¾c; December, 76c; May, 82⅞c.

**CORN**—Spot was very dull, as supplies are exhausted, with No. 2 quoted nominally at 53¼c bid. Sales 8,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, to arrive, for export, at 50¾c....The receipts for the day were 35,400 bushels, and at the Atlantic ports 126,447 bushels, with, in the interior, 634,031 bushels.... The clearances hence were 604 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports 66,965 bushels....Options were dull and ¼c up to ⅛c down, but without features.... The sales of options were 310,000 bushels, with September closing at 49¾c; 155,000 bushels October at 49¼@49⅝c, closing at 49½c; 25,000 bushels November at 49⅞@49⅝c, closing at 49¾c; 115,000 bushels December at 49⅞@50¼c, closing at 50⅛c; 15,000 bushels May at 51⅞@52c, closing at 52c. ....The curb was weak; October, 49⅜c; December, 49¾c; May, 51¾c.

**OATS**—Spot were quiet and ½c higher on mixed ....Sales, 46,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 37c for 11,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 38c for 4,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, at 40c; No. 3 do at 39c; No. 2 mixed at 35c for 15,000 bushels; No. 3 do at 31c; rejected white at 37c; rejected mixed at 33c; No. 2 Chicago at 36c; track mixed at 35@37c for 4,000 bushels, and track white at 38@41c for 12,000 bushels. ....Options were dull and ⅛c lower, through easier Western markets....Sales of options, 75,000 bushels, with September closing at 34¼c; 30,000 bushels October at 33¾@33⅞c, closing at 33⅞c; 20,000 bushels November at 34c, closing at 34c; 15,000 bushels December at 34⅜@34½c, closing at 34½c; 10,000 bushels May at 37⅜c, closing at 37⅜c. ....The receipts here to-day were 164,350 bushels; exports, 3,048 bushels....The curb was steady; September, 34¼c; October, 34c; November, 34½c; December, 34⅞c.

**HOPS**—The supply is light and a firm market is reported, although the business continues moderate ....Choice State quoted at 22@24c and the best Pacific coast at 22@24c.

**METALS**—Tin strong; spot quoted at 20.85c bid. ....Copper firm at 9.80c....Lead steady at 3.80c.... Spelter steady at 3.80c.

**OILS**—For cottonseed the temper continues rather buoyant, more on account of the higher prices being paid at the mills and by Western consumers rather than from trading here. A sale of 50 bbls prime new crude, to arrive, was made at 36c; also 200 bbls prime old yellow at 40c, and 250 prime white at 46c. There were sales at the mills of equal to 1,500 bbls at equal to 36c delivered at Chicago for crude, in bulk, and at 39c for equal to 2,000 bbls yellow, in bulk, at Chicago. Lard oil is irregular; small lots of city have been sold at 70c, and in instances up to 74c, while Western in full lots at 5c less money. Linseed is higher; quoted at 40c for American.

**PROVISIONS**—There was a stronger market all around, and some advance with moderate dealings. ....PORK was quiet and held firmly; sales of 100 bbls quoted at $17.50@$17.75 for mess, $17.50@$19.50 for short clear, and $19.50@$20 for family mess....DRESSED HOGS have not varied in price; demands are fair; quoted at 8⅞@9c for 160 ℔ average, 8⅞c for 200 ℔, 8½@8⅝c for 180 ℔, 9@9⅛c for 140 ℔, 9⅛@9¼c for 120 ℔, and 9¼c for pigs. Interior deliveries of hogs were 31,000 head.... CUTMEATS were firm and in demand; pickled bellies, 12 ℔ average, at 12¾c, 10½@11c for pickled hams, and 7½c for pickled shoulders....BEEF was quiet, but firm; extra India mess, in tierces, at $14.50@$17....BEEF HAMS were slow and unchanged, with, at the West, $15.50 quoted, while here $16.50 was quoted....LARD—Western steam is slightly stronger, but quiet. Cash closed at $10.10; sales of 250 tcs, for export, $10.10, and 500 tcs, for export, $10.12½; city steam is steady at $9; sales of 80 tcs at $9. Options—No sales; September closed at $10.10, October closed at $9.85, nominal. Refined is quiet; Continent at $10.35 and South America at $10.50. Compound lard is in good demand; quoted at $8@$8.12½.... TALLOW—It is hard to buy city under 5¼c, while 5c is bid firmly. Offerings of supplies are light.... STEARINE—Lard stearine is scarce and wholly nominal at 11¾@12c. Oleo stearine is quiet so far as concerns home trade wants, but is scarce and wanted moderately for the West at a better price. Sales of 50,000 ℔ city, for the West, at 12c....BUTTER—The market is quiet to-day, but prices do not change and are quoted quite firm, as following the strong interior advices. Western extra creamery, 27@27½c; do, poor to prime, 19@26c; do, June, 22@25c; State creamery, 27@27½c for extra tubs and 27c for pails; State dairy, half tubs, best, 25c; do, poor to prime, 18@23c; imitation creamery, 16@22c; Western dairy, 16@20c; Western factory, 16@18½c.... CHEESE—There is a strong market, though without much demand, as is usual on Saturday. Full cream State is within the range of 8½@10½c for large white, 8@10½c for colored, and 9½@11c for small sizes; part skims at 3@8c, full skims at 1@2c ....EGGS—Stock arriving is of irregular quality, and prices are unsettled on all but fancy, which continue firm on the light supplies. State and Pennsylvania, 21@21½c; Western, 19@21c; held stock, 18c; Western seconds, ℔ case, $3.50@$4.50.

**RICE**—There is a very good demand, and the market continues firm....Domestic, poor to choice, 3@5⅞c; Patna, 4⅝@4¾c; Japan, 4¼@4⅝c.

**SUGAR**—The market rules firm, but the demand is very light....Quotations: Muscovado, 89° test, at 3⅜c; molasses sugar, 89° test, at 3⅛c; centrifugal, 98° test, at 3 27-32c....Refined continues active at firm prices....Cut loaf and crushed, 5⅞@5 13-16c; powdered, 5 7-16@5⅝c; granulated, 5 3-16@5⅜c; standard A, 5 3-16@5⅜c; off A, 4 13-16@5⅛c; yellow, 3⅞@4 15-16c.

**BUILDING MATERIALS**—Haverstraw hard bricks, afloat, are worth $4.50@$5.25 ℔ 1,000; Fishkills, $4.50@$5.12½; up-river hard, $4@$4.75; Jerseys, $3.75@$4; pale, $1.75@$2; Croton dark and red, $12; Croton brown, $11; Philadelphia front, $22; Trenton front, $20....Rosendale cement is worth 85@95c ℔ bbl; American Portland, $1.85@$2.05; Belgian Portland, $1.95@$2.05; English Portland, $2@$2.15; German Portland, $2.15@$2.50....Rockland common lime is worth 90c ℔ bbl, and do, finishing, $1; State common lime, 80c, and do, finishing, $1.05@$1.10....Laths are worth $2.15@$2.20 ℔ 1,000....Goat's hair is worth 18@22c ℔ bushel; cattle hair, 14@16c.

**HAY AND STRAW**—Prime hay is steady, but under grades are weak. Straw is steady. Hay, No. 1, is worth 85@90c ℔ 100 ℔; No. 2, 75@80c; No. 3, 65@70c; hay, clover, 60@65c; hay, shipping, 65c; hay, salt, 50c; long rye straw, 60@65c; short rye straw, 50c; oat straw, 45@55c; wheat straw, 40c.

**FREIGHTS**—The usual Saturday inactivity was the conspicuous feature of the market and all freights were nominally steady. Beyond the engagement of room for 200 tcs tallow to Liverpool at 11s 3d, 3,000 sacks flour to Bristol at 10s, and 24,000 bushels grain to Newcastle at 3¼d, no berth business was reported. Charters: A British steamer, 2,018 tons, with cotton from Charleston to Liverpool at 31s 3d, or Bremen 32s 6d; a British steamer, 1,074 tons, with cotton from Velasco to Rotterdam at 40s; a British steamer, 1,375 tons, with cotton from Savannah to Revol at 38s 9d; a British steamer, 1,735 tons, with general cargo from Norfolk and (or) Newport News to London or Liverpool at 12s 6d; a British bark, 978 tons, with general cargo, hence to Adelaide at £1,200; a British ship, with 10,000 bbls petroleum from Philadelphia to Havre or Dunkirk at 2s 4½d; a Norwegian bark, with 4,000 bbls petroleum, hence to Gothenburg, at 2s 4½d; a bark, with phosphate rock from Port Tampa to New-York at $2.20, free on board and cargo trimmed; a bark, with railroad ties from Brunswick to New-York at 14½c; a schooner, with lumber from Brunswick to Portland at $5.30; a schooner, with cement from Rondout to Bangor at 19c, and several schooners, with coal from local shipping ports at 65c to Portland, 60@65c to Boston, 60c to Bangor, and 65c to Eastport.

## LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 23, 1893.

Receipts for this day:

| | Beeves. | Cows. | Veals and Calves. | Sheep and Lambs. | Hogs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jersey City | .... | .... | 2 | 2,653 | 1,945 |
| Sixtieth Street | 727 | .... | 22 | 1,634 | .... |
| Fortieth Street | .... | .... | .... | .... | 968 |
| Hoboken | .... | .... | 28 | 428 | .... |
| Total | 727 | .... | 52 | 4,715 | 2,913 |

**BEEVES**—Receipts were 43 cars at Sixtieth Street, and all consigned to slaughterers. No change in cable advices. Shipments as already reported. No trading; feeling steady.

**SHEEP AND LAMBS**—Receipts, 20 cars: 11 cars at Jersey City for the market, 7 cars at Sixtieth Street, of which 1 car, with 2 cars at Hoboken, were consigned to slaughterers. Sheep dull; lambs slow and weak; 18 cars unsold at the close. Sheep sold at $2.37½@$3.50 ℔ cwt; lambs at $3.37½@$4.62½. *SALES.*—HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—24 State lambs, 76 ℔ average, at $4.62½ ℔ 100 ℔; 51 do, 72 ℔, at $4.50; 25 do, 66 ℔, at $3.62½. HUME & MULLEN—235 Michigan lambs, 64 ℔, at $3.50. D. M'PHERSON & CO.—434 Kentucky lambs, 68 ℔, at $4.25; 223 West Virginia do, 63 ℔, at $4.35; 235 Indiana do, 68 ℔, at $4; 32 Kentucky sheep, 107 ℔, at $3.50; 6 West Virginia do, 90 ℔, at $2.50. NEWTON & GILLETT—263 Virginia lambs, 65 ℔, at $4.62½; 57 Virginia sheep, 87 ℔, at $3.37½; 1 buck, 130 ℔, at $3. J. N. PIDCOCK—256 Ohio lambs, 54 ℔, at $3.37½. M. COLLINS—238 Kentucky lambs, 58 ℔, at $3.50; 237 mixed Western sheep, 82 ℔, at $2.37½. S. JUDD & CO.—162 State lambs, 64 ℔, at $4; 251 Michigan do, 60 ℔, at $3.50; 45 State sheep, 84 ℔, at $3.

**VEALS AND CALVES**—Market almost nominal, but quoted steady at $2.50 ℔ cwt for grassers and at $5@$6.50 for common to fair veals. *SALES.*—S. JUDD & CO.—2 veals, 100 ℔, at $6.50. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—10 grassers, 190 ℔, at $2.50; 5 do, 170 ℔, at $2.50.

**HOGS**—The arrivals were 18 cars: 12 cars at Jersey City and 6 cars at Fortieth Street. A few for sale. Market active and higher at $6.50@$7.25 ℔ cwt. *SALES.*—HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—18 State hogs, 111 ℔ average, at $7.25 ℔ 100 ℔; 20 do, 171 ℔, at $6.65; 13 do, 241 ℔, at $6.65; 3 roughs, 323 ℔, at $5.65. A. W. LAMB—35 State hogs, 94 ℔, at $7.25; 68 do, 216 ℔, at $6.80; 8 do, 280 ℔, at $6.50; 7 roughs, 294 ℔, at $5.80; 1 do, 400 ℔, at $5.50; 2 stags, 265 ℔, at $4. S. JUDD & CO.—3 State hogs, 243 ℔, at $6.60.

**DRESSED MEATS**—Dressed beef steady at 6@8½c ℔ ℔ for city-dressed native sides, Chicago dressed at 6@8c, dressed Texas beef at 5@6½c, dressed mutton dull and lower at 4@7½c, dressed lambs weak and off at 6@9c, dressed calves steady, country-dressed veals at 6@10½c, city dressed at 7@12c, dressed grassers and buttermilks at 3@5c, little calves at 3@5c.

BUFFALO, Sept. 23.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 4,020 head; total for week thus far, 18,760 head; for same time last week, 21,840 head; consigned through, 4,000 head; to New-York, 3,120 head; on sale, 20 head; market opened with very little doing for want of stock; feeling steady; closed firm; fat heifers, $3.15@$3.30. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 9,000 head; total for week thus far, 58,050 head; for same time last week, 63,500 head; consigned through, 3,900 head; to New-York, 3,750 head; on sale, 5,100 head; market opened fairly active and stronger; closed strong for all but pigs; fair to best Yorkers, $6.75@$6.95; good mixed and packers, $6.75@$6.90; heavy grades, $6.85@$6.95; extra, $7; pigs slow, with heavy supply, at $6.25@$6.60. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 3,800 head; total for week thus far, 24,200 head; for same time last week, 43,200 head; consigned through, 3,200 head; to New-York, 3,200 head; on sale, 2,600 head; market opened steady and firm for good grades; common slow; closed steady to firm, with all sold; good to best native lambs, $4.40@$4.80; fair, $3.75@$4.25; fair to good mixed sheep, $3.25@$3.75; wethers, $3.85@$4; common to fair, $2.50@$3; Canada lambs, $4.75@$5.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.—No cattle. Hogs—2 loads. No sheep. No market, on account of light receipts.

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### CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000 head; steady; common to extra steers, $3@$5.70; stockers and feeders, $1.85@$3.25; cows and bulls, $1.10@$3.25; calves, $2.25@$5.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 10,000 head; strong; heavy, $6.10@$6.60; common to choice mixed, $6.10@$6.80; choice assorted, $6.90@$6.95; light, $6.50@$6.85; pigs, $6@$6.40.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; quiet; steady for sheep, lambs weak; inferior to choice, $1.25@$4.15; lambs, $2.50@$4.75.

### CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

**Moderate Business and Weak Feeling in Wheat—Lower Prices in Oats.**

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—A moderate business was transacted in wheat to-day, and the feeling developed was rather weak. The opening was quite firm, and prices were ¼@⅜c higher than the closing last night. After a few moments of steadiness prices declined steadily to the close, which was about ¾c below final figures of yesterday.

The early firmness was due to some buying, influenced by the liberal export clearances from both coasts for the week, as reported by Bradstreet's. Operators generally did not expect such a large showing. Offerings, however, were quite liberal, and as soon as the buying ceased a decline set in which carried prices downward with scarcely any noticeable reaction. The New-York bank statement was considered good, but it had no effect on the market. There was considerable selling of long wheat and no disposition to buy was manifested. The receipts in the Northwest were somewhat diminished to-day, and this is taken as a sign of a falling off in that quarter. Cables were just about steady and gave little encouragement.

It is estimated that the visible-supply statement on Monday will show an increase of about 1,000,000 bushels. Receipts at Chicago were 220 cars, 27 above the estimates; one year ago the receipts were 547 cars.

Corn—Trade was only moderate and the feeling somewhat unsettled. During the early part of the session the feeling was quite strong, and with some good buying for outside parties as well as for local account. This served to support prices for a time, but later, when the weakness developed in wheat, offerings became more liberal and buying orders less prominent. An easier feeling consequently prevailed, and prices declined ½@⅝c. Toward the close there was a little rally and prices held about steady. Around 45c for May there were a number of stop orders reached. Longs also were credited with selling, and shorts were inclined to enlarge their lines, especially when the estimated cars for Monday were made public. Domestic markets were quiet. Cables were a little strong, Liverpool showing an advance of ¼d. Receipts were 758 cars, 26 below the number estimated. The net loss for the day was 32⅜@32½c.

Oats—There was a fair trade and lower range of prices. Opening sales were at top prices, while the close showed a net loss of ⅛@⅜c for the day. Offerings early were light, and prices were somewhat better, but later the decline in other grains caused weakness and a decrease of ⅜@½c was recorded. Cash oats were in good demand and prices firm. Receipts, 284 cars, 36 cars under estimate.

Rye was about steady, and values were just about as yesterday. The offerings all round were small, and but little was done in a speculative way. Only 7 cars were reported coming in, and no output was recorded. On the regular market No. 2 cash sold at 46c, with special location at 47c. Futures were steady, with offerings small; October, 47c bid; December sold at 51c.

Barley—Unless barley was very choice, it was slow of sale and easy. Buyers were indifferent. Prices were not called lower, but the market was heavy, and it was easy for buyers to purchase. Arrivals were 54 cars—44 No. 3 and 10 No. 4. Thin, poor to common, 36@40c; fair to good weight but off color, 45@48c; choice to fine heavy and bright, 50@54c.

Provisions—The speculative market for provisions opened strong and higher, on a light run of live hogs at the yards and good prices for the better grades, estimated light receipts for next week, and a scarcity of offerings. Trading early was light and confined almost entirely to lard. Just before the close there was a spasm of activity on some good bidding by packers, the market advancing somewhat and closing strong all around.

January pork closed 10c above yesterday, January lard 15c higher, and January ribs 10c higher. Estimated receipts for Monday are: Wheat, 175 bushels; corn, 860 bushels; oats, 345 bushels; hogs, 25,000 head.

Freights—The offerings of vessel room, ready to load, was light and the demand only fair.

Rates were steady at 1½c for wheat and 1¼c for corn to Buffalo.

| *Articles.* | *Opening.* | *Highest.* | *Lowest.* | *Closing.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, No. 2— | | | | |
| Sept | 67⅝ | 67¾ | 66½ | 66½ |
| Oct | 67⅞ | 67⅞ | 66¾ | 66¾ |
| Dec | 71⅛ | 71¼ | 70⅛ | 70⅛ |
| May | 78⅛ | 78¼ | 77⅛ | 77⅛ |
| Corn, No. 2— | | | | |
| Sept | 41⅜ | 41⅜ | 41 | 41 |
| Oct | 41⅛ | 41⅛ | 41 | 41 |
| Dec | 41⅞ | 41⅞ | 41⅛ | 41⅛ |
| May | 45⅜ | 45½ | 44¾ | 44⅞ |
| Oats, No. 2— | | | | |
| Sept | 27⅞ | 28 | 27⅞ | 27¾ |
| Oct | 27⅞ | 28 | 27⅜ | 27⅜ |
| Dec | 29 | 29 | 28⅜ | 28⅜ |
| May | 32½ | 32½ | 31⅞ | 31⅞ |
| Mess pork, ℔ bbl— | | | | |
| Sept | $16.40 | $16.50 | $16.40 | $16.50 |
| Oct | 14.60 | 14.70 | 14.60 | 14.70 |
| Jan | 14.05 | 14.10 | 14.05 | 14.10 |
| Lard, ℔ 100 ℔— | | | | |
| Sept | 9.62½ | 9.75 | 9.62½ | 9.75 |
| Oct | 9.35 | 9.50 | 9.35 | 9.50 |
| Jan | 8.07½ | 8.15 | 8.07½ | 8.15 |
| Short ribs, ℔ 100 ℔— | | | | |
| Sept | 10.15 | 10.15 | 10.15 | 10.15 |
| Oct | 9.15 | 9.35 | 9.15 | 9.35 |
| Jan | 7.32½ | 7.37½ | 7.32½ | 7.37½ |

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet; unchanged. No. 2 Spring wheat, 66½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 60@62c; No. 2 red, 66½c; No. 2 corn, 40⅞c; No. 2 oats, 27¾@28c; No. 2 rye, 46c; No. 2 barley, 50@54c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.04; prime timothy seed, $3.55; mess pork, ℔ bbl, $16.50@$16.55; lard, ℔ 100 ℔, $9.75@$9.80; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $10.27½@$10.40; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $7.25@$7.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $9.75@$10; whisky, distillers' finished goods, ℔ gallon, $1.12; sugars, cut loaf, 6⅛c; granulated, 5.76c; standard "A," 5.66c.

| *Articles.* | *Receipts.* | *Shipments.* |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 11,978 | 7,693 |
| Wheat, bushels | 155,469 | 44,718 |
| Corn, bushels | 502,804 | 350,807 |
| Oats, bushels | 390,112 | 346,002 |
| Rye, bushels | 7,875 | 1,571 |
| Barley, bushels | 37,898 | 9,360 |

### FOREIGN MARKETS.

**The Supply of Beef Poor—Pork and Ham Offered Moderately.**

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23—2 P. M.—Beef—The supply is poor; extra India mess firm at 90s; prime mess firm at 80s. Pork and Hams—Holders offer moderately. Bacon—The supply is poor. Cheese—Holders offer sparingly. Tallow—Holders offer sparingly. Spirits of Turpentine—Holders offer moderately. Resin—Holders offer freely. Lard—Spot—Holders offer sparingly; futures—holders are not offering; prime Western, spot, steady at 49s 6d. Wheat and Flour—Holders offer moderately. Corn—Spot—Holders offer sparingly; futures—holders offer moderately; mixed Western, spot, steady at 4s 1½d. Hops at London—Pacific coast—Holders are not offering.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—At the wool sales to-day 4,000 bales of fair quality were offered. The competition was active. Merinos were in short supply and sold well. American buyers are doing nothing. Following are the sales and the prices obtained: New South Wales—700 bales; greasy, 5¾@8½d. Queensland—300 bales; greasy, 5¾@7d. Victoria—100 bales; greasy, 4½@9d. South Australia—100 bales; greasy, 5@7d. New-Zealand—2,000 bales; greasy, 5½@10½d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal—800 bales; greasy, 5@5½d.

LONDON, Sept. 23—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 16s 4½d ℔ cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 14s for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Linseed oil, 21s ℔ cwt. Spirits of turpentine, 21s 6d ℔ cwt. Quicksilver, £6 8s 6d.

# BROOKLYN PAGE.

## BROOKLYN'S CONTENTED MAYOR

### MR. BOODY TOO SELF-SATISFIED TO PLEASE HIS FRIENDS.

**Complacent Alike Under the Arraignment of the Democratic Club and as to the Disgusting Plaza Site, Which to Him Is Not Offensive—Interest in Supervisor at Large Kinkel's Appointments—September Grand Jury Will Have Little Time to Devote to Municipal Frauds.**

The extraordinary complacency of Mayor Boody of Brooklyn under the scathing criticisms to which his weak and vacillating administration of municipal affairs in the interest of the "Ring" has subjected him by even the leading citizens of his own party is a spectacle on which his friends gaze with no small degree of astonishment and irritation.

The indictment of his administration by the Brooklyn Democratic Club was not a mere general charge of inefficiency and purblind partisanship, but contained a large number of specific allegations covering almost every department of the city government and showing conclusively that Brooklyn had been very badly governed under Mr. Boody.

To this severe and definite arraignment of his administration Mayor Boody has made absolutely no reply. He is resting under the strictures of the leading organization of his own party with the same remarkable composure which marked his treatment of the articles concern- him and his administration contributed to The Forum by Edward M. Shepard.

The failure of Mr. Boody to reply in any way to the serious charges of the Brooklyn Democratic Club has given rise to a strong division of sentiment among his friends. Some of them are said to be of the opinion that Mayor Boody is looking once more to a seat in Congress and has therefore relieved his mind of the appreciation of the necessity for a reply to charges against an administration which is so soon to come to a termination. There are others of Mr. Boody's friends who are unable to conceal their apprehension that the real reason why the Mayor has made no reply to the grave charges of the Brooklyn Democratic Club is because he has not been able to fortify himself with the necessary facts for a successful rejoinder.

* * *

The latest illustration of the remarkable composure of Mayor Boody is afforded by his treatment of the complaints of the citizens of Brooklyn against the abandoned and offensive area of the plaza site at the Brooklyn end of the bridge. A number of buildings were torn down on the site many months ago, but the débris was not carted away. The French journalist M. de l'Epee vividly described the appearance of the place a few days ago in The New-York Times, and since then some of the most prominent citizens of Brooklyn have been unsparing in their denunciation of the outrage of the Bridge Trustees on the public sight and smell. Gen. A. C. Barnes, Gen. C. T. Christensen, and ex-Mayor Hunter have pointed out in The New-York Times how the present disreputable condition of the plaza site could have been and can now be remedied.

When Mayor Boody was asked on Friday if the plaza site was at all offensive to him, he replied, with a gentle smile, that it was not. He saw it every day, he told the reporter between the puffs of his cigar, and it had not affected his delicate sensibilities in the least.

The Mayor remarked, with composure, that the Bridge Trustees had enough money on hand to carry forward the work of clearing the plaza site whenever they desired to do so.

"If the people of Brooklyn will only have a little patience," said the Mayor, leaning back in his velvet chair with a benignant smile and blowing the smoke of his after-dinner cigar toward the ceiling, "the plaza will come out all right. The Bridge Trustees are moving as fast as is consistent with prudence. All public works of magnitude move slowly."

And then Mr. Boody pleasantly wandered off into a recital of what he had done for Brooklyn.

* * *

A good many Democratic machine politicians in Brooklyn are shaking their heads and complaining that if Mayor Boody is entitled to renomination, so, then, are Aldermen Moses Wafer, Arthur J. Heaney, William McKee, and the other machine leaders and officeholders who were connected with the Columbian celebration scandal, the street railroad deals, or with one or another of the unsavory affairs which have been aired in the course of Mr. Boody's administration. Aldermen McKee, McGarry, Wafer, and Heaney do not look on Mayor Boody as possessing any more of the natural virtues than they themselves have been gifted with, and their friends and the friends of the other politicians of their class do not look with favor on any scheme to isolate Mr. Boody for the honor and vindication of a renomination. These men do not relish the idea of serving as scapegoats to be exhibited from the stump this Fall by Mayor Boody.

* * *

There is much curiosity in Brooklyn to see the outcome of the appointments by Supervisor at Large Kinkel to the Kings County Board of Charities and Correction.

By some politicians the Supervisor at Large is looked upon as having acted in complete independence, if not in deliberate defiance, of Hugh McLaughlin.

Those who take this view of the matter see in the appointment of Charles J. Henry a direct concession by the Supervisor at Large to the demand of Alderman James McGarry of the Tenth Ward. They regard Mr. Henry's appointment as an evidence of the growing power of the Tenth Ward Aldermanic leader, and as a sign that his political authority is spreading beyond his ward and his Aldermanic district. They even believe that Mr. McGarry's power is threatening the complete authority and ascendency of "Boss" McLaughlin himself, and they do not hesitate, among their friends, to point to Alderman McGarry as the coming Democratic machine leader of Kings County.

On the other hand, there are those who believe the appointment of Mr. Henry and of Adolph Simis to the Charities Department was a master stroke on the part of ex-Register McLaughlin. Those who take this view of the situation see in the appointment of Messrs. Simis and Henry the forepart of a plan by Mr. McLaughlin to nominate Supervisor at Large Kinkel as the Democratic candidate for Mayor this Fall. The politicians who are of this way of thinking view the declaration of Mr. Kinkel that he acted in defense of the machine leaders as a piece of dissembling intended to create or increase the favor of independent Democratic voters toward Mr. Kinkel.

The upholders of this theory argued that it has been decided by Mr. McLaughlin that the Democratic Party in Brooklyn will go on the strongest footing into the coming campaign with a candidate like Mr. Kinkel, selected with a view to satisfying the independents and likewise holding the hide-bound followers of the machine in line.

Some light is thrown on both of these theories of his appointments by the admission of Mr. Kinkel that he called on Mr. McLaughlin a few days before and consulted him in regard to the appointments.

Mr. Henry lives in the Tenth Ward. He has been for many years a close friend of Alderman McGarry. The latter openly expressed his satisfaction at the appointment of Mr. Henry as soon as it was made public.

Mr. Simis has been the President of the regular Democratic organization of the ward in which he lives. While he has been in harmony with the regular machine, he has not been very closely identified in the public mind with Mr. McLaughlin or his favorite and most trusted lieutenants.

Commissioner Simis has already made some interesting discoveries in the department. Thursday he visited the insane asylum at Flatbush, and found that the bread furnished the paupers was not fit to eat. The Superintendent of the institution assured Commissioner Simis that the bread was not as good as usual. There is to be an investigation.

* * *

Some writers on Brooklyn politics who labor under the disadvantage of not knowing what they are writing about have been assisting Mr. Gaynor in connection with the Mayoralty nomination.

Mr. Gaynor is not forcing himself on the citizens of Brooklyn as a candidate for Mayor. On his return from Europe, which was unannounced by himself or his friends, he went quietly to his country home at Bellport, L. I., and he has since remained there, taking no part in Brooklyn politics. There has been absolutely no evidence whatever that Mr. Gaynor is grasping or scheming for a nomination to the Mayor's office. His entire course has shown the opposite to be the fact.

* * *

The September Grand Jury has entered on its duties. Two of the September Grand Jurors are liquor dealers. The delay in the drawing of

# MATTHEWS,

PARIS. BROOKLYN.

# MILLINERY EXHIBIT.

We will show our new importation in the latest Paris designs of

## FRENCH PATTERN HATS AND BONNETS

Tuesday and Wednesday, September Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh, 1893, and invite the favor of your call.

A. D. MATTHEWS & SONS,

**Fulton St., Corner Gallatin Place.**

the Grand Jury until the middle of the month has resulted in an accumulation of regular and routine business, which is not likely to leave very much time for the investigation of frauds in municipal administration.

Less than two weeks of time are at the disposal of this Grand Jury, and jail cases are to be disposed of which have accumulated during the Summer months. Some of the depositors of the wrecked Commercial Bank are scanning the list of September Grand Jurors with unusual interest.

* * *

The positive announcement of Champion Corbett that he is going to fight Mitchell, the English pugilist, at Coney Island, will be read with interest by the Democratic machine politicians of Brooklyn and Kings County who are interested in the Coney Island Athletic Club.

District Attorney James W. Ridgway will now have an opportunity to enforce the laws of the State against prize fighting. He can win the esteem of the people of Brooklyn by preventing the proposed contest between the two chief "sluggers" of the world. In enforcing the law he will not encounter any such ambiguity of expression as characterizes the statute relating to the trial of misdemeanors in Brooklyn.

The politicians who run the Coney Island Athletic Club apparently do not fear interference by the authorities, since they have made the preliminary arrangements with Corbett for the fight in the boldest and most open manner. Corbett himself, with the evident assurance of a sure "tip" from inside political sources, has publicly proclaimed his intention to fight at Coney Island. The club has never been interfered with, although several exhibitions of the most brutal character have taken place there.

No one expects Sheriff John Courtney to interfere with the fight. He was himself recently engaged in a fisticuff encounter at Coney Island.

* * *

The Brooklyn newspapers, all of which are disposed to ignore the abuses of that misgoverned city, in a spirit of meekness made slight editorial references to the outrageous arrest of James Quinn, the Independent Democrat, by Sergt. Reilly of the Washington Park police.

Quinn's offense was that he was publicly criticising the Democratic machine administration of Brooklyn to some friends in Fort Greene Park last Sunday. For this he was arrested and put in a cell, and he was not allowed to go his own bail, although a property owner. It was an hour before bail was allowed him. The magistrate before whom the case was tried dismissed Mr. Quinn on the policeman's own testimony.

The following little editorial in Bernard Peters's Eastern District Times was as near condemnation as any of the Brooklyn newspapers ventured:

> "If you want to express your opinion freely in regard to the misdeeds of the Brooklyn ring next Sunday, don't go to Fort Greene. It may cost a little more to take a car to the Queens County side of the city line, but it will be a good deal safer."

* * *

The speedy release of Mr. Quinn by the magistrate is attributed by many of his friends to the vigorous intervention in his behalf of Edward M. Shepard and Frederick W. Hinrichs. They are leading members of the Brooklyn Democratic Club, of a branch of which Mr. Quinn is the President, and because of the peculiar political character of the outrage, and in order to show the Democratic authorities that such an attempt to abridge free speech would not be allowed to go unnoticed or unrebuked, these two lawyers placed themselves at the disposal of Mr. Quinn as his counsel. They tore the stories of Sergt. Reilly and Policeman Talbot to pieces under their merciless cross-examination and exposed the true motive of the arrest so clearly to the view of the magistrate that he had no other alternative than to promptly discharge Mr. Quinn without the production of a word of evidence in his behalf.

The discharge was made, as it would seem, grudgingly, however, for the magistrate warned Mr. Quinn that if he did the same thing again and was brought into that court he would be differently dealt with.

* * *

Mayor Boody's complacency was disturbed by the June Grand Jury's plain-spoken condemnation of his action in signing the ordinances granting valuable franchises to the Brooklyn City Railroad Company and the Flynn political syndicate. The Mayor, through Gen. B. F. Tracy, ex-Secretary of the Navy, applied to Judge Moore of the Court of Sessions for an order expunging the obnoxious presentment from the minutes of the June Grand Jury. The matter will be argued Tuesday.

The June Grand Jury, in a special presentment to Judge Moore, severely condemned Mayor Boody for his part in the granting of franchises to the Brooklyn City Road and the Flynn syndicate. The Grand Jury declared that it would have indicted Mayor Boody for misdemeanor if it had not been for the advice of District Attorney Ridgway that it had no right, under a special law, to indict anybody for a misdemeanor, the police magistrates having exclusive jurisdiction over such offenses.

Some of Mayor Boody's friends have felt that it would not be wise for the Mayor to enter the coming campaign with the presentment of the June Grand Jury unexpunged from the minutes.

### Fell One Hundred and Thirty-five Feet.

Charles Bardery, a rigger working for Reter & Connolly of Pittsburg, fell 135 feet from the top of the temporary iron chimney at the power house of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, foot of Division Avenue, yesterday, and was killed. His skull was crushed, and nearly every bone in his body broken.

The accident was caused by the fouling of a derrick rope, which caused the derrick boom to fall, knocking Bardery from the top of the chimney. Hugh Kelly and George Hagen, who were working with him, had a narrow escape from falling.

### Charges Against Bridge Ticket Sellers.

H. E. Batsford of 461 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, has made complaint that the ticket sellers on the bridge, instead of selling the regular purple tickets to purchasers of single tickets, are selling package tickets. This would allow the ticket sellers to keep 5 cents on every ten tickets sold, as they have to account for only 25 cents on each package of ten. With the regulation single tickets they have to account for 30 cents.

The bridge authorities discredit Mr. Batsford's statement.

### Found the Team but Not the Driver.

Mrs. William Lyle of 681 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, told the Charities Commissioners yesterday that her husband had been missing since Tuesday. She said that he was a driver for the Spencer Express Company of Brooklyn Avenue. His team was found in Willow Street and taken to the office by the police. When he disappeared Lyle had $75 which belonged to his employers.

### Pratt Institute to Open To-morrow.

Pratt Institute will begin its seventh year to-morrow with an unusually large entering class. There have been several additions to the faculty. Since the institute closed for the Summer vacation the various departments have made some important changes, while the scope of the departments of art, domestic art, cooking, athletics, science, and technology has been widened.

### Ironworkers' Wages Reduced.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Sept. 23.—The Pottsville Iron and Steel Company to-day notified the employes that on and after Oct. 1 there would be a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages. Puddlers now receiving $3.25 will be reduced to $3. Laborers and others receiving less than $1 a day will not be affected.

## OF INDIANS AND THE ARMY.

**Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., Thinks the Red Men Are Rapidly Being Civilized.**

Gen. Wesley Merritt, commander of the Department of Dakota, United States Army, is a guest at the Gilsey House. He is in town on personal business.

"I have been very much interested in the reports of the military maneuvres abroad," he said to a reporter for The New-York Times recently. "I am especially interested in those of Germany. The Emperor, in my opinion, is a military genius and a great future awaits him.

"I should like very much to witness the foreign reviews, but, in point of fact, United States Army officers are barred. I believe that I was the cause, innocently, you may be sure, of all this. The relative smallness of our army has always precluded elaborate reviews like those held each year in the European countries. There is no appropriation for such a purpose, anyway.

"When I was in command of the Department of Missouri, in 1889, I got together a large number of men and had an interesting departmental review that attracted some attention. Of course, foreign army officers were not invited to be present, and they took umbrage at what they considered a slight on the part of our Government. From that time to this no American officers have been invited to witness the annual maneuvres in Europe. There was a deal of correspondence between the Department of State and foreign Cabinets on the subject, but it came to naught."

In reply to a question concerning the condition of the Indians, Gen. Merritt said:

"Quietness and peace now reign throughout the Indian country. The Indians have lost much faith in their ghost dances. They realize the folly of ruthless attacks upon the whites, and do not fear the hostility toward them that they once did. In other words, the Indians are becoming civilized, and the possibility of any serious outbreak is remote. The Indian agents no longer plunder them. The agents are now, for the most part, army officers, and have the confidence of the Indians. I believe thoroughly in appointing army officers to the posts of Indian agents.

"The Indians possess all the territory they need, and the Government does all it can for them. They get blankets, households effects, and from 25 to 40 cents' worth of rations a day. The Indian reservations are too large, and the Government has purchased tracts for them. They can have individual holdings if they so desire. In point of fact, many of the farms in North and South Dakota are owned and worked by Indians. In some cases they have the contract to supply the army posts with hay.

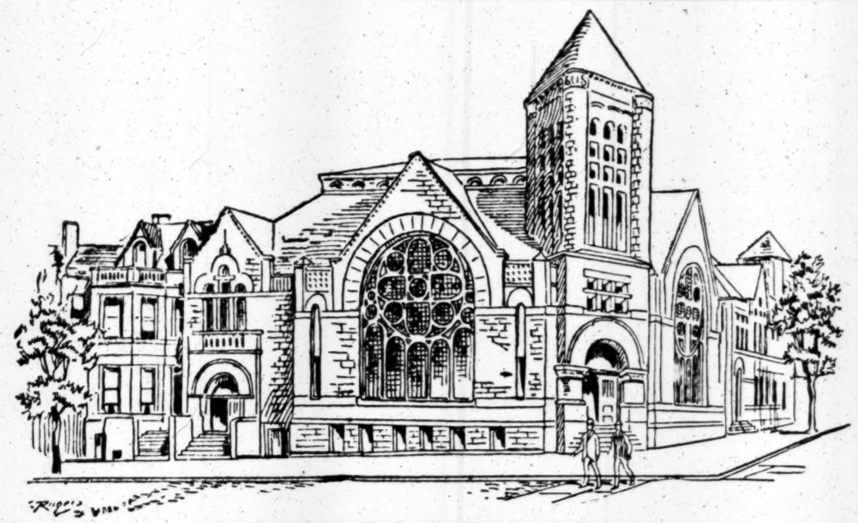
"In conclusion, I want to say that the popular idea that the Indians are fast disappearing is erroneous. An enumeration, in my opinion, would show that, on the contrary, they are increasing in numbers. While they may not be capable of high civilization, their condition has vastly improved of late years."

## ADDED TO BROOKLYN'S CHURCHES.

**Handsome Structure for the Sixth Avenue Methodist Congregation.**

The congregation of the old Sixth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, in Brooklyn, of which the Rev. W. W. Clark is pastor, will in a few days begin the erection of a handsome new church, parsonage, and Sunday school hall. The group of buildings were designed by Weary & Kramer, architects of Akron, Ohio, and this city. The buildings will form a most harmonious and imposing pile and will help to beautify in a great degree one of the most attractive as well as select portions of Brooklyn.

The buildings are designed in that popular style of adopted Romanesque made use of by Architect Richardson in the designing of Trinity Church in Boston. They will be erected of Ohio freestone, and will be finished inside with woods in their natural colors, a pretty and trussed ceiling of natural-colored wood oiled, and plaster painted in neutral colors.



Sixth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.

The main auditorium and Sunday school hall will form a true half circle, and will be arranged according to what is known as the Akron plan; that is, to separate the two auditoriums with sinking or sliding partitions, which can be removed at the pressing of a button, thus throwing the whole interior into one large auditorium. The main auditorium in this church will be provided with 700 sittings, which will be increased to 1,200 when the two auditoriums are joined into one. The Sunday school hall will be furnished with separate classrooms for each of the classes, while ample parlors and lecture rooms will be provided in other parts of the building.

The edifice will be beautified with large stained-glass windows and a high tower on the corner. It is expected to cost, when complete, $75,000.

### Two Anarchists Fined for Rioting.

The three Hebrew Anarchists arrested Friday night for disorderly conduct at 11 Pike Street were arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday. The Anarchists have shown a disregard for Hebrew religious rites, and on Friday night there was a small riot between them and the boys of the neighborhood.

Carl Feldman, editor of the Freie Arbiter Stimme; Bernard Packman, a carpenter, and Arthur Press, a drug clerk, were arrested before order was restored. In court yesterday the prisoners denied having done anything to warrant their arrest, and said the boys continually annoyed them. They had not thrown any sticks or stones or in any way disturbed the peace.

Feldman was discharged. Press was fined $10 for carrying a revolver without a permit, and Packman was also fined $10.

### Mrs. U. S. Grant Visits Mount McGregor.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Mrs. U. S. Grant and Mrs. Sartoris and her children, accompanied by Gen. Charles E. Furlong of New-York, visited Mount McGregor to-day and spent an hour in the cottage in which Gen. Grant died.

Liebmann Bros.' Co.

**Fulton, Livingston & Hoyt St., BROOKLYN.**

# MONDAY,

**September 25th,**

# OPENING

## Fall Fashions

IN

## PARIS AND LONDON

# MILLINERY

Of our own direct Importation, together with exact copies reproduced by our own artists.

**All of Our Well-known High Standard.**

Liebmann Bros.' Co.

## HONORARY BRITISH ADMIRALS.

**Orders of the Prince of Wales and Emperor William Ignored by the Navy.**

Among the offices held by the Prince of Wales is that of Honorary Admiral of the Fleet, to which he was advanced in 1887. There are only two of these offices, the second being bestowed upon the Emperor of Germany in 1889.

While these two names are placed ahead of all other English Admirals, it does not seem to be the idea that either is to exercise command. An instance has already been cited in which the German Emperor tried to give orders to one of his officers, which the latter refused to obey, as they did not come through his Captain, and the safety of the vessel might have been imperiled had the commands been carried into execution. While the Emperor was personally abusive to this officer at the time, he afterward acknowledged that the subordinate had shown the better sense, and has ever since thought the more of him.

When the Hohenzollern, bearing Emperor William's royal standard, was passing out of Cowes Roads recently, the Prince of Wales, whose flag was flying aboard the steam yacht Osborne, had a signal made from that vessel that all English naval vessels present should dip their ensigns as the Emperor's yacht passed. Not being accustomed to obeying signals from the Prince of Wales's yacht, especially while that of the Queen was present in the anchorage, although the English royal standard was not flying at the time from the Victoria and Albert, there was an almost general refusal to obey the signal. This naturally made his Royal Highness very indignant, and he has referred the matter to the Admiralty.

It is said, and on very good authority, that a test case was made some years ago and decided against royalty. It even went so far as to say that the Queen herself cannot give signals to the ships, and that, while it is the Queen's army, it is a Parliamentary navy, over which royalty exercises no legitimate control. That this last statement is none too well known by Englishmen themselves is fairly well borne out by the remarks of a prominent member of Parliament lately, who, in discussing the matter of annual appropriations for army and navy, and descanting rather excitedly against using such large sums, said: "While it may be the Queen's army and the Queen's navy, it is the national debt."

The decision in the case in point is waited for with considerable interest and curiosity, if indeed a verdict is rendered.

—Hicks—Smeddle always speaks well of everybody.

Wicks—Mere matter of habit. He worked at cutting out tombstone epitaphs for several years.—Boston Transcript.

# OPEN AN ACCOUNT WITH US!

You'll find it beats a savings bank. A few dollars deposited weekly or monthly will make you the immediate possessor of just what you need in

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contains a full assortment of everything for Housekeeping, and our Prices are, as usual, the Lowest.

**ONLY 10 PER CENT. CASH DOWN.**

50c. weekly or $2.00 monthly on $30.00.
75c. weekly or $3.00 monthly on $50.00.
$1.00 weekly or $4.00 monthly on $65.00.
$1.25 weekly or $5.00 monthly on $80.00.
$1.50 weekly or $6.00 monthly on $100.00.
Larger amounts on terms to suit purchaser's convenience.

**OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.**

# COWPERTHWAIT CO.

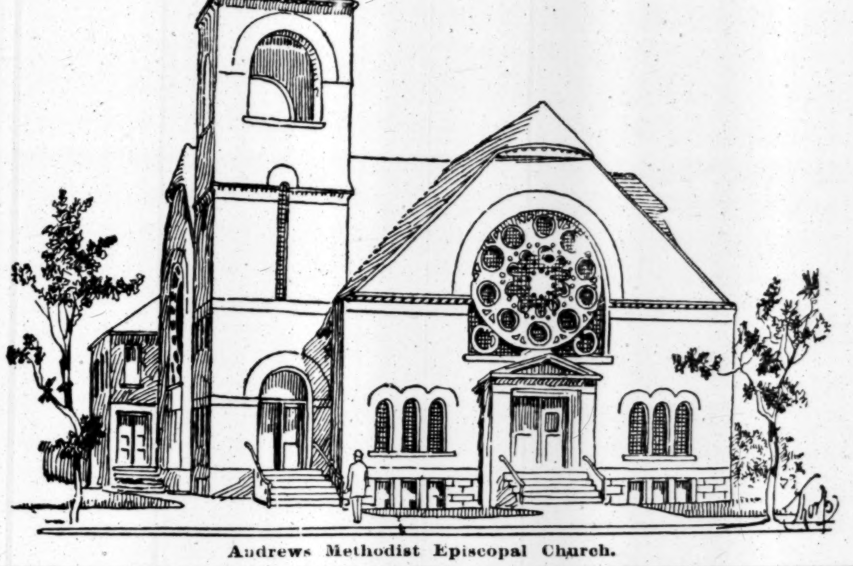
**FLATBUSH AV.,**

**FULTON AND NEVINS STS.**

## RIDGEWOOD'S NEW CHURCH.

**Handsome Structure to be Erected by the Methodists.**

The Methodists of Ridgewood, just inside of the city line of Brooklyn, are about to begin the erection of a handsome new



Andrews Methodist Episcopal Church.

church. Plans and designs arranged by the architects, Weary & Kramer of Akron, Ohio, and New-York City, have recently been approved by the Building Committee, and work will begin in a few days.

The new church will be situated on Ridgewood Street, between Aetna Street and Ridgewood Avenue, and will be named the Andrews Methodist Episcopal Church in honor of the venerable Bishop Andrews.

The edifice will be built of brick, with freestone trimmings, and will be a handsome structure. The interior will be arranged so that the church proper and the Sunday school hall can at will be united into one large hall, with a seating capacity of fully 1,000. The interior trimming will be of wood, varnished without painting, and plaster. Large stained-glass windows at either side will soften the light and illumine the interior. The basement will contain a lecture room and parlors for social events.

The building will cost, completed, about $35,000. Work will begin at once.

### Tried to Aid the Disabled Maasdam.

The steamship Winchester, Capt. Baker, from Rotterdam, which reached here yesterday, reported having sighted the disabled Maasdam, which, as was stated in The New-York Times, broke her crank pin and was towed back to Plymouth by her sister ship, the P. Caland. The Maasdam broke her crank pin Sept. 11, and two days later the Winchester sighted her. She lay to near the disabled steamer, and, as the engineers were unable to repair the crank pin, the chief officer of the Winchester was sent in a small boat with a heavy manila hawser, to be made fast to the Maasdam. The line was fixed, but during the night it broke. The Winchester lay to till daylight, when the Caland was sighted. She towed the Maasdam to Plymouth. The boat of the Winchester which carried the towline to the Maasdam was stove in when it was being taken on board the Winchester, and the chief officer was badly bruised.

### Exchanged Compliments with the Navahoe.

A pleasant incident occurred on the voyage to this port of the American liner Paris, which reached here yesterday morning. When the crack steamship was off the Needles, Saturday, Sept. 16, she passed the Navahoe. The race for the Cape May Cup, in which the Navahoe was defeated, was just over, and the Britannia was not far away. The Paris saluted the Navahoe, and the yacht responded by running up an American ensign. The passengers gathered on the steamship's side and waved their handkerchiefs to Mr. Carroll, who responded by raising his hat. Then the passengers gave three cheers for the Navahoe and her owner, and the sailors on board the yacht gave three hearty cheers in return.

### Will Hang for His Mistake.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 23.—John Thurman, a prosperous farmer living near Jasper, Dubois County, Ind., has been sentenced in the Dubois court to hang for the murder of a tramp painter named Wood.

Thurman thought that Wood was one of the men assisting in a terrible assault on John Veal, a citizen of Huntingtonburg, three weeks ago, and killed him.

# WECHSLER AND McNULTY.

BEDFORD AV., FULTON ST., & BREVOORT PL.

CONSTANCY OF PURPOSE IS THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.

It will be our constant purpose to give our customers the best that can be had for the smallest cost—the highest-grade goods for, if possible, the lowest-grade prices. By this we feel sure we will reach permanent success.

We have yet to see the lady who has visited our store and not praised the stock and wondered how goods could be sold so cheaply.

The reason is plain. Manufacturers want money. We want goods. We have our pick and get the choicest goods. Our customers get the benefit, for we do not want much profit.

You must remember that we look forward to doing business on "Old Bedford Corners" for years, and, as the time is bound to come when this locality will be the centre of Brooklyn, our "heirs and assigns," to use a legal phrase, will be selling goods to the citizens of the world when the sun grows cold and the earth is old and the night exceeds the day.

A promise made must be fulfilled—that is our motto. We promised our friends that we would issue twenty-five thousand souvenirs to celebrate our opening. The following affidavit proves that we kept our word, as we always will:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COUNTY OF KINGS, ss.: Robert F. Clark of the City of Brooklyn, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is Superintendent of the Job Printing Department of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, a newspaper published in the City of Brooklyn, and that they have printed a work in pamphlet form for Messrs. Wechsler & McNulty, styled "Inauguration Souvenir," of which twenty-five thousand copies of said work have been so printed.
ROBERT F. CLARK.
Sworn to before me this 24th day September, 1893. JACOB G. CARPENTER,
Notary Public, Kings County, N. Y.

It seems to be the fashion to make special announcement of goods to be offered for sale at stringency prices on Monday in the Sunday papers. One might as well be dead as out of the fashion, and we are very much alive. We have some fine goods which must be offered at the altar of public necessity. For example, take our

## CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

It is replete with the choicest goods of European and American manufacture. On Monday there will be some amazing reductions. There are—

Ladies' striped and figured Flannelette House Wrappers, waist lined, with Watteau backs and ruffles over the shoulder. They are made to sell for $1.50, but on Monday they will be 93c.

Ladies' Beaver Cloth Jackets, 32 in. long, in blue, black, and brown, full skirts, stitched seams, half satin lined, and notched collars. Brown edged with imitation mink. Black and blue, edged with electric seal, sizes 32 to 42 bust, made to sell for $11.25; Monday, $8.75.

Ladies' Striped Terry Cloth Bath Robes—as well suited for invalids—with deep cuffs on sleeves, buttons all the way down the front, girdle and tassel to match. Made to sell for $4.50; Monday, $3.79.

Ladies' imported heavy black Homespun Cloth Jackets, strictly all wool, full back, extra full box shoulder, satin lined all through, silk buttons. Imported to sell for $15.50; Monday, $11.98.

Ladies' imported French Twilled Cloth Circular Capes, satin faced, deep yokes, embroidered and braided, high rolling collars. Imported to sell for $20.75; Monday, $15.25.

Ladies' imported fine Cloth Triple Circular Capes, braided and trimmed with wide Hercules braid, high box shoulders. Imported to sell for $24.25; Monday, $17.25.

Let us see what the buyer has to say about

## MILLINERY.

Ladies' Felt Alpines, for early Fall wear, in blue, brown, and black, 98c.

Children's and Misses' Trimmed Sailors, in blue, brown, black, and red, 98c.

Felt Plaques in all the newest shades, from 98c. up; also Two-toned Plaques in different combinations.

A full line of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hats in all the newest shapes.

An all-silk ribbon, No. 30, plaid and fancy, suitable for Children's Hats, 25c. yd.

## LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

Here are a few Ladies' Dressing Sacques. Some people call them eiderdown, but they are not; they are Jersey cotton flannel pure and simple. They are sold elsewhere at 98c., but on Monday we will offer them for 75c.

Eiderdown Dressing Sacques, Terry stripe, all colors, ribbon ties, worth $2, will be sold for $1.59.

All Terry Dressing Sacques, all colors, with ribbon ties, worth $1.35, for $1.10.

## RIBBED VESTS AND PANTS.

Here are the cheapest goods in this line ever offered. We have—

100 doz. of the most desirable and most perfect-fitting Ribbed Vests and Pants, made of two-combed Egyptian yarn, in ecru, natural, and white. They were manufactured for us expressly for our opening, but arrived too late. We will offer them on Monday for 48c. each—about one-third their value.

## SILKS AND SATINS.

The Silk markets of the world are at our doors. We carry a most extensive line in these goods, but if there is anything you want that you cannot find, let us have an opportunity to get it for you. As fast as cable, telegraph, or telephone can work we will fill the order. For Monday we will offer a choice and complete line of—

New Weave Imported Bengaline, black and colors, at from $1.00 to $3.50.

Black and White Striped of grosgrain and satin effect, "The Latest," at from $1.25 to $2.50.

A few pieces of Changeable Bengaline, new and choice, special for Monday, only $1.00.

Figured and Changeable Silks and Satins of any popular weaves or makes from 69c. to $2.75.

## WEDDING TROUSSEAUX

September and October are great months for weddings. Before selecting a "trousseau" for your daughter please examine our stock of evening Silks and Satins. We are making great strides in this line, and our stock is new and our styles the latest.

## SUITS FOR YACHTING.

The English and American yachts are now in port, and the fashion has been set for yachting suits for the Fall. Le Beau Monde will come out strong during the races in dashing sailor costumes. We are on deck, and the dog watch has been busy getting up materials for the occasion. The result has been the "Valkyrie" and "Vigilant" Serges, 46 inches wide, which we will sell during the week at from 79c. to $1.00.

## DRESS GOODS.

Silk and wool tufted effects, crepe Armours, Bucles, Drap de Paris, Velours, Ottomans, and changeable stripes will be sold at from $1.75 to $3.00 a yard.

New Novelties, Damasse, Cheviots, Chevrons, Checks, and Stripe Suitings, at from $1.00 to $1.50.

A few new Cheviots, 42 inches wide, that cannot be duplicated at 85c., will be sold Monday only at 49c.

## BLACK GOODS.

If you examine our Black Goods you will find everything from low-priced Cashmeres up to Priestley fine Henriettas and fancy weaves.

## CREPES, VEILS, AND VEILING.

We can supply all wants in the mourning line in the greatest haste and at the lowest prices.

## GLOVES AND HANDKERCHIEFS.

We will offer 1,000 pairs of the latest style of four large pearl-button Gloves—the newest thing out—in tan, brown, reds, fair, and black, regular price $1.38, at 69c.

200 doz. ladies' colored and white embroidered Handkerchiefs, 12½c.

100 doz. ladies' colored and white embroidered Handkerchiefs, 25c.

## HABERDASHERY.

50 doz. men's Winter-weight Night Shirts, made of good stout muslin, neatly trimmed down the front and collar with fast-silk embroidery, regular value, 65c.; Monday, 47c.

50 doz. men's Tecks and Four-in-Hand Scarfs, in rich coloring effects. All the very newest designs, good value, 65c.; Monday, 43c.

In this department will be found a good assortment of men's Mackintoshes and Bath Robes.

## WASH GOODS ARE DOWN.

Autumn Serges, a large assortment of new goods, the usual price of which is 12½c. a yard; Monday, 10c. a yard.

New patterns and delicate shades and tints of Bokhara Crepes on Monday at 7c.

For furniture covering we have a variety of designs and patterns in Cameo Drapery.

## LININGS.

For Monday only we will sell all shades of Cambrics at 4c. a yard.

Linen Canvas, 25c. quality, all shades, 16c.

Double-faced Sateens, 25c. quality, 12½c.

Plain Silesia, 20c. quality, 12½c.

Plain Silesia, 12½c. quality, 9c.

## TRIMMING BRAIDS.

We have at our Notion Department a full and complete assortment of Braids in black and colors, in all widths, at prices ranging from 5c. to 75c. a yard.

## ART EMBROIDERY.

6 doz. 1-yd. square Tinted Covers, worth 29c., for 19c.

10 doz. Stamped Sofa Pillow Covers, all colors, regularly sold at 25c., for 15c.

12 doz. Stamped Momie Tray Covers, in 6 different designs, never sold for less than 25c., at 18c.

## LINENS.

68-inch Scotch Satin Damask, extra heavy, special, at 69c. yard.

72-inch Satin Table Damask, fine and heavy, special, at $1.00 yard.

⅝-size all-linen Scotch Damask Napkins, special, at $1.50 a dozen.

A large assortment of Webb & Co.'s celebrated Irish Linen Huck Towels, prices from 50c. each to $1.10 each.

## FLANNELS.

1 case 4-4 wide Domet Shaker Flannel, extra, at 12½c. a yard.

1 case Eiderdown Flannel, in white and fancy colors, extra, at 25c. a yard.

## HORSE CLOTHING.

Square wool Horse Blankets, in fancy plaids and checks, extra, well strapped and buckled, at $2.85, $3.75, $4.65, $5.00, $6.25, and $8.00 each.

Stable Blankets, extra well trimmed, strapped and buckled, at 69c., $1.15, $1.50, $1.95, $2.35, $2.50, and $3.95 each.

Whips of all kinds. Prices from 25c. to $7.50 each.

## BLANKETS AND COMFORTABLES.

In 10-4 size we have them in extra good quality at $2.25, $2.75, $3.25, $3.75, $4.95, and $5.75 per pair.

11-4 size at $2.75, $3.50, $4.25, $4.75, $5.50, $6.75, $8.00, $10.75, and $12.00.

12-4, 13-4, and 14-4 in proportion.

These Blankets are extra good value at the prices quoted.

Full-size Comfortables in chintz or cretonne at 98c., $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $1.90, $2.10, $2.85, $3.00, and $3.95 each.

Down Comfortables, (full size,) extra quality sateen, special price, $4.50 each.

## NOTIONS.

Covered Dress Stays, all colors and lengths, regularly sold at 15c. doz., for 10c. doz.

Covered Horn Bone, all colors and lengths, regularly sold at 25c. doz., for 12c. doz.

Black and White Silk Prussia Binding, ½ in., regular price 25c. a piece, 16c. a piece.

## A DRIVE IN JEWELRY.

24 doz. Gold-Filled Rings, set with 3 or 4 stones, regular price, $1.25; Monday, 32c.

24 doz. Solid Gold Children's Band Rings, set with genuine diamonds, worth $1.00; Monday, 59c.

25 doz. Solid 10-Karat Gold Children's Rings, with 3 stones, turquois or garnet setting, regular price, 98c.; Monday, 23c.

24 doz. Ladies' and Misses' Solid Gold Rings, beautifully set with assorted stones, worth $2.00; Monday, 69c.

30 doz. solid 10-Karat Gold Band Rings, handsomely engraved in different designs and widths, worth $1.50; Monday, 48c.

20 doz. Ladies' beautiful 10-Karat Solid Gold Band Rings, with diamond setting, regular price, $2.00; Monday, 85c.

## WATCHES.

Ladies' Solid Silver Hunting-Case Watch, handsomely engraved, Swiss movement, $4.69.

Ladies' Solid Silver Open-Face Watch, handsomely engraved, Swiss movement, $3.75.

Ladies' Nickel Watch, Swiss movement, $2.89.

Boys' Solid Silver Hunting-Case Watch, handsomely engraved, Swiss movement, $4.75.

Boys' Solid Silver Open-Face Watch, handsomely engraved, Swiss movement, fancy dial, $3.75. All warranted.

## SPOONS.

24 doz. Sterling Silver Souvenir Spoons, handsomely-engraved handles and burnished gold bowl, regular, 75c.; Monday, 39c.

12 doz. Sterling Silver Spoons, extra weight, never been sold for less than $1.25; Monday, 59c.

## GOOD NEWS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

Our Special Sale of Crockery, Glassware, and Housefurnishing Goods will take place on Monday. This will be the greatest sale ever held in Brooklyn.

Housewives can save from 50 to 75 per cent by buying Monday.

## CHEAP TRUNKS.

32-inch Heavy Basswood Trunk, canvas covered, sheet-iron bottom, heavy iron-bound corners and Excelsior brass lock, good value at $5.50; Monday, $3.49.

## SPECIAL IN SHOES.

All new and well-made Shoes, every pair warranted, the latest styles and the best that can be had for the money:

Ladies' Kid Button Boots in five different styles of lasts; sold everywhere at $3.75, at $2.98.

Misses' dongola, patent leather tips, spring heel, button, all sizes, $1.67.

Youths' solid School Shoe, button or laced, $1.98.

Ladies' Bert Black Overgaiters, 98c.

## PICTURES AND BOOKS.

We have obtained a limited number of fine Pastels in elegant white and gold frames, 16x29, 18x22, and 22x26, outside measurement; regular price, $3.50. All to go at $2.98.

Our sale of well-bound Books at 15c. each or $15 a hundred will be continued Monday, as we have made another large purchase.

The bicycle rack on Brevoort Place is completed. Ladies can have their wheels checked by the boy in attendance while they make their purchases in the store.

Diderichsen's statue, "The Struggle for Liberty," continues to draw crowds of visitors. It is told by connoisseurs that no specimen of the sculptor's art in the World's Fair at Chicago is equal to it.

For one week more the windows will be illuminated with the special designs of the General Electric Company.

Many of our neighbors who have not yet returned from the country are anxious to see the store lighted up, so we have decided to keep open next Saturday night until 9 o'clock. The remainder of the week we will close at 6 P. M.

# LOVING HEARTS BEAT AS ONE

## DAVID J. SOLOMON AND HIS INTENDED BRIDE REUNITED.

### A Day of Unrestrained Joy in the Thomas Household—The Marriage Will Take Place To-Day, Probably, and an Alderman Will Officiate—Mr. Solomon Will Wreak Vengeance on His Traitorous Employes and Sue His Brothers for $50,000 Each.

Joy reigned yesterday in the Thomas family at their house at 237 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. David J. Solomon, who had been declared sane by the jury on Friday evening, was released yesterday from Bloomingdale Insane Asylum, and went immediately to rejoin his intended wife, Miss Clara Perry Thomas, from whom he had been torn by his brothers on the eve of his intended marriage.

Robert J. Haire, counsel for Miss Thomas in her fight to recover her David, was not able to secure from Judge Ingraham Friday evening an order for Mr. Solomon's release from Bloomingdale, and so her Solomon slept in the asylum. As soon as the court opened yesterday morning Mr. Haire was on hand, and asked Judge Ingraham for a discharge. The Judge then signed an order for Mr. Solomon's release.

Mr. Haire was accompanied by Miss Thomas's brother-in-law, and they at once procured a copy of the order and started for Bloomingdale. Before leaving, Mr. Haire remarked that a report that Miss Thomas had appeared in court Friday dressed in a bridal gown with the intention of going straight from court to a clergyman to be married, was not true. He believed that the wedding would take place to-day, and that there was joy enough yesterday for one day in Mr. Solomon's triumphant liberation.

The lawyer and Miss Thomas's brother-in-law hurried up to the asylum, where they found Mr. Solomon all ready and anxiously waiting for their appearance. He told them that he had slept that night in a room without a keeper, and he believed that there were other people confined in the asylum who were no more insane than he was.

Then Mr. Solomon got into a carriage, which his friends had ready for him, and was driven to the Thomas house at 237 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. Just as they were driving to the house Miss McGrath, who was to have been one of the bridesmaids at the wedding that was prevented by Mr. Solomon's incarceration was approaching the house from the opposite direction. As Mr. Solomon stepped out of the carriage Miss McGrath grasped his hand and kissed him, shedding tears of joy. She will be the bridesmaid for Miss Thomas after all.

There was no need of ringing the door bell. A watch had been on the lookout at the window, and as Mr. Solomon, his future brother-in-law, Mr. Haire, and Miss McGrath went up the stoop, the doors flew open and there came out Miss Thomas, the bride that is to be, dressed in a light-colored gown, her sisters and mother, and several friends. A lot of the children of the neighborhood who had read about the case were also on the lookout and at the meeting, they gave a cheer and shouted:

"Hooray for Dave and Miss Thomas!" And then they added: "Say, when is de wedding comin' off? Send us an invitation, will you?"

Mr. Solomon's soon-to-be relatives fairly dragged him into the parlor. Miss Thomas fell on her betrothed's neck, and, womanlike, first kissed him and then wept. Mr. Solomon also shed some tears and hugged her close while he pressed to her lips and cheeks many fervent kisses.

When Mr. Solomen had finished his embrace, and had saluted all the ladies in the room, he sat down and looked around. There was a beautiful basket of flowers in the room, sent by a friend with congratulations.

"Well, it is nice to be home again," exclaimed Mr. Solomon. "Suppose we go and have some luncheon?"

The party went to the dining room, where a repast was ready. Miss Thomas, who had been laboring under a great nervous strain, now beamed brightly at the sight of her lover, and was all smiles. After luncheon there was a family consultation about the wedding, and then Mr. Solomon and his brother-in-law walked out of the house.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon they returned. A reporter for The New-York Times was waiting for him. Mr. Solomon was looking as though he enjoyed perfect health.

"I never felt better in my life," he said. "They treated me very well in Bloomingdale and the food was very good, but it was a long imprisonment, and I am glad I'm out at last."

"When will the wedding take place?" asked the reporter.

"The wedding will take place between to-day and Monday," replied Mr. Solomon. Then he continued: "The wedding will be before an Alderman, so that there will be no mistake about it. It is for that purpose that I went out. All arrangements have been completed.

"I shall not tell you just when we will be married, because it is not advisable to do so. But I'll tell you what I will do. I'll send you an account of the wedding as soon as it takes place. The wedding will be celebrated right here in the house, and will be a quiet, family affair.

"What will I do with the employes of the firm who tried to have me kept in the asylum? They certainly will not remain in my employ. And as for my brothers, why, I'm going to sue them each for $50,000 damages for the outrage that they perpetrated upon me. I shall not continue the partnership of the firm. There is a clause in our contract by which we can dissolve partnership whenever we desire. In dissolving the partnership I shall make Henry keep to the valuation of the property as he swore to in court. He thought he was doing a smart thing, but he will find that the rule can work both ways.

"The principal reason for my brothers' conduct in locking me up was to prevent my marriage to Miss Thomas because she is a Christian."

"But your brother Henry said he had no objection to that, and that your other brother, Lemond, had married a Christian lady, and that no one had objected," remarked the reporter.

"Yes, but they did not have time to object, because Lemond was away from home when he got married," said Mr. Solomon. "And for that reason father left him only $10,000, and that only during his own lifetime.

"I tell you we had a hard fight. The New-York Times gave the fairest reports of the trial. They were unprejudiced and impartial. I felt great confidence in the jury all through the trial, and made a right guess that they would declare me sane."

# AN EXTRAORDINARY FEAT.

### A Human Rib Removed While the Patient Was Fully Conscious.

John Williams, a colored man, who was shot through the left lung by Grahame Moore at Kirkwood two weeks ago, yesterday submitted to a heroic operation at the City Hospital in the removal of half of the seventh rib, says The St. Louis Globe Democrat of Monday. The operation was conducted under remarkable circumstances, as the patient was not placed under the influence of an anesthetic, and remained perfectly conscious throughout the ordeal. During the last few days the physicians at the hospital have discovered that his pleural or lung cavity was continually filling with blood. He was "aspirated" several times to little effect. This process gave but temporary relief, as the cavity filled up with blood and air faster than it could be drained. Yesterday morning Dr. Marks decided that Williams had to be opened up and one of his ribs resected or cut off to drain the cavity properly and save his life. As the bullet had passed through Williams's left lung, making that organ unfit for use, the administration of chloroform was almost sure to be fatal. "If we do not operate you will die," Dr. Marks frankly told the colored man, "and if we give you chloroform you will probably die, too. If you can stand the pain we can save your life."

"Dat's all right, go 'head," replied Williams. "Ah knows yoh doctors are my frens, and whatever yoh does Ah knows youse right."

Williams was placed upon the glass operating table and given several big drinks of whisky. The skin of his left side over the seventh rib was then punctured several times with a hypodermic syringe charged with cocaine.

The surgeon's lance entered his side and, cutting clear down to the rib, made an incision four inches in length. Williams gave one howl, but did not flinch a hair's breadth. After the rib was laid bare Dr. Marks seized his bone saw and cut it off with half a dozen strokes. The pain of this part of the operation must have been excruciating, but Williams, whom one of the physicians had engaged in conversation, kept on talking, merely giving vent to an exclamation now and then, as if to emphasize his remarks. When three inches of the rib was cut off, Dr. Marks thrust his lance through the lining of Williams's pleural cavity and made a slit in this three inches in length. Dr. Marks thoroughly cleansed the pleural cavity and packed it with antiseptic gauze, stanching the flow of blood.

As quickly as possible the flaps of flesh were laid back in their proper places and bandaged over. Through it all Williams stood the operation like a hero.

After the operation Williams's temperature went down to 100.02 from nearly 105, and his respiration lowered from 40 to 20, showing the splendid effect of the ordeal. Until a late hour last night he was steadily improving, and all chances are in his favor.

# NEWS OF NAVAL INTEREST.

It is regarded as a foregone conclusion that the United States Navy Department, in view of the recent action of the British Admiralty, will adopt boiler ferrules for the new ships of the navy. At present none of the new United States war vessels, so far as can be ascertained, is provided with ferrules. It is learned that William Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia applied for permission, shortly before the trial of the cruiser Yorktown, to fit ferrules to the boilers of that ship. The Navy Department granted the request, but not until after the trial was on. The British Admiralty has recently ordered all new ships of the British Navy fitted with ferrules as soon as the vessels can be gotten into the hands of the dockyard people. The British were among the first to try ferrules in boilers. The British cruiser Barracouta, when unprovided with ferrules, could not be driven above 1,700 horse power without excessive leaking of the boiler tubes. After ferrules were fitted the engines could be driven to almost double their contract horse power. Results almost as favorable were obtained aboard the British war ship Royal Sovereign.

In the case of the British experiments the ferrules were made of various metals, but the best results were obtained from galvanized iron. The ferrules extended for some distance in the tubes at the furnace end of the boiler, and were made with a deep flange, which covered and protected the junction of the tubes with the tube plate, where the leakage invariably occurs. The novel feature connected with ferrules is that the inner surface at the bend is grooved so as to allow of a space between the ferrule and the tube. The new device subtracts from the air space, but, as danger of leakage is minimized, the difference is compensated for by increasing the fan draught.

Aboard the British war ship Royal Sovereign a number of ferrules were fitted to the boilers having trumpet-mouth ends. These ferrules had considerable length, and projected inward some way beyond the tube plate. They also projected outward beyond the tube, and the bell or trumpet-mouth end, turning back until its edge touched the tube plate, formed a shield to the contact joint between the tube and the tube plate.

Aboard the Royal Sovereign none of the above tubes showed signs of leakage. A number of trials made at Chatham, England, have led the British authorities to believe that it is practically impossible to make tubes leak when ferrules are fitted, however much the combustion may be forced. Horace See, the marine engine designer, is of the opinion that ferrules are a decided advantage when applied to boilers with straightaway tubes. The request made of the Navy Department by the Cramps to fit ferrules to the boiler tubes of the Yorktown was made when Mr. See was Superintendent of engine construction at their establishment.

* * *

The arrival of the cruiser Baltimore in China waters will give the United States Navy there three new war ships. The other two new vessels are the Concord and Petrel. The Petrel has recently returned to China from duty in the Bering Sea. The Concord is at present en route to China. She was last reported at Colombo, Ceylon. The Baltimore is expected to arrive at Hongkong on or about Dec 21.

It is understood to be the intention of the Administration to maintain a strong and effective force in Asiatic waters. This purpose seems to be the outcome of a general opinion prevailing in official quarters that the outlook in the far East is anything but assuring. The United States force in Asiatic waters will be further strengthened by the dispatching shortly of a new gunboat, the Machias, a vessel of 1,000 tons. The Machias is at present in commission, and it is reported will be able to sail in the present Fall. The Machias is deemed to be specially well adapted for work in the China rivers. American interests in China demand often the presence of a Government vessel far up the China streams. As the Chinese rivers are, many of them, shallow in places, it becomes practicable to reach points far distant from the coast only with light-draught vessels. The draught of the Machias is not much more than ten feet

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The trouble in Brazil promises to relieve the "home" waters of the American Navy of nearly all available cruisers for distant duty. The Newark and Detroit are both destined for work on the Brazil station, the former as flagship and the latter for special work before Rio de Janeiro. The recent sailing of the Baltimore leaves only the Machias and the New-York of all the vessels in the new navy in commission in home waters and not attached to the North Atlantic squadron.

Of the fleet of new cruisers of the navy which were present at the Columbian naval review, the flagship Philadelphia is now on her way to Honolulu, the Newark is under orders to the South Atlantic, the Atlanta is out of commission at Norfolk, the Bancroft is at the United States Naval Academy, the Concord is en route to China, the Chicago is on the coast of France, the Bennington is at Ferrol, the Yorktown is en route to Sandy Point, Straits of Magellan, the Charleston is en route from Montevideo to Rio de Janeiro, the San Francisco is flagship of the North Atlantic squadron, and with her are the Miantonomoh, the Vesuvius, and the Dolphin.

* * *

Service men are expecting splendid target work out of the new small-calibre rifles for the army and navy. In the army every range in the country will have to be extended in order to provide for the increased range of the new rifles. It is understood to be the intention of the army authorities to fit the new small-calibre army gun with nicely-adjusted sights.

In European services little attempt is paid to fit the small-calibre arm with closely-graduated sight bars. The high velocity, it is explained abroad, of the small-calibre ball and the accompanying flat trajectory makes it unnecessary to graduate sight bars as closely as in the case of the lower-velocity guns formerly in use. The point-blank range of the present Springfield army gun is about 200 yards. The point-blank range of the Krag-Jorgensen rifle adopted for the army is about 600 yards. With the Springfield rifle target work in the army is at present confined to shooting over 600-yard ranges. Marksmen are allowed to shoot at 1,000-yard ranges. With the Krag-Jorgensen guns the ranges will probably be extended to 1,500 and 2,000 yards.

# THIRTY-SIX YEARS OF SERVICE.

### The Rev. J. C. Lamphier Relinquishes Charge of the Noon Prayer Meetings.

The Fulton Street prayer meeting, an institution familiar to all down-town business men, celebrated its thirty-sixth anniversary yesterday noon. After thirty-six years of service, interrupted by scarcely a day's absence, its founder, the Rev. J. C. Lauphier, retired from his charge. The services yesterday were conducted by C. F. Cutler. Addresses were made by the Rev. Mr. Huggins, Poet Horner, C. C. Crittenton, and the old leader.

The first meeting, thirty-six years ago, was held in the Consistory Building, in the rear of the North Dutch Church, Fulton and William Streets. The Rev. Mr. Lauphier was then a missionary of the Collegiate Reformed Church. Only one other person was present when he opened the first noon prayer meeting. Before the close six other persons had joined in the service. Since then the noon meetings have been attended every day by hundreds of business men, and in a quiet, unostentatious way the Rev. Mr. Lauphier has done a great amount of good in a field never before occupied and which has not been shared.

The Rev. Mr. Lauphier was born in Coxsackie, N. Y., in 1809. He engaged in business in this city when of age. He first joined the Broadway Tabernacle, in 1842, and subsequently became a member of the late Dr. James W. Alexander's Presbyterian Church. By the removal of the Presbyterian church and the Broadway Tabernacle, early in the fifties, a great field was left vacant. It was to fill this field the Rev. Mr. Lauphier was called into the service by the Collegiate Dutch Church.

### Hurlbert Dated from Genoa as a Blind.

The London Press Exchange states that the police have had their attention drawn to the fact that the letter from W. H. Hurlbert to The Standard was dated from Genoa. The Home Office, which has been for the last two years particularly inquiring about Mr. Hurlbert's whereabouts, on the publication of this letter made special inquiries abroad, and it is understood a special man from Scotland Yard was sent to Genoa. The result was, however, to establish in the opinion of the police a strong doubt whether the letter was sent from Genoa at all.

# BISMARCK AND THE EMPEROR

## THE KAISER'S SYMPATHETIC LETTER TO THE EX-CHANCELLOR.

### It Was Only Sent After Consultation with Von Caprivi and the King of Saxony—Speculations as to Its Effect on Prince Bismarck—Not Thought that It Will Prevent Him Renewing Attacks on the Emperor—Russia's Relations with France.

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—One of the principal topics of conversation in Berlin during the past few days has been the probable outcome of Emperor William's seeming attempt to effect a reconciliation with Prince Bismarck. The latter went to Kissengen some time ago to take the waters. While there he became seriously sick, and Emperor William, who was attending the Austrian Army manœuvres in the vicinity of Guens, Hungary, telegraphed to him expressing sympathy for him in his illness and offering one of the imperial castles to him as a residence, it having been said that the sanitary conditions of Prince Bismarck's residence, Friedrichsruhe, near Hamburg, were not what they might be.

This incident under some circumstances would have been scarcely more than noteworthy, but in view of the relations existing, or rather the non-existence of relations, between the Emperor and the ex-Chancellor, it has assumed important proportions in the political world. The adversaries of Chancellor von Caprivi openly proclaim that the Emperor sent the telegram to Prince Bismarck without Count von Caprivi's knowledge. This is strongly denied by the Chancellor's friends.

In order to ascertain the exact facts a correspondent went to Carlsbad, where Chancellor von Caprivi is sojourning, to interview him on the subject. The Chancellor was found, attended by Col. Ebmeyer, his adjutant, in the Loewe Marktplatz. Both were attired in plain clothes. They had been breakfasting in the Freundschafts-saal. The Chancellor, when questioned, courteously declined to talk on the subject.

Subsequently the correspondent had a conversation with Col. Ebmeyer, who said that the fact that Prince Bismarck was dangerously ill only became known to the Emperor through Chancellor von Caprivi, who saw the telegram announcing the fact that had been sent by Dr. Schwenninger, the Prince's physician. The Chancellor then caused inquiries to be made, but he experienced the greatest difficulty in ascertaining the truth. Privy Councillor Kiderlen finally learned the real condition of the Prince and brought the news to the Chancellor, who was then at Stuttgart. Count von Caprivi at once informed Emperor William, whose first impulse was to telegraph to the Prince.

After considering the probable consequences of such a step in all their bearings, the Emperor decided to postpone any action until he should have a chance to confer with the King of Saxony at Guens. Emperor William was urged to execute his high-minded inspiration without delay, and at once sent to Prince Bismarck the telegram of sympathy, in which he tendered the use of one of the imperial castles. A copy of the telegram was sent to Chancellor von Caprivi, who desires the world to know that he admires Prince Bismarck without reserve, and that, like every German patriot, he harbors no ill feeling against his predecessor, even though he has been the object of persistent attacks by the latter. Count von Caprivi thinks it quite natural that Prince Bismarck should consider him inferior to himself as Chancellor, and holds that any other man succeeding the Prince, except, perhaps, Count Herbert Bismarck, would have met with the same criticism from the ex-Chancellor. In these opinions Count von Caprivi is unquestionably sincere.

In the Chancellor's circle no jealousy exists toward the Prince, whose return to power, either as holding office or as adviser to the Emperor, is considered to be impossible. Before going to Carlsbad Chancellor von Caprivi held a council of the Ministers, to whom he communicated the condition of Prince Bismarck's health and the Emperor's intentions. Every one approved of his Majesty's proposed action, and it was even contemplated that the Emperor, upon his return from Hungary, might, if Prince Bismarck expressed a desire for him to do so, visit him at Kissingen.

The Emperor has sent Prince Albert of Prussia to explain his motives to ex-Empress Frederick, who is sojourning at Homburg. The ex-Empress remains hostile to the Prince as a politician, against whom she has also some bitter memories, but she will not begrudge the sympathy bestowed upon him in his illness. The question put by the semi-official papers is: Will the imperial overtures for a reconciliation induce Prince Bismarck to modify his attacks upon the Government policy should he regain strength enough to resume public action? The balance of official opinion is that he will keep his old course and criticise spitefully everything that the Government proposes.

The dampers put by the Russian official papers on the French enthusiasm are hailed here with much satisfaction. It considerably lessens the strain to find Russia disowning the estimate which the French press places on the Toulon demonstration. The National Zeitung says:

"It is not to be supposed that the French will be quite disillusionized. The experience of the last few years shows that the French craze for everything Russian is too strong for that. Still, something akin to shame may here and there be felt. The French will submit to the restraint which the St. Petersburg Government desires to put upon their enthusiasm, and will be as ready as ever to put their last man at the Czar's call. So long as the spirit of France remains as now the peace of Europe will depend upon the Czar's call, and not upon after-dinner speeches at Toulon and Paris."

The Danish project to build a great fort at Aggerso, overlooking the great belt, has attracted the attention of the war office here, as such an enterprise threatens the closing of the Baltic to large vessels, only ships of light draught being able to pass the sound. It is hoped that the Danish Parliament will refuse to sanction the expenditure.

The Hamburg-American Steamship Company announced that they will dispatch their fast steamers hereafter from Wilhelmshaven, instead of Hamburg, on account of the cholera epidemic. The steamer Fürst Bismarck will sail from Wilhelmshaven on Oct. 6.

Lieut. Evans, United States attaché, has returned from the German manœuvres in a state of high enthusiasm over the success of the operations and the courtesy and cordiality shown to all the foreign attachés present.

Mrs. Gen. W. B. Hazen of Washington will make Berlin her home through next Winter.

# ASSEMBLYMAN MORRIS WON.

### He Controlled the First District Convention in Westchester County.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The Democrats of the First Assembly District of Westchester County held a convention this afternoon in Hibernian Hall for the purpose of electing three delegates to the Democratic State Convention, five delegates to the Senatorial Convention, and one delegate to the Judiciary Convention. The district comprises the towns of East Chester, Greenburgh, Mount Pleasant, and Yonkers.

The friends of Charles P. McClelland and those of Assemblyman A. Hennon Morris fought for advantage in the Senatorial race. Sheriff John Duffy was also on hand, as he has a fight with Senator McClelland. He threw his influence with the Morris faction.

Although this is Senator McClelland's own district, the Morrisites owned the convention by more than two to one. This was shown by the vote for the Chairman. John H. Coyne was the candidate of the Morris men, and Thomas J. Lally of the McClelland faction. Mr. Coyne was chosen by a vote of 34 to 16.

Senator McClelland tried several times to win a point, but he was declared out of order. He, nevertheless, said that he intended to remain a Democrat no matter what the action of the convention might be, and act as he had in the past. All he desired was fair play.

The convention did not swear in the officers, as required by law.

The delegates to the State Convention elected are John Broderick of Yonkers, Andrew C. Fields of Greenburgh, and Matthew Horn of East Chester.

The delegates to the Senatorial Convention are Henry Gaul, John F. Brady, Patrick Curran, and Thomas Corbalis, all of Yonkers, and Andrew Monahan of Mount Pleasant. Senator McClelland's own town, Greenburgh, was not given a delegate. The delegation was unanimous for Morris.

Joseph F. Daly of Yonkers was chosen as the delegate to the Judiciary Convention.

The convention adopted the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That we heartily indorse the National and State Administrations, and unqualifiedly commend the course in Congress of our distinguished Representatives, the Hon. David B. Hill, the Hon. Edward Murphy, and the Hon. William Ryan.

# THE JAEGER CO.'S RETORT.

### A Statement Prepared by Counsel Concerning Judge Gildersleeve's Opinion.

The following statement has been prepared by the counsel of the Jaeger Company concerning the decision of Judge Gildersleeve in the suit of the Jaeger Company against Le Boutillier Brothers of Fourteenth Street, and a request is made that The Times print it in its entirety, thus removing any impressions that have been created to the detriment of the Jaeger Company. The headline which appeared over the original publication may have had the effect of conveying the impression that the Jaeger Company had been utterly defeated in this now celebrated controversy, an impression not warranted by the facts:

The decision of the court protects the Jaeger Company against George Le Boutillier's infringement on the name Jaeger, and the Judge has granted the Jaeger Company an injunction against Le Boutillier, on the ground of his *dishonest competition* detrimental to the plaintiff (the Jaeger Company,) by reason of his so representing his underwear as *actually to have misled customers into buying his goods as those of the Jaeger Company*. The court expressly finds that he sold as Jaeger goods underwear containing as high as over 50 per cent. cotton. Thereupon the court decided in the Jaeger Company's favor, and also directed Le Boutillier to account for the profits thus "unfairly diverted" from the Jaeger Company.

According to Le Boutillier's own testimony, he commenced this course of dealing in 1887, at about the time of the formation of this company. At once suit was brought against him.

It is absolutely false to say that there is any evidence that Dr. Jaeger ever tacitly or openly assented to the use of his name in connection with any underwear except the underwear of the manufacture which is dealt in by this company; on the contrary, it was shown by plaintiff, and not questioned by Le Boutillier, that this is the only underwear made under Dr. Jaeger's personal supervision, or with which he or his associates in business have anything to do.

The underwear of this company is the only undoubtedly original genuine Jaeger underwear, and though this decision for the present denies the company the technical right to a complete property in the name, (though be it said the United States Circuit Court in California has just decided unqualifiedly *in favor* of such absolute right,) the Jaeger Company is awarded the right to *an injunction restraining the defendant from continuing his unlawful and "dishonest competition"* in his use of the Jaeger name as being applied to his underwear, containing cotton, which, being much cheaper to manufacture, was sold as Jaeger underwear, in unfair competition with the plaintiff's article.

The decision in no way affects the undoubted fact that the genuine Jaeger underwear, manufactured under Dr. Jaeger's supervision, and which has become so well known as one of the finest all-wool brands, can be purchased in this city only of the Dr. Jaeger S. W. S. Co. In other cities it can be had through the company's regular agents.

Just prior to the trial the defendant for the first time advertised that his goods were not manufactured by the parties who "make the Jaeger Company's underwear," yet this did not prevent the finding of the court that the defendant so dealt with the goods and the Jaeger name as to deceive purchasers into the belief that they were the genuine Jaeger goods of this company, and on all the facts the court concluded the controversy as to the plaintiff's charge of "unfair competition" on the part of the defendant by saying, "*I hold that the plaintiff has shown the defendant guilty of unfair competition.*"

# FINDS OF COLONIAL CHINA.

### Three Rich Pieces Once Owned by Gov. Saltonstall.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 23.—The china dinner service owned by Gov. Saltonstall of Connecticut in 1708 is likely to become a subject of great interest in the State, especially with collectors. Within a few months three pieces of this set have come to light, and there is hope of discovering other specimens.

Gov. Saltonstall was at the head of the Connecticut colony for seventeen years. One of his descendants, the Rev. Lindell W. Saltonstall, is the rector of Christ Church in this city. Mrs. W. S. Woodward of Madison, N. J., is the sister of the Hartford clergyman, and it is through them that two of the old Governor's choicest plates have been preserved.

The specimen owned by Mrs. Woodward is in the form of a fish platter, and it is superbly ornamented. Mr. Saltonstall's plate is a small one, not being larger than one of the noted La Fayette design, now in the Smithsonian Institution. In point of beauty it exceeds the La Fayette plate.

The third of the series that has been found belongs to ex-Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley of this city, who has one of the choicest collections of old furniture and china in the State. The ex-Governor's specimen is an elegant platter, measuring at least 15 inches in diameter. It is supposed to have been obtained in New-London County, where Gov. Saltonstall resided during his Chief Magistracy.

The hope is entertained of finding more of these plates extant in Eastern Connecticut.

Gov. Bulkeley is the owner of the oldest earthenware platter in Connecticut. It belonged to the Rev. Thomas Hooker, the founder of Hartford, and has been here since 1639. The history of this ancient treasure can be traced back authentically to the original settlement of Hartford. So far as known, the Hooker and Saltonstall specimens cannot be surpassed in interest in the State.

# HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT THE FAIR

### An Inspector in the Art Gallery Snatches a Reticule from a Lady's Hand.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Edward Cavanaugh, an inspector for the Westinghouse Electric Company in the Art Gallery at Jackson Park, is confined in the Woodlawn Police Station on a charge of robbery. The alleged robbery took place yesterday morning in the dark passageway between the main Fine Arts Building and the West Annex. Mrs. William M. Pennell of Brunswick, Mo., was the victim.

About 10 o'clock Mrs. Pennell and a friend, Mrs. J. F. Spofford of Boston, entered the passage with the intention of making a short cut to the West Annex. A little distance ahead of them they noticed a man who had stopped and was apparently waiting for them to come up. Mrs. Pennell was slightly in advance of her friend, and when she reached the point where the man was waiting she turned to speak to Mrs. Spofford. At this moment the man seized her and attempted to snatch a reticule which she carried attached to her wrist by a piece of black ribbon.

A struggle followed, in which Mrs. Pennell was thrown to the ground and dragged a distance of fifteen feet. Finding that the ribbon would not break, the man succeeded in drawing it over Mrs. Pennell's hand. As soon as he secured the reticule he ran into a dark closet at the side of the passage.

The screams of the frightened women had by this time attracted the attention of Guard Phillips of Company 8. He ran to the spot, and after receiving a description of the assailant entered the closet and arrested Cavanaugh, who was taken before an officer of the guard and positively identified as the robber. The reticule, with its contents undisturbed, was found behind a tool chest, where it had been thrown.

# THE "WHITE ELEPHANT" OPENED.

### Hundreds of Friends and Purchasers Visit Vogel Brothers' New Store.

They had an opening yesterday at "The White Elephant," when that amiable animal waved his trunk in friendly greeting to many hundreds of men, women, and children, who came to see what a fine new clothing store Messrs. Vogel Brothers have established in their new building, at the corner of Thirty-first Street and Broadway.

Many baskets of flowers were displayed about the place, all the congratulatory gifts of friends. Many of those who sent floral offerings are business competitors of Jacob and Louis Vogel.

More than a hundred salesmen, each with a boutonniere, stood by the solid oak tables with their loads of coats, trousers, and overcoats, anxious to show visitors the stock. As the afternoon began to draw to a close, gas jets and electric lights overhead combined to throw a brilliant light throughout the spacious store.

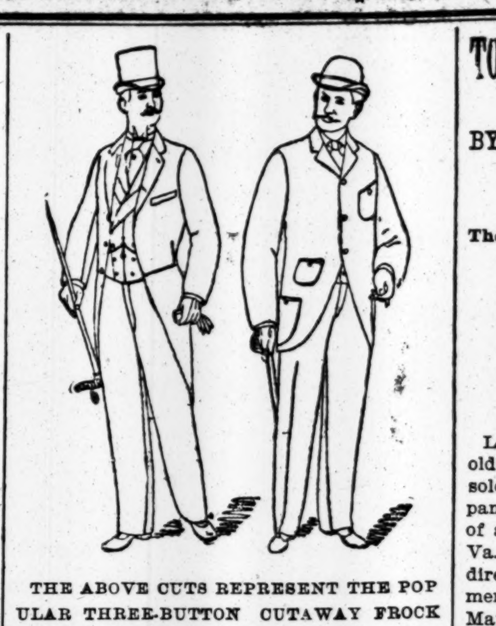
More than 600 tailors and designers are employed by the firm. The workshops now occupy the second and third floors of the new building. Special attention is given to the needs of very stout and slender persons.

### The Krupp Toy Fort at Potsdam.

*From the American Register.*

Immediately after the return of Emperor William to the New Palace, the miniature fortress erected near that palace for the use of the imperial Princes will be formally presented to him. This remarkable construction is a cadeau from the Krupp firm, who, in making it, intended also to prove the solution of the problem of an "impregnable fortress," connected with the outer world by subterranean passages.

In order to deprive the beleaguerers of any salient objective points all projections rising above the level of the walls have been avoided; at a given moment a number of rotary armored turrets rise seemingly out of the ground, and disappear again after their guns have been fired. Watchmen guard the approaches day and night against intruders, inasmuch as the construction is still to remain a secret. The plan was made by the Emperor's former instructor in strategy, Lieut. Col. Diener—the present director of the Gruson Works near Magdeburg—with the approval of a body of officers of the general staff.



THE ABOVE CUTS REPRESENT THE POPULAR THREE-BUTTON CUTAWAY FROCK AND SACK, BEING WORN LONGER THAN LAST SEASON; TROUSERS, WITH CREASE FRONT AND BACK, MEDIUM WIDTH.

CHEVIOTS, DIAGONALS, VICUNAS, AND MIXED WORSTEDS ARE THE POPULAR MATERIALS.

JUST RECEIVED FROM HUDDERSFIELD A SPECIAL LINE OF EXTRA FINE CHEVIOTS, VICUNAS, FANCY WORSTEDS, AND DIAGONALS.

GOODS OF THE VERY HIGHEST CHARACTER, WE OFFER THEM AT FABULOUSLY LOW PRICES, AS WE BOUGHT THEM AT ABOUT ONE-THIRD VALUE. CHOICE OF

**Coat and Vest (TO ORDER) $15.**

**Trousers (TO ORDER) $5.**

TAILORS CHARGE $60.00 FOR THE SAME MATERIAL, WITH NO BETTER STYLE, TRIMMING, OR WORKMANSHIP THAN OURS.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

FASHION REVIEW, MEASURING BLANK.

**ARNHEIM'S,**

**BROADWAY AND 9TH ST.**

**BOWERY AND SPRING ST.**

# IN THE SHADOW OF THE VATICAN.

### Foundations of a Methodist Episcopal Church Laid in Rome.

ROME, Sept. 12.—An interesting and significant ceremony was performed yesterday in the afternoon on the Via Venti Settembre, when the foundation stone of a new building for the Methodist Episcopal Church in Italy was laid by the Rev. John H. Vincent, D. D., one of the Bishops of that denomination, whose home is in Buffalo, N. Y. The building, when completed, will consist of a church, offices for the Methodist Episcopal Publication House, and residence for the Superintendent of the missions in Italy of this denomination, besides a theological school and a boys' school.

It was at 3 o'clock that the exercises began with singing of hymns; prayer followed; then came addresses by the Rev. H. S. Lunn of London and Bishop Vincent, both of whom spoke in English, interpreted into Italian, and others who used the Italian tongue, after which the Bishop laid the stone, speaking as follows:

"We now seal this stone to hide in the silence of centuries to come a few souvenirs of the occasion. We place this first foundation stone as the material basis of an institution which aims at the literary, the educational, the ethical, the spiritual, the social regeneration of this people, and we perform this solemn act in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost."

The number present at the ceremony was surprisingly large, including the United States Consul and Vice Consul, many well-known citizens of Rome, and a generous sprinkling of Roman Catholics. The flags of the United States and Italy were conspicuously displayed on the platform. When it is considered that only within the past few years have denominations other than the Roman Catholic been countenanced in the Eternal City, the significance of this new building becomes apparent. The cost is to be defrayed by subscriptions which are largely raised through the efforts of the Rev. William Burt, D. D., Superintendent of the Italian missions. The location is on one of the finest streets in the city, nearly opposite the Quirinal Palace and the Government Treasury and with a frontage on two streets.

In excavating for the foundation it was necessary to go forty feet below the level of the street, the workmen removing a former Roman Catholic church, which in its turn had stood over the ruins of a Pagan temple. Two valuable pieces of sculpture were found near the depth above named, both of which were claimed by the Italian Government and removed to the National Museum, although not without protest from Dr. Burt, who will endeavor to recover them.

The Rev. Dr. Lunn, one of the speakers at the laying of the foundation stone, is a recent addition to Methodist Episcopalianism, having been received into the conference just closed here, which has been presided over by Bishop Vincent. Dr. Lunn is editor of The Review of the Churches, of London, and for two Summers past has conducted with marked success conferences of Christians and humanitarians in Switzerland, the one this year having been held in Lucerne, the speakers and hearers coming in large numbers, mainly from England. One of the speakers at the Lucerne conference was Chancellor Vincent of the original Chautauqua, (in Chautauqua County, New-York State,) who expounded the "Chautauqua idea," and he was heartily applauded. So well and favorably impressed were Dr. Lunn and his co-laborers with the Chautauqua plan of education and recreation combined that they have decided to establish a European Chautauqua Assembly at Grunewald, Switzerland, in 1894, modeled after the parent institution of that name, with assurances that it will receive hearty support from liberal educators and publicists in England and on the Continent.

A branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America within sight of the Pope! A copy of the American Chautauqua in the heart of Europe!

# HANDSOME NEW CLOTHING STORE.

### And Gans & Co.'s Stock is Varied and Select Enough to Suit All Tastes.

The large and handsome new retail men's clothing establishment of Clarence L. Gans & Co., at 279 Broadway, was opened to the public yesterday. Hundreds of people, friends, well-wishers, and customers called to give their congratulations, inspect the stylish and thoroughly first-class stock, and to make purchases.

Over the broad entrance was a handsome floral piece, bearing the word "Opening." Inside were many beautiful flower emblems, sent by friends, while tastefully arranged about the floors and counters were potted shrubs, plants, and ferns. A large force of good-looking and stylishly-dressed clerks, each wearing a boutonniere, were ready and willing to display the stock.

The prediction that this new clothing firm was to deal only in strictly high and medium grade clothing is borne out by an inspection of the large and varied stock.

Everything argues propitiously for the best class of patronage at this new establishment, and the grade of stock will make it deserved.

### News That Is Sure to be Bad.

From The Washington Star.

She is just a bit superstitious in a delightful, feminine way. When her husband spoke of a dream he had had, she said earnestly:

"Harold, dear, I'm sure you are going to hear some bad news soon."

"I am sure of it, too," he answered.

"I thought you didn't believe in signs!"

"I don't. But I had made up my mind to go down town this morning and ask what the price of coal was."

### Gov. McKinley's Stumping Tour.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

From Sept. 16 to the close of the campaign Gov. McKinley's entire time will be at the disposal of the Republican State Executive Committee, and he will make no speeches outside of Ohio until after the election. An arrangement of dates will be made by the committee under which the Governor will speak five days of each week. Each Saturday he will devote to rest and domestic affairs.

# TO MAKE BLEACH POWDER

## BY THE ACTION OF ELECTRICITY ON SALT IN SOLUTION.

### The Establishment of Works at Saltville, Va.—Climatic Conditions an Obstacle to be Overcome—Details of Manufacture in Great Britain—Cost of Producing Alkali and Bleaching Powder by Old Methods—Electrolytic Production of Alkali and Bleach.

LONDON, Sept 13.—In speaking with an old alkali manufacturer the other day who sold his works to the United Alkali Company in 1890, the subject of the manufacture of alkali and bleaching powder at Saltville, Va., came up. This enterprise is under the direction of Neil Mathieson, Esq., who formerly had charge of the chemical works of Mathieson & Co. at Widnes, in Lancashire. Mr. Mathieson is an expert in alkali manufacture, and when the works of his company at Widnes were sold to the Union Alkali Company, he was one of the few manufacturers who refused to enter into an engagement not to engage in competing business during a term of years. He also declined to take shares in the Union Alkali Company, and insisted upon having cash for his property. He was therefore left free to follow his own inclinations.

In respect to the success of the venture at Saltville, Va., my friend said that there were many conditions to be taken into consideration, and the first difficulty which would have to be overcome would be the difference in climate. To make bleaching powder successfully a climate like that of the North of England is essential. It must be one with the maximum of equable temperature throughout the year, with no excess of heat or cold. In this respect, as well as the presence, in the immediate neighborhood, of cheap salt and fuel, with facilities for obtaining at minimum cost sulphur in pyrites, England is the ideal locality for chemical manufacture. Labor is an important item also. It must be cheap and experienced. The technical experience and chemical knowledge can, of course, be supplied from England, but at enhanced cost in salaries.

The real difficulty which will have to be overcome is that of temperature, extreme cold in Winter and great heat in Summer. The manufacture of bleaching powder is the profitable branch of alkali industry. To-day it is costing the Union Alkali Company £3, or, say, $15, per ton to make bleach, and the selling price is £8, or, say, $40, per ton. Caustic soda costs about £8 per ton to make, and the selling price is £8 10s. per ton. In the one case the margin is $25 per ton and in the other $2.50, and it is inevitable that the price of caustic soda and of soda ash must be reduced. The price of bleaching powder will also fall off. The present selling price is artificial, because the Union Alkali Company has a monopoly and can fix prices at its pleasure. But, on the other hand, its principal competitors in producing soda ash and caustic, Brunner, Mond & Co., who employ the ammonia process, can turn out these articles for less than half what it costs the Union Alkali Company. But Brunner, Mond & Co. can't make bleach at the figures the Union Alkali Company can, and hence the fight, which is inevitable, between the great rival companies must result in a material reduction of prices. And, moreover, it is quite certain that a new factor in the electrolytic process will have, very shortly, to be reckoned with by both the Union Alkali Company and Brunner, Mond & Co.

Alkali and bleach manufacture constitutes one of the great industries of England, there being £12,000,000, or $60,000,000, invested in it. The product is about 300,000 tons of alkali and about 150,000 of bleach per annum, representing nearly $20,000,000. In England the alkali trade is considered a pretty good barometer for all other industries. If there is a brisk demand for alkali and bleach, general trade conditions are nearly certain to be fair to good.

The Mathieson Alkali Works, at Saltville, Va., have a good property, about 10,000 acres in extent, underlaid by a fine deposit of rock salt and having an available surface deposit of excellent limestone. There is plenty of good timber, and the Pocahontas coal fields will supply fuel at fairly cheap rates. All the local conditions, except climatic ones, are favorable for cheap production. The climate is not suitable for the production of bleaching powder, because of cold Winters and hot Summers. Temperatures are of the first importance in bleachmaking, since the chemical reactions which take place are affected thereby.

To make bleach, slaked lime has to be spread upon the floors of chambers and thrown into furrows, and then the chlorine gas must be introduced at the top so as to come in contact with the lime and be absorbed by it. The union of the chlorine and calcium generates considerable heat, and hence if the outside temperature is great a degree of heat in the chambers will be reached at which a chemical reaction is caused entirely different from the one aimed at. On the other hand, if the outside temperature is very low, the chlorine is affected in a different way and had results are inevitable.

In order to overcome these difficulties caused by excessively varying temperature, Mr. Mathieson is causing great caves to be excavated in the side of the mountain against which the works are being constructed, and the bleach chambers are to be erected in these excavations. This is ingenious, but it will, on the other hand, cause some difficulties which will require mechanical contrivances to overcome.

There is at present no bleaching powder made in the United States, and there is an enormous consumption of it. At present prices it will be undoubtedly profitable to manufacture it at Saltville, even if the cost is considerably more than in England. But bleach is not a dutiable article, and the average freight from Liverpool to New-York does not much exceed 10s. per ton. Therefore the Union Alkali Company, if it desires, can put down the price of bleach in the United States materially and still make a big profit.

The Le Blanc process, which will be used at Saltville, is essentially a bleachmaking one—i. e., it supplies hydrochloric acid, whence, by the Weldon process, chlorine is obtained for producing bleach—the union of lime and chlorine, under certain conditions, yielding chloride of lime. But the Le Blanc process, with all the improvements that have been made upon it, combined with the Weldon chlorine process, is indirect and therefore expensive.

First, saltcake, or sulphate of soda, has to be produced by decomposing salt with sulphuric acid, or with sulphurous acid brought into contact with salt. The hydrochloric acid is given off at this stage, which by the Weldon chlorine process is transformed into chlorine gas. It requires about eighteen hundredweight of salt to give a ton of saltcake, and two and one-half tons of saltcake to produce sufficient chlorine to make a ton of 35 per cent. bleach.

By the Hargreaves-Robinson direct sulphate of soda process, an improvement on the Le Blanc, a ton of saltcake is made at Widnes, Lancashire, for 27s. to 28s., say $6.75. Two and a half tons of saltcake will produce one and a quarter tons of caustic soda. The saltcake is mixed with lime and slackcoal and burned or roasted in a revolving furnace to obtain black ash, which, in turn, is lixiviated and a compound caustic and carbonate liquor obtained. If caustic is intended, the strong vat liquor is diluted and causticized by means of lime, and the causticized liquor is concentrated. If soda ash is wanted, the strong liquor is simply concentrated by surface evaporation, the fuel supplying the carbonic acid to convert the caustic portion into carbonate.

Thus it will be seen that a more roundabout method of manufacturing alkali and bleach can scarcely be conceived. Undoubtedly it is, notwithstanding the enormous cost of the plant required and the indirectness of the processes, a very profitable business, simply because the demand for the products is annually increasing and hitherto no more direct and economical methods of producing alkali and bleach have been discovered and put to practical use.

The electrolytic process, or the decomposition of common salt (sodium chloride) by electrolysis, is the only direct means of producing, by one operation, caustic soda, or carbonate of soda, and chlorine gas. If you decompose salt by electricity, theoretically you will obtain pure chlorine and caustic soda, salt being metallic sodium and chlorine chemically combined; and separating the chlorine from sodium, the latter combines with oxygen and forms caustic soda, the hydrogen being given off. By introducing carbonic acid and bringing it in contact with the sodium, carbonate of soda is produced.

But the great difficulty is to get in practice on a commercial scale what theoretically the electric decomposition of salt should give. Several obstacles have been encountered. First, the salt must be in solution, and the current of electricity has hitherto had to act upon the water as well as the salt. To make the electrolytic process comprehensible to those unfamiliar with the scientific side of the subject is rather difficult, but it is generally known that if the positive pole of a battery is inserted in a solution of, say, copper, silver, gold, or nickel, the metal will be electro-deposited at the negative pole, and hence the industry of electroplating. Sodium, being a metal, is acted upon in like manner. But the metallic sodium exists only in quantity in combination with chlorine, i. e., sodium chloride. To decompose dry rock salt by electricity would require such an enormous consumption of electromotive force that it would be commercially impracticable. Hence the salt must be in solution—dissolved by water.

If the positive and negative poles are placed in a solution of salt and an electric current of sufficient voltage is employed the decomposition of the sodium chloride will begin, chlorine and hydrogen gases will be given off, and sodium and oxygen will unite, forming caustic soda. But salt and caustic soda unite in solution, and it is very difficult, almost impossible, to separate the salt from the caustic. For practical manufacturing purposes the separation is impossible. Moreover, the chlorine gas given off combines also with oxygen produced by the decomposition of the water, and weak chlorine is obtained. And again, the electromotive force required to decompose both the water and the sodium chloride is so great that too great an expenditure of fuel is necessitated and the business for that reason alone would be unprofitable.

On account of these difficulties the experts of the Union Alkali Company, as well as those of Brunner, Mond & Co., have declared that electrolysis of sodium chloride can never be a commercial success. These scientific gentlemen are undoubtedly capable and sincere men. They believe in the data furnished by their own experiments, and these data prove their deductions.

But experiments conducted by these gentlemen were made several years ago, and it is questionable whether they, being simply chemists, have kept abreast with the great progress which has been made in electric mechanics during the past few years. In opposition to the views of the chemists of the United Alkali Company and of Brunner, Mond & Co. we have the declaration of Prof. Lunge of Berlin, than whom there is no higher authority on the subject of chemical manufacture, that both the Le Blanc and the ammonia processes of manufacture are doomed, and that electrolysis of sodium chloride is, beyond peradventure, certain to be a commercial success.

There are a number of men of great ingenuity and high scientific attainments constantly at work trying to solve the problem. The prize they will obtain, if they succeed, is well worth striving for. The financial results of success in this case can scarcely be overestimated.

For instance, take the figures already dealt with—namely, eighteen hundredweight of salt by the Le Blanc process will give one ton of salt cake, but it requires two tons of salt cake to yield one ton of caustic, and, therefore, thirty-six hundredweight of salt are required to make one ton of caustic and sixteen hundredweight of bleaching powder. By electrolysis, if all the difficulties mentioned can be successfully overcome, thirty-six hundredweight of salt will yield one ton sixteen hundredweight of caustic soda and two tons six hundredweight of bleach. At present prices, the profits on bleaching powder will be nearly tripled and on caustic nearly doubled. In other words, if alkali and bleach can be made, approximately, as cheap on a practical scale as theoretically they ought to be, the Le Blanc and Weldon processes for making alkali and bleach and the ammonia process for producing alkali alone will be done away with—they will cease to be used—and the £12,000,000 represented by the works of the Union Alkali Company and of Brunner, Mond & Co. will dwindle to the actual cash value of real estate and old bricks, iron, and lead.

But is there well-grounded belief in the success of electrolysis in our time? Prof. Lunge has declared that success is inevitable in the near future. German scientists are rarely optimists, and a man of the reputation of Prof. Lunge would not make such a declaration if he had not a well-grounded belief in the truth thereof. A syndicate has just been formed here to acquire and work electrolytic patents which is composed of men of great practical experience in alkali manufacture, and the highest scientific authority in England, I understand, has investigated the process and pronounced it an unqualified success.

A. M. G.

THE SMALLEST IS THE BEST.

There are a dozen well-known liver pills, but only *one* so effective that it can be guaranteed to give satisfaction, or the money be refunded. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are smaller, but better than the huge, old-fashioned pill, the medicinal agents are refined and concentrated.

Every one suffers, at some time or other, from Constipation, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, Biliousness, Bilious and Sick Headaches. You're relieved and *cured* of these troubles if you take "P. P. P."

These Pellets are easy to take, and act in a *natural* way without shocking the system. They're easy to carry, because they are put up in little glass vials. They're the cheapest, because guaranteed to give satisfaction. Remember, that Dr. Pierce's Pellets are *pleasant* to take, *pleasant* in action, *perfect* in effect. Keep this in mind and you solve the problem of good health and good living.

# MONEY FOR YOUNG COVERT.

### Unpretentious Charitable People Who Read The Times Story Send Him $164.

That there are in this city many kind hearts and many people who perform unpretentious deeds of charity is well shown by the result of the simple story of George L. Covert, told in The New-York Times yesterday. Since the narrative of his struggle to help support a mother and two little sisters by selling papers at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Eighth Avenue, The New-York Times has received for him $153. Of this amount $135 was paid to him yesterday afternoon, and had the generous donors witnessed his surprise and gratitude and wonder when he took the money, they would have considered their charity well repaid.

In one envelope left at the office of The New-York Times $100 was inclosed, and there was with it not a trace of the donor's name. It was charity of the noblest, sincerest sort. From "J. J. A." $25 was received, with the identity of the giver entirely concealed. "S. U.," "X.," E. Ruhlman, N. B. Dunbar, and "A Friend" sent $5 each. From "Frank" $2 was received, and "N. W. A." contributed $1.

Two gentlemen called on the young man at his stand yesterday, and each paid him $5 for a paper, refusing to take any change. One dollar was sent him at his home address.

Young Covert is now convinced that his struggle has not been in vain. He can see ahead of him prosperity, and for his mother and little sisters there will be a few of the little comforts that poverty has hitherto forbidden. The young man's ambition now is to get away from the costly but mean little stand by Lynch's saloon, and get a location under the new elevated railroad stairs at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Eighth Avenue.

LEAURELLE OIL BALM.

This inimitable toilet wonder and great beautifier will smooth and clear the most annoying skin or complexion. The wonder and pleasure of all who use it. Possesses peculiar properties preventing tendency to **WRINKLES**, Ageing or withering of the skin, or drying up of the flesh. Tones down the **RED NOSE**, face or hands; clears the lifeless, clay-like **Sallow Complexion.** Gives a youthful hue to the rough coarse grained skin, abolishes Pimples, Freckles, Blotches, Blackheads, Tan, Sun-burn. Absolutely harmless, pure, clean, colorless. The more you use it the better you like it. This elegant toilet requisite has delightful effect if the hands or face become rough or chapped, from household work or exposure, one application of LEAURELLE OIL BALM will soften and smooth the skin at once. You need not wash it off nor cover the hands, since it dries in instantly; does not grease nor soil silks, satins, gloves or finest fabric. Elegant for Chafes, Irritated Skin, Scurf, Scaly Itching Skin; nice after shaving. 50c. and $1.00 at druggists or sent prepaid by express on receipt of price. Try Wells' Invisible Velvet Cream Face Powder, 25c. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City N. J.

**WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.**

If gray, gradually restores the hair to original natural color; elegant tonic dressing, 50c., $1.00. Druggists, or prepaid by express on receipt of price. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

**Don't Die in the House.**

"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out rats, mice, cockroaches, bed-bugs, flies, ants, beetles. 15c.

# GOSSIP OF REAL ESTATE MEN

## EVIDENCES OF ACTIVITY NOT VERY MARKED.

**Absence of the Speculative Element from the Market—The Sale of the Mystic Flats on West Thirty-ninth Street—Auction Transactions and the Interest Rate—Foreclosure Notices Less Numerous Last Week—Italians as Real Estate Owners—Some of the City's Purchases.**

The real estate field during the past week has shown some evidences of activity, but they have not been very marked. A few sales of residences have been effected and some transfers of flat property have been made, usually by exchange. Regarding the latter, there is an opinion quite generally entertained that "swaps" are an indication of a poor condition of the market. This is entirely outside of the question of the advantage of such transactions, and without taking into account the definition that "an exchange is an operation in which each of two parties tries to overreach the other, and in which both succeed." Not all are agreed as to the accuracy of this definition, it should be added.

There are some negotiations pending for the sale of business property, and they may be closed during the present week. One element is conspicuously absent just now, and that is the speculative contingent composed of the men who are usually styled operators. The money market is not satisfactory to them, and the rates of interest are too high to permit them to work to advantage. These men, of whom the late Ascher Weinstein was a good type, usually did much toward creating activity in real estate. Ever on the look-out for bargains, making careful search in all parts of the city for real estate with possibilities of development, and always ready for a quick turn, they aided many a time in inducing investments by calling attention to their operations. They are doing nothing just now except waiting for conditions more favorable to their style of operations.

A noteworthy sale announced yesterday was that of the Mystic Flats, at 123, 125, and 127 West Thirty-ninth Street, opposite the Casino Building. The building is of brick, seven stories in height, and the lot measures 75 feet by 98.9. It was a venture of James D. Fish in the days of the Marine Bank and Ferdinand Ward's peculations. When disaster came the property was sold under foreclosure at the instance of the First National Bank of Mystic Bridge, which held a second mortgage. The first mortgage was for $120,000, and the property brought $55,000 more. A judgment for over $40,000 deficiency was obtained against Mr. Fish. This was on July 12, 1888. Subsequently Mr. William Noble bought the property. He has now sold it to Frank William Hall on private terms, which are said to yield him a fair profit on the transaction.

The sale of the Osgood residence on Fifth Avenue, directly opposite the St. Luke's Hospital grounds, to the brewer, James Everard, was referred to in these columns during the past week. The lot is 25 by 100 feet in dimensions, and its value, as estimated from the transaction, is put down at $120,000, or $48 per square foot.

Renting is reported as going on well for residences and apartments, and prices, especially for dwellings in desirable locations, are upheld firmly.

The sales at auction are still confined, in the main, to foreclosures, although the present week will witness the offering of other property. Suburban sales are also beginning. A notable one of the latter kind will be that by Mr. James L. Wells next Saturday at Van Nest Station, just outside the city limits, details of which are given below.

The auction sales during the past week footed up $112,310, as against $70,642 for the corresponding week last year.

Of 154 mortgages put on record last week, 57 were at 5 per cent. and only 3 at less than 5 per cent. Twelve of the number were to banks and insurance and trust companies, the remainder being to individuals and estates. Only twenty-five notices in foreclosure proceedings were filed last week, which shows a great reduction in the number of such actions.

There are evidences of some activity in the neighborhood of Hanover Square, following the approaching completion of the large new office buildings near by. Several real estate men have projects on hand for the locality, and base quite great expectations on its future, as a centre for importers, Custom House men, cotton brokers, &c.

Among the names which are beginning to appear with great frequency in the records affecting real estate are those of Italians. Quite a number of these men, who began by doing the work of laborers, became in succession foremen and contractors. They now figure as owners of realty or mortgageors, evincing a commendable spirit of thrift. Real estate men say that the Germans have the greatest desire to become landowners, and the French the least. This idea is greatly derived from the experiences at suburban sales. Every nationality is represented in one way or another in the real estate records of this city.

The city is figuring nowadays as a considerable purchaser of lands for public purposes and, thanks to the thoroughness with which Corporation Counsel Clark and his assistants are proceeding, is making good investments. Thus the site at the southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, a plot 118.5 by 169.9 by 100.11 by 231.8, has been acquired at a cost of only $75,625. A school will be erected there. Another school will be put up on the block, 200 by 100, on Edgecombe Avenue, reaching from One Hundred and Fortieth to One Hundred and Forty-first Street. This cost $59,000. A third school will be erected on the plot, 200 by 150, at the junction of Nebus Lane and King's Bridge Avenue, (Church Street.) There are twelve lots here and the ground is high. The total cost of the land is $17,000.

To provide an adequate approach to the new Macomb's Dam Bridge, the triangular plot between Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, and Macomb's Dam Road is to be acquired. This contains twenty-two city lots. The preliminary report of the Commissioners in the matter has been presented and the final report will come up for confirmation on Oct. 19. Then the city will take title to the land.

Title has been acquired by the city to the lands reaching from Amsterdam Avenue to the Harlem River, beginning 150 feet north of the entrance to the Washington Bridge and extending south to One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, where connection is made with High Bridge Park. Proceedings are now under way to appraise the value to be paid by the city for the property, which will be made into a park.

Ground was broken during the past week for a two-story brick building to be erected on the circle between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets at the Eighth Avenue entrance to Central Park. This is the first step taken in many years toward improvement on that block front, which had been given up to shanties.

The rapidity with which even the most elaborate office buildings are put up nowadays is shown in the announcement made by Messrs. James L. Libby & Son that the Mutual Reserve Building on Broadway will be ready for occupation on Feb. 1, 1894. Deducting the delay caused by the Carnegie strike, the actual working time for excavating and the erection of the building will be thirteen months.

Thomas O'Shea has sold through John H. Deane for C. G. Judson two of his American basement houses in Seventy-fifth Street, between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive, for $96,000.

### SALES FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

**A Detailed List of the Property to be Put Up at Auction.**

The auction sales of real estate for the present week are given in the appended list. They will take place at 111 Broadway except as otherwise stated:

*Monday, Sept. 25.*

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, three suits, Henry W. Johnson, referee, 360, 362, and 364 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, south side, beginning 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, three five-story flats, each 25 by 100, party walls. Due on each judgment, about $21,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Benjamin A. Jackson, referee, east side of Broadway, 31.9 feet south of West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 32.11 by 101.4 by 80 by 65. Due on judgment, $8,652.

AT THE CITY HALL.

Receiver's sale, William R. Keese, as receiver of Benjamin F. Denniston, lot 32 by 100 feet, west side of Water or Ackerman Street, King's Bridge, 130.38 feet north of the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad.

*Tuesday, Sept. 26.*

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Wilbur Larremore, referee, southwest corner of Second Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, 25.11 by 75, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $23,768.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George C. Coffin, referee, 49 Convent Avenue, east side, 479.6 feet north of West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 20 by 100, three-story brick dwelling, party walls. Due on judgment, $5,853.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Frank Schaettler, referee, 406 to 410 East Thirty-third Street, south side, 150 feet east of First Avenue, 75 by 98.9, six-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $21,743. The same property was advertised to be sold under another foreclosure on April 26, and that sale was adjourned until to-morrow. It comprises the buildings intended for the stables of the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets Railway.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, J. Sergeant Cram, referee, three-story brick dwelling, south side of East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 166.8 feet east of Brook Avenue, 16.8 by 100. Due on judgment, $3,928.20.

By James S. McQuillen of D. Phœnix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas B. Odell, referee, northeast corner of Walton Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 71.91 feet on avenue by 43 on street by 86.84 by 54.82, four-story brick tenement with stores. Due on judgment, $1,351.80.

By James C. Lalor, foreclosure sale, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, 115 and 117 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 175 feet west of Lenox Avenue, two five-story brick apartment houses, 50 by 100.11. Due on judgment, $1,198; on prior mortgages, $48,000.

*Monday, Sept. 27.*

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, Henry W. Eaton, referee, five houses and lots at West End Avenue and West Eighty-third Street, numbered 301 (corner) and 307 West Eighty-third Street, and 383, 385, and 389 West End Avenue. The four houses fronting on the avenue are each four stories high and 100 feet deep, the two interior ones being 19.6 feet front and the other two 20 feet front each; 307 West Eighty-third Street is 21 by 100 and is a three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgments as follows: 301 West Eighty-third Street, $35,000; 307 West Eighty-third Street, $18,000; 383 and 385 West End Avenue, each $18,000; 389 West End Avenue, $22,000. In each case interest is also due from April 1. The houses will be sold separately.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Pennington Whitehead, referee, the six-story brick stables 406 to 410 East Thirty-third Street, 75 by 98.9, intended for the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets Railway. Due on judgment, $42,863.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, W. Bourke Cockran, referee, 4 and 6 Peck Slip and 310 and 312 Pearl Street, together forming the southeast corner of the streets. The Peck Slip property is 32.5 by 49.1 by 34.3 by 46.10. The other is 44 feet on Pearl Street by 42.7 on the slip by 46.10 by 43.3. There are three three-story brick buildings and one five-story brick building on the plot.

AT 59 LIBERTY STREET.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., auction sale, 127 Manhattan Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Fifth Street, three-story and basement high-stoop brick dwelling, 16.8 by 40 by 75.

AT PALISADES PARK, N. J.

By W. E. Taylor, assignee's sale, choice lots hitherto reserved; water, sewerage, and other improvements have been made. Reached by train from Erie Railroad station at 1:30 P. M. Sale begins at 2 P. M.

*Thursday, Sept. 28.*

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Frederick P. Forster, referee, 1,438 Boston Avenue, south side, between Bristow Street and Prospect Avenue, 47 by 90 by 51.53 by 68.87, two-story frame dwelling and extensions.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles J. Breck, referee, 215 Henry Street, north side, 69 feet east of Clinton Street, 25.4 by 85, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $8,275; on prior mortgage, $26,000.

*Friday, Sept. 29.*

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, William L. Carey, referee, 330 Edgecombe Avenue, east side, 944.4½ feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 50 by 64.11½, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, about $3,000.

By Charles A. Berrian, partition sale, James B. Lockwood, referee, southwest corner of Worth Avenue and Warren Street, Twenty-fourth Ward, 26 by 65. Subject to rights acquired at alleged tax sale to James L. Parshall.

*Saturday, Sept. 30.*

ON THE GROUNDS—VAN NEST.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, William H. Sweny, referee, 297 lots, estate of the late Lott G. Hunt, at Van Nest, Westchester County. The lots may be reached by the West Farms and the Morris Park Avenue trolley lines, and also by the Harlem Branch of the New-Haven Road. The property adjoins the city on the east. The lots are situated on the Bronxdale and Unionport Road, Bronxdale Avenue and intersecting streets, are on high ground, and are ready for immediate building. The sale will begin at noon.

### Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

*Saturday, Sept. 23.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 129th St, s s, 420 ft e of 8th Av, 18.9x99.11; John R. Foley, Jr., to George Prescott | $1 |
| 66th St, n s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 150x100.5; John B. Cole to Amsterdam Improvement Company | 1 |
| Same property; the Amsterdam Improvement Company to John B. Cole | 1 |
| Same property; stockholders of the Amsterdam Improvement Company to John B. Cole | 1 |
| Chambers St, n w corner of Centre St, 30x37.5x33.2x28.4; Patrick Cunningham to Thomas P. Galligan, Jr. | 1 |
| 4th St, s w s, 137.6 ft n w of Avenue D, 18.9x18.9x —, ½ block; James H. Blasdell to H. Murdock | 1 |
| 89th St, s s, 207 ft w of Avenue A, 50x100.8; Mary and C. B. Hillenbrand and Kate McLaughlin to Annie Moore, ⅔ part | 3,200 |
| Jerome Av, e s, 265 ft w of Minerva Place, 28x108.4x21.1x114.1; Eugene L. Louis to Isidore Cahn | 1 |
| Morris Av, e s, 45 ft n of 149th St, 25x70.3; Adam Uhl to August Witt | 900 |

### Recorded Mortgages.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cole, John B., and wife to Citizens' Savings Bank; n s of 66th St, e of 10th Av, 1 year | $125,000 |
| Davidson, Jacob, and wife to Edwin Wallace and others; Avenue B, n e corner of 6th St, 1 year | 6,000 |
| Galvin, Mary P., to Roger Donegan; n s of 72d St, w of 2d Av, 3 years | 2,000 |
| Kervan, Mathew C., to G. E. Hyatt; n s of 115th St, w of Lenox Av | 17,500 |
| Moore, Annie, to Mary Hillenbrand; s s of 89th St, w of Avenue A, 1 year | 8,000 |
| Same to Kate McLaughlin; s s of 89th St, w of Avenue A, 1 year | 8,000 |

### Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

| | |
|---|---|
| Madison Av and 116th St, n w corner; Maria W. Dittmar against Julius Lipman, owner; James Dunn, contractor | $44 |
| 183d St, n s, 103 ft w of Bathgate Av, 25-ft front; William Ruland against Mary J. O'Brien, owner and contractor | 265 |
| Same property; E. C. Gates and others against same | 24 |
| 122d St, n s, 75 ft w of 4th Av, 75 ft front; Antonio Atano against Peter Andelli, contractor | 45 |
| Same property; Michael Ronano against same | 77 |
| Same property; R. Scarlato against same | 32 |
| Same property; M. Mazzetti against same | 73 |
| Same property; A. Catalano against same | 42 |
| Same property; A. Conio against same | 54 |
| 135th St, 718 to 724 East; Willis H. Young against James Barry, owner and contractor | 2,050 |
| Water St and Dover St, s e corner; John H. Blohm against Joseph Goldstein, owner and contractor | 11,900 |

NOT A LOT
of
IDLE INQUIRIES,
but responses which
**MEAN BUSINESS,**
FOLLOW THE ADVERTISING OF REAL ESTATE IN THE COLUMNS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

YOU CAN SELL OR LET
BUSINESS PROPERTY OR DWELLINGS AND RENT APARTMENTS QUICKER AND TO BETTER ADVANTAGE IN THIS WAY THAN THROUGH ANY OTHER MEDIUM.

IF YOU HAVE FAILED
BY OTHER METHODS,
**TRY THIS.**
**RESULTS IMMEDIATE,**
**EXPENSE SMALL.**

## City Real Estate for Sale.

A.—FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—Very desirable full-size furnished house on 47th St., close to 5th Av. Apply to
SETON & WISSMANN,
(3189) 11 Pine St.

PARK AV., NEAR 39TH ST.—Desirable four-story high-stoop brownstone house for sale; immediate possession. Apply to
SETON & WISSMAN,
(3188) 11 Pine St.

FOR SALE—A very desirable bulkhead property on the west side of the city; suitable for railroad terminus, coal depot, &c. For particulars address LIBERTY, Box 120 Times.

FOR SALE—Private dwelling and lot on a Park Av. (Murray Hill) corner; 25 feet wide. Apply to BENJ. RICHARDS, 59 Liberty St.

City Real Estate for Sale. City Real Estate for Sale.

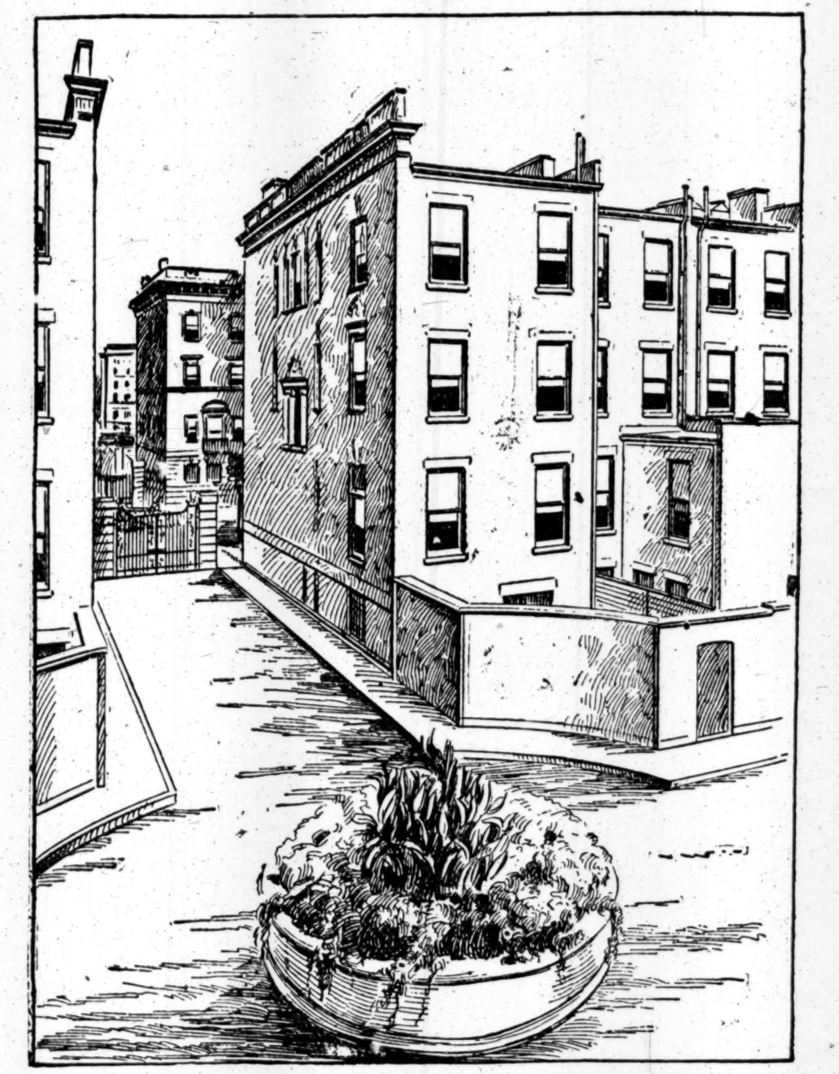
# EDGECOMB GARDENS,

139TH STREET AND 7TH AVENUE.

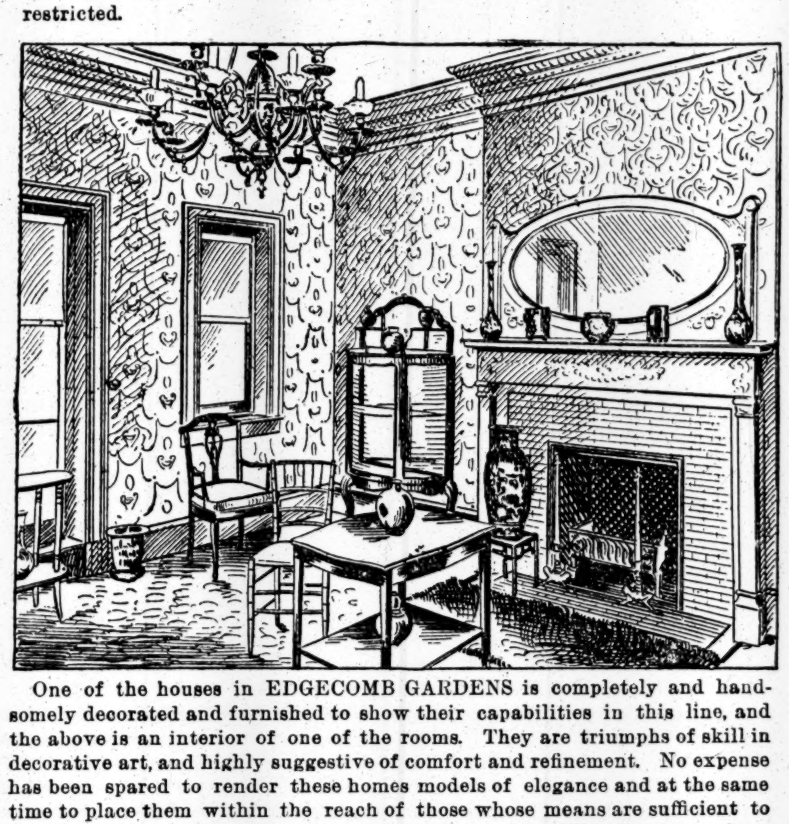
# LENOX GARDENS,

138TH AND 139TH STREETS AND 7TH AVENUE.

**Sixteen (16) of these houses have been rented within the last few days.**



The above cut is an exterior view showing rear entrance and private street of our superb houses, LENOX GARDENS, now for sale or rent. They are thoroughly well built; the various branches of work have been executed by the leading firms in the country, under expert supervision. The architectural colorings are harmonious and the designs tasteful and original. The streets are asphalted, insuring quiet; shade trees line the sidewalks; roadways, ornamented with flower beds, intersect the block, providing rear entrances for tradesmen and the removal of garbage; no nuisances are tolerated in the vicinity, and there can be no encroachments by speculators erecting undesirable buildings in the neighborhood, the street being fully built up and restricted.



One of the houses in EDGECOMB GARDENS is completely and handsomely decorated and furnished to show their capabilities in this line, and the above is an interior of one of the rooms. They are triumphs of skill in decorative art, and highly suggestive of comfort and refinement. No expense has been spared to render these homes models of elegance and at the same time to place them within the reach of those whose means are sufficient to enable them to aspire to something better than a flat. We are renting them at $1,000 up; prices vary according to size of house and location.

The terms of purchase are 50 per cent. on bond and mortgage, 20 per cent. down, and 30 per cent. in five annual payments.

Full particulars can be obtained at office of

**CHAS. H. LE VAIRE, Manager,**

Northeast corner 138th St. and 8th Av. Telephone, 647 Harlem.

Real Estate Insurance
**KASTENHUBER**
58 WARREN ST., N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BUILDING LOT IN Bloomfield, N. J., very cheap.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN THE BEST PART OF Montclair; price low; terms easy.

FOR SALE—MONTCLAIR, N. J., HOUSE, 5 rooms, $2,500; house, 7 rooms, barn, all improvements, $3,700. KASTENHUBER, 58 Warren St.

100 SUBURBAN HOMES AT $1,050 TO $25,000. KASTENHUBER, 58 Warren St.

IF YOU HAVE A FLAT OR A STORE TO LET in New-York, Brooklyn, or Jersey City, communicate with KASTENHUBER, 58 Warren St.

MANSIONS FOR SALE OR TO LET—Within 4 to 6 minutes' walk of station; 45 minutes to New-York. KASTENHUBER, 58 Warren St.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE TENEMENT houses on 3d Av., New-York City. KASTENHUBER, 58 Warren St., New-York, or Box 214, Bloomfield.

Firm of
Leonard J. Carpenter
**Gives special attention to collection of rents and general management of property.**
**41 LIBERTY ST. AND 1,181 3D AV.**
D. Y. SWAINSON, A. H. CARPENTER, E. E. CARPENTER.

FOR SALE—The new and elegant four-story high stoop stone and terra-cotta front houses NOS. 17, 21, AND 23 WEST 88TH ST., built in the most substantial manner by day's work; hardwood trimmed, parquet flooring, open plumbing, tiled bathrooms. Terms to suit. Apply to estate of H. D. ALDRICH, 29 Broadway.

**Finest Site on Riverside Drive.**
50x100; level with curb.
If sold at once owner will sacrifice.
BLAKESLEE BARNES, 59 Liberty St.

NEAR 5TH AV., BELOW 70TH ST.—An extra wide four-story house, with handsome dining-room extension, for sale.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

57TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV.—A four-story house, with extension, for sale; lot 22.6x100.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

24 FOOT CORNER HOUSE FOR SALE ON Madison Av.; Murray Hill; $85,000.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

FOR SALE—The lease of the Madison Square Bank Building, situated in the most prominent position in New-York City, corner of 25th St. and Broadway, having a frontage on Broadway west, 5th Av. east, and the Worth Monument south. Lease extends over a period of thirteen years from the 1st of last May.

Full particulars can be had by applying to the receivers at the bank. Any offer for the lease which may be satisfactory to the receivers will require the approval of the court, the receivers reserving the right to reject any and all bids.
MILES M. O'BRIEN,
JAMES G. CANNON,
Receivers.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
**Geo. R. Read,**
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST., ASTOR BUILDING.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

FOR SALE,
S. E. cor. Madison Av. and 76th St.
An exceptionally attractive extra-wide four-story dwelling, built by Messrs. Graham & Son. Is in good order throughout. Will be sold at a low figure, with possession to a prompt purchaser.
Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
(4101) No. 9 Pine St.

FINE CORNER HOUSE ON WEST END AV., southeast corner 71st St.; all improvements; handsomely decorated; near Colonial Club and 72d St. elevated station. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—7 East 44th St., 27x70x100; butler's pantry extension; immediate possession; $80,000, or $5,000 rent; in perfect condition; open for inspection.

PRIVATE HOUSES EXCLUSIVELY.—Sale and rent.
WINANT.
500 Madison Av., near 52d St.

## Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE, HOUSE.—Elegant large house on Washington Av.; first-class neighborhood and condition; will be sold at a bargain. Apply to owner, H. L. COE, 535 Washington Av.

## Country Real Estate for Sale.

AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A fine property, location best in city; five minutes from depot, opposite Country Club; about one acre, well shaded, in perfect order; house 15 rooms, partly furnished if desired; stable for three horses. For sale on easy terms or to let for one year or longer. W. P. SMITH, 96 Broadway, N. Y.

ARLINGTON, N. J.—Small cottage, $2,600; good schools, gas, water, and sewers; 3 minutes to station; 25 minutes to New-York; 20 trains daily; easy terms. Address COTTAGE, Box 207 Times.

RUMSON ROAD, N. J.—For sale, 101 acres elegant river-front property; ripe for improvement; best location; cheap. Particulars of WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch, N. J.

## Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, OCT. 3, 1893,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
5 choice lots, north side
112TH ST.,
375 feet east of 8th Av.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

## Real Estate at Auction.

**JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.**
ON THE GROUND, NOON,
SATURDAY, SEPT. 30,
*Supreme Court Sale,*
**297 LOTS.**
ESTATE LOTT G. HUNT, DEC'D.
**VAN NEST,**
WESTCHESTER, N. Y.,
readily accessible by
STEAM AND ELECTRIC RAPID TRANSIT,
connecting with 3d Av. elevated at 129th St., (Harlem Bridge;) time, 14 minutes.
OVERLOOKING BRONX AND MORRIS PARK.
Graded streets and other conveniences; liberal terms; title guaranteed free of cost to each purchaser by the TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO. Maps with WILLIAM H. SWENY, Referee, 140 Nassau St., and with JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer, 59 Liberty St., New-York.

**ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF CHOICE REAL ESTATE AT PALISADES PARK,**
W. E. TAYLOR, Auctioneer.
BY ORDER OF A. FRED SILVERSTONE, ASSIGNEE,
Auction Wednesday, Sept. 27, at 2 P. M.,
ON THE PREMISES AT PALISADES PARK.
Train Leaves Erie Depot at 1:30 P. M.
This sale will afford a fine opportunity for profitable investment, as the choice land hitherto reserved, owing to the necessity of the case, will be sold without reservation to the highest bidders. Great bargains may be expected. Water in pipes, sewerage, and other fine improvements at vast outlays make this property highly desirable. The coming North River bridge will enhance its value greatly. Maps and free passes can be had by addressing
BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK,
14 Chambers St., New-York.
J. J. GLEASON, Attorney.

## City Houses To Let—Furnished.

FOR RENT, FURNISHED,
56TH ST., BET. 5TH AND MADISON AVS.
A very attractive fully-furnished 4-story dwelling, 20x60, with b. p. extension, lot full depth. For rent for season or year at a reasonable figure, with immediate possession.
Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
(4107) 9 Pine St.

A HANDSOME 25-FT. 4-STORY HOUSE IN 9TH ST., CLOSE TO 5TH AV.,
To rent, furnished, for the season. Beautiful dining-room extension, superior sanitary plumbing, and every convenience and comfort for a gentleman's occupation; never before rented.
Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine St.

COMPLETELY-FURNISHED QUEEN ANNE house, Lenox Av., near 131st St.; ten rooms and bath; January, February, and March, or immediately; convenient to 130th St. L station; $200 monthly to strictly private responsible family; no agents. BERMUDA, 243 West 125th St.

OUR REVISED LIST OF FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET
Comprises a very large and choice selection in all the best locations; from
$200 to $1,200 per month.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 111 Broadway.

EAST 9TH ST., CLOSE TO 5TH AV.
A full-size 4-story h. s. house, with large B. P. ex., to let for the Winter; completely and handsomely furnished and in perfect order throughout.
T. S. CLARKSON & CO.,
55 LIBERTY ST.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE, with extension, to let, furnished, for the season, on 25th St., near 4th Av.; $250 per month.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

MADISON AV., NEAR 48TH ST.—A four-story high-stoop house to let, furnished, for season or year.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE TO let, furnished, for season or year, on 36th St., between 5th and 6th Avs.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

36TH ST., NEAR PARK AV.—A full-size four-story high-stoop house to let, furnished, for season or year.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

TO RENT—Furnished, on 35th St., near Park Av., desirable four-story high-stoop house; also, English basement house on same street, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to
SETON & WISSMANN,
(3185) 11 Pine St.

TO RENT.—Furnished; on 17th St., near 4th Av., desirable four-story high-stoop brownstone house. Apply to
SETON & WISSMANN,
(3187) 11 Pine St.

REDUCED RENT FROM OCT. 1 TO MAY 1 to right party; comfortably-furnished house; ten rooms; two acres and stable; one-half mile from station; most healthful part of New-Jersey; one hour from city. Apply to T. J. OAKLEY, 96 Grand St.

A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, OCCUPIED BY owner; going abroad; absolute perfect order; 29th St., near 5th Av.; 25 feet wide; to rent for Winter reasonable. OGDEN & CLARK, 244 4th Av. and 11 Pine.

FAMILY GOING ABROAD WILL LET THEIR fully-furnished residence to satisfactory private family only; rent $3,500; house and plumbing in perfect order. Apply 142 West 57th St., after 10 A. M.

TO RENT—Furnished, on 45th St., close to 5th Av., a very desirable four-story high-stoop brownstone house; dining-room extension.
(3183) SETON & WISSMANN, 11 Pine St.

PARK AV., NEAR 39TH ST.—A four-story high-stoop brownstone house to let, furnished, to private family only. Apply to
(3178) SETON & WISSMANN, 11 Pine St.

A.—TO RENT, FULLY FURNISHED, A VERY desirable three-story high-stoop brick house on 37th St., close to 5th Av. Apply to
(3181) SETON & WISSMANN, 11 Pine St.

TO RENT ON MURRAY HILL.—Extra large house fully and elegantly furnished; in perfect order throughout. Apply to
(3180) SETON & WISSMANN, 11 Pine St.

26TH ST., EAST.—A three-story high-stoop house, completely furnished and in thorough order, for season or year.
DE BLOIS, HUNTER & ELDRIDGE,
9 West 27th St.

29TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A full-sized house, handsomely furnished, for season.
DE BLOIS, HUNTER & ELDRIDGE,
9 West 27th St.

LARGE LIST OF FURNISHED HOUSES FOR season or year.
DE BLOIS, HUNTER & ELDRIDGE,
9 West 27th St.

NO. 8 EAST 10TH ST.—A very attractive and handsomely-furnished full-sized house to rent for the Winter season by CHAS. S. BROWN, 59 Liberty St.

233 WEST 71ST ST.—Handsomely and completely furnished; favorable terms to desirable tenant. Apply on premises, between 12 and 1.

A LARGE AND BEAUTIFULLY-FURNISHED house on Gramercy Park to rent for the Winter. OGDEN & CLARK, 244 4th Av. and 11 Pine.

## City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

For Rent, Unfurnished,
51ST ST., CLOSE TO 5TH AV.
An exceedingly attractive four-story medium-width dwelling in perfect order; for rent at a reasonable figure.
Permits and particulars of
GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine St.

154 EAST 89TH ST.—To let, unfurnished, near 3d Av. and 89th St. L station, a perfect little house; beautifully arranged, roomy, and decorated; rent, $1,000; will be shown without permit. Apply at 1,335 Lexington Av., between 9 and 10 A. M., or 4 and 5 P. M.
Owner, Room 50, 79 Cedar St.

**BALMORAL,**
LENOX AV., 113th and 114th Sts., entire block.
SELECT FAMILY HOTEL.
Coaches in attendance at 116th St. L Station.

AN ELEGANT 23-FOOT FOUR-STORY-AND-basement dwelling, with butler's pantry extension; elegantly decorated; parquet floors; tiled bathrooms; gas logs; nickel-plated plumbing exposed; one block from Central Park and L station; rent, $2,200. 170 West 80th St., or GEO. E. SCHICK, 92 Liberty St.

TO LET.—No. 159 West 95th St., three-story and basement private high-stoop dwelling, 18x50, with three-story extension to roof; first-class condition; all modern improvements; immediate possession. Apply to ALBERT HIRSCH, 163 West 95th St.

5TH AV. (MURRAY HILL).—To lease for a term of years, for business or dwelling, a full-size four-story high-stoop brownstone house; immediate possession. Apply to
SETON & WISSMANN,
(3186) 11 Pine St.

341 EAST 68TH ST.—Three-story high-stoop dwelling; one of a very attractive row of private residences; street restricted; rent, $1,000; immediate possession.
L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St. or 1,181 3d Av.

TO LET—The four-story brownstone dwellings, newly decorated, in perfect order, 1,072, 1,074 Madison Av. and 32 East 84th St.
Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
5th Av. and 19th St.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE, WITH dining-room extension, to let, unfurnished, on 47th St. near 5th Av.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

WEST END AV., NEAR 75TH ST.—To rent, unfurnished, a very desirable four-story high-stoop house, hard-wood finish and cabinet trim throughout. Apply to SETON & WISSMANN, 11 Pine St. (3182)

A.—TO RENT, ON 39TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY, desirable four-story English basement brick house; possession. Apply to
(3184) SETON & WISSMANN, 11 Pine St.

77TH ST., 23 EAST.—To let, unfurnished, from October, handsome little house to small family of adults; shown by appointment only; rent, $2,000. G. W. BASHFORD, 79 Cedar St.

LEXINGTON AV., NO. 720, SOUTHWEST Corner of 68th St.—20-foot three-story and basement brownstone dwelling; rent moderate. F. GITTEL, 1,026 3d Av.

## City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

HOUSES TO RENT.
88TH ST., NOS. 60 AND 62.
Three-story high-stoop brownstone, new dwellings, handsomely decorated; new gas fixtures, &c.
75th St., near 5th Av.,
Four-Story High-Stoop Brownstone.
Madison Av., No. 1,138,
Four-Story High-Stoop Brownstone.
Manhattan Av., No. 354,
Three-Story High-Stoop Brownstone.
APPLY ON PREMISES, OR TO
GERALD R. BROWN,
120 Broadway, New-York.

FOUR-STORY HOUSES,
73D ST. AND 85TH ST.,
WEST SIDE.
CLARK ESTATE, 25 West 23d.

AT $100 PER MONTH TO MAY 1, DELIGHTfully-situated detached residence, (Audubon Park, Grand Boulevard and 155th St.;) 12 rooms, all conveniences, cabinet trim; handsome grounds; convenient to schools, churches, "L" and cable roads; don't miss it; stable near by if desired. DAVID STEWART, Amsterdam Av. and 155th St.

WEST 52D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A desirable medium-width house; moderate rent; immediate possession. FULLER & FROTHINGHAM, 945 Broadway, corner 22d St.

MANHATTAN AV., 298, FRONTING MORNingside Park.—Elegant, commodious, 20x50; extension; window shades; immediate possession. PENFIELD, owner, corner 112th St., adjacent.

## City Flats To Let—Furnished.

**"THE FLORENCE,"**
18TH ST. AND 4TH AV.
TO LET FROM OCT. 1, ONE HOUSEKEEPING FLAT, CONSISTING OF SEVEN ROOMS; ALL LIGHT AND SUNNY; ALSO, SUIT OF FOUR LARGE ROOMS AND BATH, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED; THE FLORENCE IS ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF; ELEVATORS RUN ALL NIGHT.

TO RENT FOR SIX MONTHS.
A handsomely-furnished triplex apartment in the NAVARRO BUILDINGS; southern exposure; ready for immediate occupation.
Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine St.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,335.—To let, unfurnished, near 3d Av., 89th St. elevated station, a perfect little house, beautifully arranged, roomy, and decorated; rent, $1,200; open daily for inspection to any one without permit between 9 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 5 P. M.; immediate possession if required.
Owner, Room 50, 79 Cedar St.

FAMILY GOING ABROAD WILL LET HANDsomely-furnished apartment; unusual chance for any one wishing elegant, refined home. E. MILLER, 200 West 57th St.

A MARRIED COUPLE, OR PARTY OF TWO, wanted to share the expenses of a small furnished flat in Harlem. Address L. H., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

## City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

A FEW DESIRABLE FLATS
are now vacant in the elegant Apartment House known as the
**BEECHWOOD,**
Nos. 125 and 127 East 24th St.,
(Near Madison Square.)
Eight rooms; newly decorated. Steam heat. Coal for range and all improvements, including elevator and hall service.
RENT $125.00 PER MONTH.
Apply to janitor or
LEWIS & HARRIS, 7 Warren St.

**MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB BUILDING.**
BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
113 West 40th St.,
between Broadway and 6th Av.
STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF.
Suites of two rooms, with baths.
Steam heat, electric and gas light, elevator service, &c., all included in rent.
A few desirable suites remain unengaged.
For particulars inquire at office of
F. G. BOURNE, Agent, 25 West 23d St.,
or of Janitor.

A. ST. LORENZ,
72D ST., BETWEEN PARK AND LEXINGTON AVS.
Family apartment house, with hotel service, recently built, with all modern improvements, electric light, steam heat, &c., high class in all its appointments. Dining room on top floor, with superior table d'hôte. Desirable apartments, furnished or unfurnished. Suites of four to seven rooms, with steam heat, bath, electric light, and service, $600 to $1,200 per annum. RICHARD MEARES.

A.—A.—A.—A.—A.—A.—
THE ELLIOTT AND PRAQUE,
Columbus (9th) Av., 86th and 87th Sts.
Elegant steam-heated apartments to let; 7 rooms and bath; handsomely decorated; parquet floors; janitor and hall service; rent $70 to $80. Apply to janitor.

A.—A.—A.—A.—A.—A.—A.—
THE AMSTERDAM,
Northeast corner 81st St. and Amsterdam Av.
Elegant steam-heated apartments to let; seven rooms and bath; handsomely decorated; hall service; rent $70 to $50; one block from L road station. Apply to janitor.

**"WESTMORELAND,"**
Southeast corner Union Square and 17th St.
Handsome apartment of eight or ten large rooms overlooking the square; all well lighted and tastefully decorated.
ALSO,
suites of three or four rooms and bath at moderate rates. Apply to Superintendent on premises.

**ST. GEORGE,**
STUYVESANT SQUARE.
Fire-proof, elevator, steam heat, &c.
Apartments to lease from Oct. 1,
$1,200 to $1,500.
For descriptive pamphlet and particulars apply to
JOHN G. FOLSOM,
14 BIBLE HOUSE.
We have no branch office.

**BALMORAL,**
Lenox Av., 113th and 114th Sts., (entire block.)
SELECT FAMILY HOTEL.
Coaches in attendance at 116th St. L Station.

HOTEL
**San Remo**
Central Park West and 75th St.
A few very desirable apartments to rent from September and October; in the most desirable location in the city; no housekeeping; chamber service, heat, light, and all attendance free; meals served on the American plan at very reasonable prices.

A.———THE ROLLASON.———
15 AND 17 WEST 84TH ST.,
near 81st St. "L" station and Central Park.
Apartments of seven large rooms and bath; handsomely decorated and steam heat.
First, second, and fifth, remaining flats.
Lowest rents in vicinity; $45, $55, and $45.
WILLIAM R. WARE, 451 Columbus Av., (81st St.)

A.—THE LORING. Rents, $40 to $70.
Boulevard and West 74th St., Amsterdam Av.
Roomy, light, well-ventilated apartments, with steam heat, mirrors, open fireplaces, door service, &c.; reasonable rents; first-class service; immediate occupancy or Oct. 1. Apply on premises or to J. E. WHITAKER, 278 Boulevard, near W. 74th St.

NEW AMSTERDAM,
Corner of 75th Street and Amsterdam Av.
ELEGANT NEW APARTMENTS TO LET.
Rents from $720 to $1,500, including elevators, steam heat, electric lights, &c. Apply on premises.

VERY DESIRABLE CORNER FLAT; DRAWing room, dining room, five bedrooms, kitchen, laundry, and servants' rooms; facing Stuyvesant Square; new plumbing throughout; rent, $1,500. Apply to janitor, at 330 East 17th St., or FULLER & FROTHINGHAM, 945 Broadway, corner 22d St.

THE OAKLEY, 212 WEST 14TH ST.
Apartment No. 3, third floor, will be let unfurnished; rent, $75; light and roomy; also small first-floor apartment can be had; house carefully managed. Call and examine.

THE WALTON, 164 EAST 89TH ST.
Close to elevated; genteel unfurnished apartments, for genteel people only, at very moderate rentals; five to seven rooms and bath; rents, $23 to $34; call and examine the vacancies.

"GREYLOCK,"
2,046 to 2,050 7th Av., Boulevard, near 122d St., One of these elegant flats to let at $45 per month; cheap. Apply to Janitor on premises, or BENJAMIN B. WOOD, 3 Mercer St.

487-489-491 COLUMBUS AV., CORNER 84TH ST.
Handsome steam heated apartments; all improvements; rent $25-$30. Office on premises.

APARTMENTS TO RENT
IN THE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,
80 MADISON AV., corner 28th St.

72 WEST 46TH.—An attractive second-floor suite, with private bath; parlor; dining room; reference.

## City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

Desirable Apartments To Let.
**Peabody,**
102 and 104 Waverley Place.
Steam heat and elevator, $75 per month.
**Irvington and Rockland,**
136 to 142 West 16th St.
Steam heated, &c., $50 to $60 per month.
**St. Clement,**
365 West 23d St.
4 to 9 rooms, $30 to $75 per month.
**St. John, Wave Crest, Cedarhurst,**
35 to 41 East 50th St.
Steam heat, &c., $50 per month.
**Sutherland,**
709 Madison Av., corner 63d St.
Steam heat and elevator, $70 to $120 per month.
**St. Honore,**
1,142 Madison Av., near 84th St.
Steam heat, &c., $60 to $75 per month.
Apply to janitors on premises or to
GERALD R. BROWN,
Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New-York.

21 EAST 21ST ST.—Very desirable flat, seven rooms and bath; also servants' and storeroom on top floor; heated and drying room; first-class fire-proof building; passenger elevator; door attendant; $1,400 yearly.

THE WESTPORT,
48 WEST 23D ST.—Very desirable apartments; eight rooms and bath; passenger service elevators; first-class attendance. Inquire on the premises, or JOHN N. FARQUHARSON, 335 W. Boulevard.

THE GREENFIELD,
46 WEST 73D ST.—One large, commodious apartment; twelve rooms; something very superior. Apply to JOHN N. FARQUHARSON, 335 W. Boulev'd.

120 EAST 34TH ST.—Nine rooms and bath; elevator; electric light; liveried servants. Apply on premises.

## Apartments To Let—Furnished.

**THE WESTMINSTER,**
East 16th St., adjoining Westminster Hotel. New-York's only apartment house connecting with a hotel. Meals served in apartments or in hotel dining room. The quiet and privacy of home, conveniences and independence of a hotel.
**Two Handsomely Furnished Suites**
Parlor, four bedrooms, and bath, absolutely fire-proof,
To Lease from October to June.

ONE
SPECIAL
APARTMENT
TO RENT IN
WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
IRVING PLACE AND 16TH ST.
First floor corner, five sunny rooms, with bath and private hall, sumptuously furnished, rugs, divans, &c. American or European plan.

FAMILY GOING ABROAD WILL LET EXquisitely furnished apartment; best location, near Central Park. Address B., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

36 AND 38 WEST 35TH ST.—A handsomely-furnished bachelor apartment at the Oakdale.

## Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

**Central Park Apartment Buildings.**
59th St., 58th St., and 7th Av.
Madrid, Lisbon,
Cordova, Barcelona,
Granada, Salamanca,
Valencia, Tolosa.
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO., TRUSTEE,
Northeast corner 58th and 7th Av. and 55 Liberty St.
Also Agts, "Hawthorne," 59th St., bet. 6th & 7th Avs.

From this date the fire-proof **Rutland,** corner 57th St. and Broadway, is under the same trusteeship.

ST. CATHARINE
APARTMENT HOUSE,
Madison Av. and 53d St.
TO LET,
One elegant suite of 15 rooms, two servants' rooms and laundry; has a direct and unobstructed exterior view of 220 feet. The suite comprises the entire floor. The cabinetwork and decorations are not surpassed by any house in the city. Also a similar suite of 10 rooms. Particulars on premises, from
J. D. BROOKS,
Superintendent.

"SANTA MARGHERITA,"
MADISON AV., NORTHEAST COR. 84TH ST.
Desirable suites, eight rooms and bath; immediate possession; superior arrangement and appointments; elevator; steam heat, kitchen fuel, ice, &c., furnished; rentals, $1,400 upward. Inspection and comparison invited. Open daily until 10 P. M.

**THE ADELAIDE,**
Park Av. and 66th St.
Absolutely fire-proof building; first-class apartments; seven and eight light rooms and bath; all modern improvements. Apply on premises.

THE BARRINGTON,
40-42 East 25th St.
Elegantly-decorated apartment of eight light rooms and bath; inlaid floors; electric lights. Apply on premises.

ELEGANT STEAM-HEATED APARTMENTS, seven rooms and bath, in the "Townsend," 206 West 121st St. Apply to janitor.

143 AND 145 WEST 4TH ST., NEAR WASHington Square.—Three and four rooms, with and without bath.

## Country Houses To Let—Furnished.

TO RENT—At Greenwich, Conn., a fully-furnished attractive house; 15 rooms; all modern conveniences; ample grounds and fine stable; for Winter months or longer; moderate rent. Apply Box 105, Greenwich, Conn.

TO RENT—At Greenwich, Conn., fully-furnished cottage; 10 rooms; modern conveniences; grounds; stable accommodation; rent very moderate. Apply Box 105, Greenwich, Conn.

## Country Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

SHORT HILLS, N. J., FIFTY MINUTES FROM New-York.—To let for one or three years, convenient to depot and Casino, a large and handsomely-decorated stone and frame mansion; spacious hall, drawing room, library, dining room with butler's pantry, bath, and eight bedrooms; fine kitchen and laundry; water, gas, and perfect sewerage; burglar alarm and spacious piazzas; two acres; lawns and driveways; handsome stable and carriage house; fine stalls; house and stable connected by telephone. Address REDSTONE, Box 172 Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Very attractive modern house, 16 Farragut Place; ten rooms, bath, and butler's pantry; unfurnished, $1,000; furnished, $1,200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 826 Broadway.

## To Let for Business Purposes.

**31 EAST 17TH ST.**
North Union Square and Broadway.
Loft over 4,000 square feet; three elevators, heat, &c.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT, 1,044 Broadway.

TO LET—Stores with independent cellars, offices, studios, rooms for milliners, dressmakers, shirtmakers, and light business purposes in the handsome building 112 WEST 40TH ST.
All rooms large and light, with furnace heat and separate toilet rooms. Now open for inspection.

112 WEST 40TH ST.—A handsome store to rent in this new building; a grand opportunity for a cigar store; close to theatres and Broadway; independent cellar and perfect ventilation; central location; janitor will show at any time.

## Houses and Flats Wanted.

WANTED—For the Winter season a nice house, not above 59th St.; family small; rent must be low; house preferred not usually rented; would consider a desirable house if not fully furnished; negotiate only with principals. Address Box 539, Morristown, N. J.

WANTED—To rent, for one year or longer, first-class unfurnished house or apartment, on or near 5th or Madison Av., not above 42d St. Address H. H. D., Room 111, No. 50 Broadway.

WANTED—An apartment from seven to nine rooms, furnished, between 42d and 59th Sts. Address to this house to W. D. T., Prospect House, Nyack, N. Y.

## Medical.

MASSAGE AND MEDICO-GYMNASTICS. Mr. and Mrs. DEVOLD, 268 West 43d St.; doctors' references.

# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

## INACTIVITY AGAIN THE RULE IN THE STOCK MARKET.

**Total Sales Less Than Eighty-two Thousand Shares—Another Good Showing Made by the Associated Banks—Their Reserve Increased by Over Seven Million Dollars—A Handsome Increase in Deposits—Clearing House Certificates Retired—The Advance in Foreign Exchange Rates.**

NEW-YORK,
SATURDAY, Sept. 23—P. M.

The stock market was dull again to-day, inactivity being the rule from opening to close. The excellent showing made by the bank statement failed to have any marked effect, and at the last the list was weak. Total sales fell below 82,000 shares, and even in the specialties, which have received the lion's share of attention lately, there was very little doing. Sugar, which headed the list of transactions, was dealt in only to the extent of 13,625 shares.

The bank statement showed an increase in reserve of $7,008,000. Loans decreased $735,000. The banks' specie holdings advanced $5,205,500, and their legal tenders $3,471,000. The increase in deposits was $6,673,400, while circulation gained $886,700. The banks are now over $17,500,000 above the legal requirements. This statement fully answered conservative expectations, but it put no life into the stock market.

National Lead preferred picked up part of its loss of Friday and closed 1⅜ up. Sugar preferred gained ¾ and Pullman 1 point. Chicago Gas declined 1⅝. The Grangers were weak and closed lower. St. Paul was down ⅝, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, ⅞, and Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific, ¾. Delaware and Hudson lost 1⅜. Erie was weak again and the common stock closed a point down, while the preferred was off 6. The securities felt the effect of the repetition of the rumors circulated the day before. National Cordage preferred was down 4 points.

One of the few features of the day was the selling of stock on both the Exchanges for the account of a firm which was going out of business. These sales reached about 17,000 shares and helped to depress the market generally.

The New-York Clearing House canceled loan certificates for $60,000. In Boston the cancellations reached $625,000.

Foreign exchange closed the week with another display of strength. Sterling rates were advanced ½c to-day. The effect of the delay by the Senate in acting upon the repeal of the silver purchase law is being felt directly in the exchange market, and is serving more than anything else to send rates toward a higher level. European trading in American stocks this week has been generally on the selling side. In addition there is a scarcity of commercial bills, and with these conditions before it the exchange market has steadily advanced.

### NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

#### Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Closing.— Bid. | Closing.— Asked. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams Express | 138 | 148 | 138 | 138 | 135 | 142 | 1 |
| American Cotton Oil | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | 33¾ | 300 |
| American Cotton Oil pf | 67½ | 67½ | 67 | 67 | 66 | 67 | 485 |
| *American Sugar Refining | 86⅝ | 86⅜ | 86⅝ | 86⅝ | 86⅝ | 86⅞ | 12,400 |
| *American Sugar Refining pf. | 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 | 85¾ | 87 | 312 |
| American Telegraph & Cable Co. | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 79 | 82 | 5 |
| *American Tobacco | 77 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 77½ | 300 |
| Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé | 20 | 20⅛ | 20 | 20 | 19⅞ | 20 | 3,335 |
| Atlantic & Pacific | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2¼ | 2½ | 100 |
| Canada Southern | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | 48 | 100 |
| Chicago Gas | 58¾ | 58¾ | 56⅞ | 57 | 56⅞ | 57 | 6,855 |
| Chicago Gas, div. scrip | 1.15 | 1.20 | 1.15 | 1.20 | .. | .. | 800 |
| Chicago & Eastern Illinois | 55½ | 55½ | 55½ | 55½ | 55½ | 56½ | 100 |
| Chicago & Northwestern | 99⅝ | 99¾ | 99¼ | 99⅜ | 99¼ | 99⅜ | 1,301 |
| Chicago, Burlington & Quincy | 84⅛ | 84¼ | 82⅞ | 83 | 83 | 83¼ | 8,618 |
| C., C., C. & St. Louis | 34 | 34 | 33⅜ | 33⅜ | 33⅜ | 33⅝ | 1,275 |
| Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul | 61 | 61⅛ | 60½ | 60½ | 60½ | 60⅝ | 9,810 |
| Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf. | 116 | 116½ | 116 | 116½ | 116 | 118½ | 80 |
| Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific | 65⅜ | 65¾ | 64⅝ | 64¾ | 64½ | 64¾ | 5,380 |
| Colorado Fuel & Iron | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 24½ | 25 | 100 |
| Columbus, Hock. Val. & Toledo | 19 | 19 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18½ | 18⅞ | 400 |
| Consolidated Gas Company | 127¾ | 127¾ | 127¾ | 127¾ | 127¾ | 129 | 200 |
| Delaware & Hudson | 120½ | 120½ | 119¾ | 119¾ | 119 | 120 | 300 |
| Delaware, Lack. & Western | 142⅝ | 143 | 142⅝ | 143 | 142½ | 143½ | 200 |
| Denver & Rio Grande | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10⅛ | 10¼ | 100 |
| Denver & Rio Grande pf. | 29½ | 29½ | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ | 29 | 600 |
| Distilling & Cattle Feeding | 23⅛ | 23⅜ | 22⅝ | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22⅞ | 4,623 |
| *Duluth, South Shore & A. | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7¼ | 8 | 100 |
| General Electric | 46 | 46¼ | 45⅝ | 45⅝ | 45⅝ | 45¾ | 2,470 |
| Illinois Central | 93¼ | 93¼ | 92½ | 92½ | 92 | 93 | 200 |
| Iowa Central | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 7½ | 8 | 10 |
| Lake Shore | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 121¾ | 10 |
| Long Island | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 93 | 96 | 100 |
| Louisville & Nashville | 54¾ | 54¾ | 54½ | 54½ | 54 | 54½ | 725 |
| Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | 15 | 16 | 110 |
| Louisville, New-Albany & Chi., t. r. | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 100 |
| Manhattan Consolidated | 128¾ | 128¾ | 128¾ | 128¾ | 128 | 128¾ | 105 |
| Michigan Central | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ | 90⅛ | 92 | 50 |
| Minneapolis & St. Louis, t. r. | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10½ | 11½ | 100 |
| Missouri Pacific | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 25¾ | 26 | 500 |
| National Cordage, 2d as. paid | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ | 24 | 25 | 185 |
| National Cordage pf., as. paid | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 50 | 60 | 100 |
| *National Lead Company | 25½ | 26½ | 25½ | 26⅛ | 26 | 26¼ | 3,025 |
| *National Lead Company pf. | 68 | 70 | 68 | 70 | 68½ | 70½ | 528 |
| New-Jersey Central | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107 | 108½ | 10 |
| New-York & New-England | 26½ | 26¾ | 26⅜ | 26⅜ | 26¼ | 26½ | 1,754 |
| New-York & Northern pf. | 11 | 11 | 10½ | 10½ | 9½ | 11 | 85 |
| New-York, Lake Erie & Western | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 13 | 13⅜ | 13¼ | 13⅜ | 5,574 |
| New-York, Lake Erie & Western pf. | 30 | 30 | 26¾ | 26¾ | 27 | 29 | 400 |
| New-York, Susq. & Western | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | 13¾ | 200 |
| North American | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5¼ | 5½ | 200 |
| Northern Pacific | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7⅝ | 7⅞ | 110 |
| Northern Pacific pf. | 23½ | 23½ | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23⅜ | 867 |
| Ontario & Western | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14½ | 14¾ | 220 |
| Philadelphia & Reading | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18⅝ | 18⅞ | 2,055 |
| Pullman Palace Car Company | 171 | 171 | 171 | 171 | 171 | 172 | 210 |
| Rich. & West Point, 1st in. paid | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 2 | 100 |
| Rich. & West Point, 2d in. paid | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3½ | 100 |
| St. Paul & Omaha | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 33¾ | 34¾ | 50 |
| Southern Pacific | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 17¾ | 18½ | 200 |
| *Tennessee Coal & Iron | 15 | 15½ | 15 | 15½ | 15¼ | 16 | 200 |
| Texas Pacific | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 7⅛ | 100 |
| Tol., Ann Arbor & North Michigan | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | 9 | 9½ | 100 |
| Union Pacific | 22 | 22 | 21⅞ | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | 22 | 460 |
| Wabash | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7 | 8 | 30 |
| Wabash pf. | 15 | 15⅛ | 15 | 15 | 14⅞ | 15 | 700 |
| Western Union Telegraph | 82 | 82 | 81⅝ | 81⅝ | 81½ | 82¾ | 1,562 |
| *Wheeling & Lake Erie | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | 13 | 13½ | 100 |
| Total sales | | | | | | | 81,985 |

*Unlisted.

#### Mortgages.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alb. & Sus. cn. 7s | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | $2,000 |
| At., T. & S. Fé 4s | 73⅛ | 73⅛ | 73⅛ | 73⅛ | 4,000 |
| At. & Pac. 4s | 57¾ | 58 | 57¾ | 58 | 8,000 |
| Brooklyn E. 1st | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ | 1,000 |
| Can. South. 1st | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 3,000 |
| C. P. 6s of 1898 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 1,000 |
| C. & O., R. & A. 1st cn. 2-4s | 79 | 79 | 79 | 79 | 3,000 |
| C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s | 95½ | 95½ | 95¼ | 95¼ | 6,000 |
| Chi. & N. P. 1st | 44 | 44 | 43⅛ | 43⅛ | 27,000 |
| C., B. & Q. 7s | 117½ | 117½ | 117½ | 117½ | 2,000 |
| Chi. G. & C. 1st | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ | 5,000 |
| C., St. L. & P. 1st | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 1,000 |
| C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. L. | 88½ | 88½ | 88½ | 88½ | 2,000 |
| Den. & Rio G. 4s | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 5,000 |
| Eliz. & Big S. 1st | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | 2,000 |
| Erie 1st cn | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 1,000 |
| Erie 2d | 70 | 70 | 68¼ | 68¼ | 70,000 |
| K. & T. 1st g. 4s | 77¼ | 77¼ | 77¼ | 77¼ | 5,000 |
| K. & T. 2d g. 4s | 38¼ | 38⅜ | 38¼ | 38¼ | 12,000 |
| L., Ev. & St. L. g. 5s | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 3,000 |
| L., N. A. & C. cn. | 94¾ | 94¾ | 94¾ | 94¾ | 2,000 |
| Manhattan C. 4s | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 2,000 |
| Mich. Cent. 7s | 120½ | 120½ | 120½ | 120½ | 3,000 |
| Nash. & Chat. 1st | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 4,000 |
| N. Y. Elev. 1st | 110 | 110 | 100 | 110 | 2,000 |
| N. Y., Ont. & W. rfdg. 4s | 80¾ | 81 | 80¾ | 81 | 7,000 |
| North. Pac. 3d, c. | 72 | 82 | 72 | 82 | 3,000 |
| North. Pac. cn. 5s | 35⅜ | 35½ | 35 | 35 | 36,000 |
| Ore. Imp. cn. 5s | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 1,000 |
| Read. 1st pf. inc. | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | 10,000 |
| Read. 2d pf. inc. | 22½ | 22½ | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | 20,000 |
| Read gen. 4s | 68 | 68 | 67⅝ | 67⅝ | 12,000 |
| R. & D. 5s t. r. | 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 5,000 |
| R. & W. P. T. col. tr. 5s., t. r. | 23½ | 23½ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | 7,000 |
| Rock Isl. 1st, c. | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 2,000 |
| Rock Isl. deb. 5s | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 4,000 |
| Rock Island 5s, c. | 94 | 94 | 93⅝ | 93⅝ | 23,000 |
| St. L., K. C. & N. R. E. 7s | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 5,000 |
| St. L. S. W. 1st | 58 | 58 | 57½ | 57½ | 11,000 |
| St. P. & Om. cn. | 117½ | 117½ | 117½ | 117½ | 5,000 |
| St. P. 1st, H. & D. 5s | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 4,000 |
| S., L. S. & E. 1st | 56¼ | 56¼ | 56¼ | 56¼ | 2,000 |
| T. & N. O. 5s | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | 10,000 |
| U. P., D. & G. 5s | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 1,000 |
| West Shore 4s, c. | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | 5,000 |
| Total sales | | | | | $349,000 |

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago Gas | 58⅝ | 58¾ | 56½ | 56⅞ | 1,490 |
| Can. Southern | 48⅜ | 48⅜ | 48⅜ | 48⅜ | 10 |
| C., C., C. & St. L. | 33¾ | 34 | 33¾ | 34 | 200 |
| Col., H. V. & T. | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | 18¾ | 18¾ | 200 |
| Chi., R. I. & Pac. | 65⅝ | 65⅝ | 64⅝ | 64⅝ | 3,540 |
| Chi., Bur. & Q. | 83⅞ | 84⅛ | 83⅛ | 83¼ | 8,350 |
| Chi., M. & St. P. | 61 | 61⅛ | 60⅜ | 60½ | 9,640 |
| Chi. & N. W. | 99½ | 99⅝ | 99⅜ | 99⅜ | 350 |
| Del. & Hudson | 120¼ | 120¼ | 120¼ | 120¼ | 100 |
| Del., L. & West. | 142¾ | 142¾ | 142¾ | 142¾ | 200 |
| Den. & R. G. pf. | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | 300 |
| Dul., S. S. & A. | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 200 |
| Distilling & C. F. | 23 | 23⅛ | 22½ | 22½ | 1,010 |
| General Electric | 45⅞ | 46¼ | 45⅞ | 45⅞ | 620 |
| Illinois Central | 92⅝ | 92⅝ | 92⅝ | 92⅝ | 100 |
| L., N. A. & C. t.r. | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 200 |
| Nat. Cordage | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 50 |
| National Lead | 25¾ | 26⅛ | 25¾ | 26 | 650 |
| National Lead pf. | 69¾ | 69¾ | 69¾ | 69¾ | 100 |
| N. Y., L. E. & W. | 14 | 14 | 13 | 13⅛ | 2,300 |
| N. Y., L. E. & W. pf. | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | 100 |
| N. Y. & N. E. | 26¼ | 26¾ | 26⅛ | 26¼ | 530 |
| Northern Pacific | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 80 |
| Phil. & Reading | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | 360 |
| Union Pacific | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 50 |
| Wabash pf. | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 310 |
| Western Union | 81⅞ | 81⅞ | 81⅝ | 81⅝ | 380 |
| Total sales | | | | | 38,300 |

#### Bonds.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| At. & Pac. 4s | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | $2,000 |
| Chi. & E. Ill. 5s | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 3,000 |
| Chi. & N. P. 1st | 44 | 44 | 43¾ | 43¾ | 17,000 |
| Canada South. 2d | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 2,000 |
| Erie 2d cn | 69½ | 69½ | 68¾ | 68¾ | 26,000 |
| L., N. A. & C. cn. | 94¾ | 94¾ | 94¾ | 94¾ | 2,000 |
| North. Pacific cn. | 35⅜ | 35⅜ | 35⅜ | 35⅜ | 7,000 |
| Ont. & West. 4s | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 5,000 |
| P. & R. 1st pf. inc. | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | 10,000 |
| Rock Isl. 5s, c. | 94 | 94 | 93⅞ | 93⅞ | 15,000 |
| Rock Isl. deb. 5s | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 5,000 |
| R. & W. P. 5s | 23⅜ | 23⅜ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | 10,000 |
| St. L. So. 1st | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 3,000 |
| Total sales | | | | | $107,000 |

#### Mining Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Best & Belch. | .60 | .60 | .60 | .60 | 100 |
| Phœnix of A, t.r | .50 | .50 | .50 | .50 | 400 |
| Total sales | | | | | 500 |

#### Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alb. & Sus. | 155 | .. | Mobile & O. | 13 | 14 |
| Alton & T.H. | 18 | 80 | N., C. & St. L. | 60 | 65 |
| Al. & T.H. pf. | 110 | .. | Nat. Lin. Oil | 18 | 20 |
| Am. Coal | 72 | 90 | Nat. Starch | 8 | 10 |
| Am. Dist. Tel. | .. | 45 | Nat. St. 2d pf. | 30 | .. |
| Amer. Ex. | 107 | 112 | New Cent. C. | 8 | 10 |
| Balt. & O. | 68½ | 70½ | N. J. Cent. | 102 | 102¾ |
| B. & S. Ill. pf. | 110 | 120 | N. Y. & N. H. | 190 | 195 |
| Bruns. Co. | 4½ | 7 | N.Y., C. & St. L. | 12½ | 13¾ |
| B., R. & P. | 25½ | .. | N.Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf. | 52 | 59 |
| B., R. & P. pf. | .. | 76 | N.Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf. | 23 | 24¾ |
| B., C. R. & N. | 40 | .. | N. Y., S. & W. pf. | 43 | 44 |
| Canadian P. | 75 | 76 | Norfolk So. | 47 | .. |
| Central Pac. | 20 | .. | Ohio South. | 25 | 50 |
| Ches. & Ohio. | 16¾ | 17 | Ohio & Miss. | 14 | .. |
| Chi. & Alton. | 134 | 137 | Ohio & M. pf. | 7½ | 8½ |
| C. & E. Ill. pf. | 91½ | 93½ | Oregon Imp. | 9 | 12 |
| Clev. & Pitts. | 146 | 150 | Ore. R. & N. | 42 | 48 |
| Col. Coal & I. Dev. | 9 | 10 | O.S.L. & U.N. | 8½ | 10½ |
| Col. F. & I. pf. | .. | 85 | Pacific Mail. | 14¾ | 15 |
| Col. & H. Coal | 8½ | 9¼ | Penn. Coal | 250 | .. |
| C., H. V. & T. pf. | .. | 69 | Peo. & East. | 4 | 7 |
| Com. Cable | 120 | 150 | Peo., D. & E. | 8 | 9 |
| Consol. Coal | 24 | 30 | Pitts. & W. pf. | 28 | 30 |
| D. M. & Ft. D. | 6¾ | 8 | P., C. C. St. L. | 14½ | 15½ |
| D. M. & Ft. D. pf. | 22 | 40 | P., C., C. & St. L. pf. | 48½ | 51 |
| *D., S. S. & A. pf. | 17 | 20 | P., F. W. & C. | 146 | .. |
| E. T., V. & G. | ¼ | ¾ | Quicksilver | 1½ | 2½ |
| E. T., V. & G. 1st pf. | 6 | 15 | Rens. & Sar. | 158 | 163 |
| E. T., V. & G. 2d pf. | 2 | 5 | R. & W. P., pf. t. r. | 17 | 19 |
| Edison El. Ill. | .. | 94 | R., W. & O. | 106½ | 108 |
| Ev. & T. H. | 83½ | 86½ | St. L. So. | 95 | .. |
| Gt. North. pf. | 110 | 115 | St. L. S. W. | 4 | 5 |
| G. B. & W., t.r. | 6½ | 7¾ | St. L. S. W. pf. | 8¼ | 8⅞ |
| G. B. & W. pf., t. r. | 14 | 16 | St. P. & Dul. | 25 | 27 |
| Homestake | 10½ | 14 | St. P. & D. pf. | 95 | 100 |
| H. & Texas | 2 | 3 | St. P. & O. pf. | 105½ | 107 |
| Iowa C. pf. | 20 | 22 | St. P., M. & M. | 104 | 107 |
| Kan. & Mich. | 9 | 11½ | Sil. bull. cer. | 73⅞ | 75 |
| K. & D. M. | .. | 5⅞ | So. Carolina | 1 | 2 |
| Laclede Gas. | 14 | 15 | So. Cot. Oil | 40 | 50 |
| Laclede G. pf. | 58 | 62 | T. P. Land Tr. | 8½ | 10 |
| L. E. & W. | 15¾ | 16 | Tol. & O. C. | 25 | 30 |
| L. E. & W. pf. | 68¾ | 70 | Tol. & O.C. pf | 65 | 75 |
| L., St. L. & T. | .. | 6 | U. P., D. & G. | 6 | 7 |
| Man. Beach | 4 | 4½ | U.S. Express | 50 | 60 |
| Md. Coal pf. | 50 | 60 | U. S. Rubber | 30 | 35 |
| M. & St. L. pf., t. r. | 28½ | 32 | U. S. Rubber pf. | 70 | 80 |
| Minn. Iron | .. | 60 | Wells-F. Ex. | 130 | 140 |
| Mo., K. & T. | 11½ | 12 | W. & L.E. pf. | 43½ | 45½ |
| M., K. & T. pf. | 18 | 18¾ | Wis. Central | 6 | 7 |

*Unlisted.

### CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

#### Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Sugar Refs. | 86⅝ | 87¼ | 86½ | 86⅝ | 5,520 |
| Atch., Top. & S. F. | 20 | 20⅛ | 20 | 20 | 1,360 |

### THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly bank statement, issued to-day, shows an increase in reserve of $7,008,250. The banks are now $17,609,950 above legal requirements.

The following table shows the condition of the New-York City banks this week as compared with last week:

| | Sept. 16. | Sept. 23. | | Differences. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Loans | $392,880,800 | $392,145,600 | Dec. | $735,200 |
| Specie | 73,456,900 | 78,662,400 | Inc. | 5,205,500 |
| Legal t'nd'rs. | 31,463,200 | 34,934,300 | Inc. | 3,471,100 |
| Net deposits. | 377,273,600 | 383,947,000 | Inc. | 6,673,400 |
| Circulation | 12,723,600 | 13,610,300 | Inc. | 886,700 |

The following table shows the surplus reserve on the corresponding date for a series of years:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1892 | $5,051,075 | 1889 | [illegible] |
| 1891 | 4,008,125 | 1888 | 14,757,175 |
| 1890 | 14,075,400 | 1887 | 9,017,100 |

### SILVER STATISTICS.

On the Stock Exchange silver bullion certificates were quoted at 73⅞@75.

Bar silver sold at 33⅞d ₱ ounce in London. The New-York price for bars was 73½c. Mexican dollars sold at 58¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company reports on hand 160,047 ounces of silver; certificates outstanding, 159.

### CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Sugar Ref. | ¾ | National Lead pf. | 1⅜ |
| Col. Fuel & Iron | 1 | Pullman Car | 1 |

DECLINED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Cotton Oil pf. | 1 | Denver & Rio G. pf. | ⅞ |
| Chicago Gas | 1⅝ | Dul., S. S. & A. | 1 |
| Chi., Bur. & Quincy | ⅞ | Long Island | 1 |
| Chi., R. I. & Pac. | ¾ | Nat. Cord. pf., as pd. | 4 |
| Consolidated Gas | ¾ | N. Y., L. E. & W. | 1 |
| Del. & Hudson | 1⅜ | N. Y., L. E. & W. pf. | 6 |
| Denver & Rio G. | 1¼ | | |

### MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 2½@3 ₱ cent, nominal.

Time money was inactive. It was in fair supply at unchanged rates. Not much was doing in mercantile paper.

Call money in London was quoted at 1½ ₱ cent., short and three months' bills at 1⅞ ₱ cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day were $63,726,829; balances $3,321,982. The Sub-Treasury's debit balance was $726,308.

The New-York Clearing House canceled $60,000 in loan certificates. In Boston $625,000 were canceled. Amounts Outstanding—New-York, $29,640,000; Boston, $8,090,000.

The foreign exchange market continued firm. Sterling rates showed a nominal advance of ½c.

### RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway mortgage market was dull. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| E. L. & Big S. 1st | 1 | Rock Island 1st, c. | 1¼ |
| Michigan Central 7s | 1½ | | |

DECLINED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn El. 1st | 1 | N., C. & St. L. 1st | 2⅞ |
| Erie 2d cn | 2¼ | St. L. S. W. 1st | 2¼ |

Government bonds were unchanged. The following were the closing quotations:

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2s, 1891, r. | 98 | .... | Cur. 6s, 1896 | 104 | .... |
| 4s, r. | 110 | 111 | Cur. 6s, 1897 | 106 | .... |
| 4s, c. | 111 | 112 | Cur. 6s, 1898 | 109 | .... |
| Cur. 6s, 1895 | 102 | .... | Cur. 6s, 1899 | 111 | .... |

In State bonds, $5,000 Louisiana consolidated 4s, new, sold at 92.

### BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| America | 194 | Manhattan | 170 |
| American Exchange | 145 | Market & Fulton | 225 |
| Broadway | 190 | Mechanics' | 160 |
| Butchers & Drovers' | 180 | Mercantile | 200 |
| Central National | 115 | Merchants' | 140 |
| Chase National | 450 | Merchants' Exchange | 125 |
| Chatham | 350 | Metropolitan | 4 |
| Chemical | 3800 | Metropolis | 450 |
| City | 400 | Nassau | 160 |
| Commerce | 160 | New-York | 220 |
| Continental | 130 | N. Y. Nat. Exchange | 110 |
| Corn Exchange | 240 | Ninth National | 110 |
| East River | 140 | Nineteenth Ward | 140 |
| Fifth Avenue | 2000 | Nat. Bank of N. A. | 150 |
| First National | 2500 | Oriental | 220 |
| First National of S. I. | 112 | Park | 265 |
| Fourth National | 185 | Phenix | 105 |
| Gallatin National | 285 | Republic | 160 |
| German-American | 115 | Seaboard National | 170 |
| Germania | 300 | Second National | 300 |
| Greenwich | 150 | Seventh National | 125 |
| Hanover | 300 | Shoe & Leather | 100 |
| Importers & Traders' | 540 | State of New-York | 110 |
| Irving | 150 | United States Nat. | 190 |
| Leather Manuf'rs' | 220 | Western National | 109 |

### RAILWAY EARNINGS.

| | 1893. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chi. & Great West.—2d week Sept. | $100,557 | ...... | $27,491 |
| New-York & Northern, annual— | | | |
| Gross | 616,303 | $95,087 | ...... |
| Op. ex. | 532,589 | 100,995 | ...... |
| Net | 83,714 | ...... | 5,907 |
| Other income | 2,609 | ...... | 3,634 |
| Gross income | 86,323 | ...... | 9,541 |
| Charges | 220,945 | 35,571 | ...... |
| Deficit for year | 134,622 | 45,113 | ...... |
| Tot. def. June 30, '93 | 228,594 | ...... | ...... |
| Betterments | 63,652 | ...... | 172,144 |

New-York Central report for the year ended June 30 shows net earnings of $14,644,816, an increase of $305,304; surplus after paying fixed charges and dividends was $87,770, an increase of $25,554; $8,404,633 was expended for construction and betterments in anticipation of the increase in the traffic from the World's Fair.

### OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

*(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)*

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| *American Bank Note | 45 | 50 |
| American Surety | 166 | 200 |
| *American Type Founders' pf. | .. | 80 |
| Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1893 | 100 | 104 |
| †Atlantic Trust | 248 | 255 |
| Bond & Mortgage Guarantee | .. | 100 |
| ‡Buffalo Street Railway 1sts | 93½ | .. |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue | 160 | .. |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st | 98½ | .. |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d | 90 | .. |
| Broadway Surface 1st 5s | 98½ | .. |
| Broadway Surface 2d | 85 | 96 |
| Brooklyn City Railroad | 158 | 161 |
| Brooklyn Elevated | 19½ | 22 |
| Brooklyn Traction | 18 | 20 |
| Brooklyn Traction pf | 68 | .. |
| California Pacific stock | 6½ | 9½ |
| Central & South American Tel. Co. | 90 | .. |
| Central Cross-Town | 145 | .. |
| Central Park, North & East River | 128 | .. |
| Central R. R. & Banking of Ga. 1st 7s | 100 | 104 |
| Central Trust | 900 | 980 |
| Central N. J. Land & Improvement | .. | 75 |
| Celluloid | .. | 88 |
| Consolidated Electric Storage | 1 | 3 |
| Continental Trust | 150 | .. |
| Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery | 135 | 140 |
| Detroit, Hillside & S. W., (4 ₱ cent. L. S.) | 80 | 86 |
| †Equity Gas of Williamsburg 5s | 30 | 45 |
| Equitable Gas, New-York | 167 | .. |
| Equitable Gas 1st 6s of New-York | 102½ | .. |
| †Eighth Avenue | 220 | .. |
| Farmers' Loan and Trust | .. | 710 |
| 42d St., Manhattan & St. Nicholas Av. | .. | 70 |
| *42d St., Manhat. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st | 107 | .. |
| 42d St., Manhat. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d | .. | 60 |
| Gold & Stock Telegraph | 97 | 102 |
| †Georgia Pacific 1st | 89 | 92 |
| Georgia Pacific 2d | 3½ | .. |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin pf | 78 | 83 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds | 99 | 102 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf | 88 | 95 |
| *Int. & G. N. 1st coupon scrip | 90 | .. |
| Iron Steamboat | .. | 12 |
| Iron Steamboat bonds | 60 | 70 |
| Journeay & Burnham | 55 | 68 |
| Journeay & Burnham pf | 92 | 97 |
| Kings County Elevated | .. | 12 |
| Kings County Elevated 2d | .. | 39 |
| Long Island Traction | 21¾ | 22½ |
| Mutual Gas, New-York | 140 | .. |
| †Manhattan Elevated 4 ₱ cent. scrip | 85 | 88 |
| †Madison Square Garden stock | .. | 15 |
| Metropolitan West Side 5s | 70 | .. |
| Mexican National Construction pf | .. | 12 |
| New-Jersey and New-York Railroad | 1 | .. |
| North Shore Traction | .. | 19 |
| National Union Bank | 197½ | .. |
| New-Orleans Pacific land grant | 15 | .. |
| New-York, Lackawanna & Western | 100 | .. |
| New-York, New-Haven & Hartford | 190 | .. |
| New-York, N. H. & H. cn. deb. 4s, (25 ₱ cent. paid) | 52 | 57 |
| Natural Gas Trust | 110 | 113 |
| New-York Guaranty & Indemnity | 300 | .. |
| N. Y. & N. J. Telephone | 83 | 88 |
| Northwestern Telegraph | 100 | .. |
| †New-York Biscuit | 27 | 31 |
| New-York Loan & Improvement | 45 | 53 |
| New-York Security & Trust | 200 | 230 |
| Old Dominion Steamship | .. | 80 |
| Oregon Pacific Railroad 1st | .. | 5 |
| Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph | 50 | .. |
| Pennsylvania Coal | 260 | 280 |
| Postal Telegraph & Cable | 45 | 55 |
| Pratt & Whitney pf | .. | 91 |
| *Standard Oil Trust | 144 | 146 |
| Standard Gas | .. | 34 |
| Standard Gas pf | .. | 75 |
| Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s | 100 | .. |
| †Second Avenue Railroad | 110 | 125 |
| State Trust | 195 | 220 |
| Staten Island | 56 | .. |
| Southern & Atlantic Telegraph | 75 | .. |
| Southern National Bank | .. | 99 |
| Staten Island Rapid Transit 1st 6s | 106 | .. |
| Third Avenue Railroad | 140 | 145 |
| Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M. 1st cn. 6s | 28 | 48 |
| Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City | 1 | 4 |
| Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City pf | .. | 14 |
| Thurber-Whyland pf | 27 | .. |
| Trenton Potteries pf | .. | 80 |
| Terre Haute & Indianapolis | 100 | .. |
| Terre Haute & Logansport | 22 | .. |
| Title Guarantee & Trust | 145 | 150 |
| United States Mortgage | 170 | .. |
| Union Ferry | .. | 54 |
| ‡Union Ferry 1st 5s | 90 | 96 |
| Union Railway stock ("Huckleberry") | 120 | .. |
| Union Railway 5s ("Huckleberry") | 96½ | 100½ |
| Union Elevated 2d | 42 | 46 |
| Union Trust | .. | 710 |
| United States Trust | .. | 810 |
| Valley Railroad (Ohio) 1st 7s | 89 | 101 |
| Wagner Palace Car | 109 | 111 |
| Winona & Southwestern 1st | .. | 48 |
| Winona & Southwestern | 2 | 4 |

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

### IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports for the week, exclusive of specie, were $6,956,649, of which $1,640,050 was in dry goods and the rest in general merchandise. Imports of specie were $1,332,434. Exports of specie were $795,525.

The imports of general merchandise included the following: Animals, $105,728; argols, $32,998; bananas, $14,910; books, $43,859; cheese, $19,300; chinaware, $85,797; cocoa, $17,944; coffee, $1,111,040; cotton, $20,025; earthenware, $25,579, fish, $56,691; furs, $28,640; glassware, $39,481; hemp, $109,234; hides, dressed, $62,675; hides, undressed, $244,313; india rubber, $32,776; lemons, $49,266; metal goods, $61,327; paper, $24,683; paper stock, $19,408; precious stones, $14,410; Portland cement, $21,491; sardines, $43,974; steel, $15,371; sugar, $749,657; tea, $566,999; tobacco, $47,176; toys, $66,749; tin plates, $80,065; vanilla beans, $84,118; watches, $29,588; wines, $13,731; wool, $135,369.

### THE COMMERCIAL SITUATION.

**Wheat Dull and Lower—Corn Irregular and Quiet—Cotton Moderately Active.**

Wheat advanced ⅛c on firmer cables, but reacted with the West and closed weak at ⅛@¼c loss for the day, with a very light trade.

Corn closed at ¼c advance to ⅛c decline, on a very dull speculation and without special feature.

Cotton lost 3@4 points, as following Liverpool, with some realizing by local longs.

Coffee was quiet, but gained 10@40 points, as following the European markets.

### CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—On the Stock Exchange to-day, West Chicago sold at 121, North Chicago 201½, Lake Street "L" at 22½, Diamond Match at 116¼. Money, 7 ₱ cent. The bank clearings were $11,631,167. New-York exchange sold at 75c premium.

### THE BOSTON MARKETS.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—The market opened dull and was featureless during the short session, closing at slight concessions from the opening. Clearing House exchanges to-day were $13,785,070, as against $13,831,324 for the same day of last year; balances to-day, $2,006,833, against $1,598,235 on corresponding day of last year. Exchanges for the week were $70,192,604, against $88,798,727 last year; balances for the week, $8,657,650, against $10,745,142 last year.

Clearing House certificates amounting to $625,000 were canceled to-day. The total amount outstanding is $8,090,000. At the Clearing House this morning money loaned between the banks at 6, 5½, and 5 ₱ cent. A noticeable feature, however, and perhaps a significant one in the calculations of the future, is the fact that the richer banks are not inclined to meet the situation as it exists at the moment. These large banks are not inclined to loan money at the low rates prevailing, so, if circumstances should change and the smaller banks should be less well supplied with resources, rates would probably stiffen sharply. The advance in sterling exchange is causing renewed conservatism, and, while there is nothing at the moment to indicate gold exports, people are nevertheless prepared to anticipate disturbing factors, and they realize that any relapse to former conditions would be peculiarly disagreeable.

New-York funds sold at 40c. to 25c. discount for cash, and even for check. Currency is a drug, and small bills are easily obtained for check. In the outside market call money is very easy. Collateral loans of the better class can be easily placed at 6 ₱ cent. Commercial paper continues to move freely, but the improvement in this direction would be suddenly checked by any unfavorable developments. If anything, there is a little more disposition toward conservatism than has prevailed the last few days.

Messrs. Spencer Trask & Co., 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atchison | 19⅞ | 20 | N. E. Tel. | 50 | 52 |
| At. & Pac. | .. | 2½ | Old Colony | .. | 174 |
| At. Min. | 8½ | 9¼ | Ore. S. L. | 8 | 10 |
| Bay State G. | 9 | 10 | Osceola Min. | 27 | 28 |
| Bost. & Alb. | 201 | 202 | Pull. Pal. C. | 170½ | 173 |
| Bost. & Low. | .. | 179 | Quincy Min. | 108 | 110 |
| Bost. & Me. | 150 | .. | Tam. Min. | 140 | 143 |
| Bost. & Prov. | 250 | .. | Gen. Elec. | 45⅝ | 46⅛ |
| B. & M. Min. | 22½ | 22½ | Gen. Elec. pf. | 71 | 80 |
| Bost. Land. | 3½ | .. | West. Elec. | 21½ | 22½ |
| Bell Tel. | 189 | 190 | W. Elec. pf. | 42 | 44 |
| B. & B. Min. | 8 | 8½ | Wis. Cent. | 6 | 6½ |
| Cal. & Hecla | 280 | .. | Water Power. | 1¼ | 1½ |
| Cent. Mass. | 14 | .. | W. E. Land. | 13⅜ | .. |
| Cleve. & Can. | 50 | .. | W. E. St. Ry. | 57½ | 58 |
| Cent'l Min. | 2½ | 2⅞ | W. E. St. Ry. pf. | 78 | .. |
| Domin. Coal. | 19¾ | 20 | Atch. 2d As. | 41 | .. |
| Frank. Min. | .. | 11¼ | C., B. & N. 5s. | .. | 101 |
| F. & P. M. pf. | 45 | 50 | Mex. Cent. 4s | 50 | 52 |
| Fitchburg | 14 | 15½ | M. C. 1st inc. | .. | 14 |
| Fitchburg pf. | .. | 80 | M. C. 2d inc. | 7 | 8 |
| F. B. Land | 2⅞ | 3 | N. Y. & N. E. | | |
| F. W. El. Co. | 4½ | 5 | 7s. | 112½ | .. |
| Kear. Cop. | 6½ | 7 | N. Y. & N. E. | | |
| Lam. S. S. | .. | 18½ | 6s | 105½ | 106½ |
| Mex. Cent. | 8 | .. | Wis. Cent. 5s. | 70 | .. |
| N. Y. & N. E. | 26¼ | 26½ | | | |
| N. Y. & N. E. pf. | .. | 63 | | | |

### PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—The feature to-day has been the weakness of Metropolitan Traction and Philadelphia Traction. These stocks had a very large advance lately, due to the hope that the Silver bill would be repealed. The present uncertainty has simply brought the stocks on the market again.

Philadelphia, Reading, and New-England "Poughkeepsie Bridge" bonds have been in demand lately, and it is believed that some steps are likely to be taken before long to benefit the property. It is semi-officially announced that the Reading will let go of the Harrisburg and Gettysburg Road, and will default on the bonds Oct. 1. Total sales of stocks to-day were 5,400 shares, and of bonds, $23,199.

Dick Brothers & Lawrence, 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balt. Trac. | 17½ | 18 | N. Pac. pf. | 23¼ | 23½ |
| H. & B. T. | 35 | .. | Pennsylva'ia | 50⅜ | 50½ |
| H. & B. T. pf. | .. | 50 | Penn. Steel | .. | 50 |
| Ins. Co. N. A. | 18 | 18¼ | Peo. Trac. | 13½ | 13⅝ |
| Lehigh Nav. | 49 | 50 | Phila. Trac. | 78 | .. |
| Lehigh V. | 32¾ | 33 | Phila. & Erie. | 25 | 27 |
| Met. Trac. | 91 | 92 | Reading | 9⅜ | 9½ |
| Minehill | 65 | .. | Rochester Ry | .. | 54 |
| New'rk P. 5s. | 83 | .. | U. Co.'s N. J. | 220 | 222 |
| North. Cent. | .. | 68 | W. N. Y. & P. | 4½ | 4¾ |
| North. Pac. | 7¾ | 7⅞ | | | |

### TREASURY STATEMENT.

**Classified Assets and Liabilities—National Bank Statistics.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The statement of the United States Treasurer, showing the classified assets of the Treasury and demand liabilities to-day, is as follows:

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold coin and bullion | $174,322,922.39 |
| Silver dollars and bullion | 332,722,513.45 |
| Silver dollars and bullion, act July 14, 1890 | 151,045,929.53 |
| Fractional silver and minor coin | 14,044,996.54 |
| United States notes | 16,491,179.81 |
| United States Treasury notes | 2,998,302.03 |
| Gold certificates | 117,020.00 |
| Silver certificates | 4,129,824.00 |
| National bank notes | 5,576,899.36 |
| Deposits with national bank depositories: | |
| General account | 12,184,256.65 |
| Disbursing officers' balances | 3,634,088.55 |
| Total | $717,268,032.31 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold certificates | $79,982,869.00 |
| Silver certificates | 330,122,504.00 |
| United States Treasury notes | 150,945,280.00 |
| Currency certificates | 7,065,000.00 |
| Disbursing officers' balances, agency accounts, &c. | 42,008,032.19 |

The United States Treasurer now holds in United States bonds to secure national bank circulation $208,644,100, as follows: Currency 6s, $16,294,000; 2 per cents, $22,276,850; 4 per cents, $170,078,250.

United States bonds held by the Treasurer to secure public moneys in national bank depositories, $15,361,000, as follows: Currency 6s, $1,170,000; 2 per cents, $1,588,000; 4 per cents, $12,603,000.

United States bonds deposited to secure circulation during week ended Friday, Sept. 22, 1893, $1,517,000.

United States bonds to secure circulation withdrawn during week ended Friday, Sept. 22, 1893, $290,000.

National bank circulation outstanding: Currency, $207,721,194; gold notes, $98,407.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $458,140; from customs, $467,823; miscellaneous, $99,754.

The transactions of the Treasury in the redemption of national bank notes during the week ending this day were as follows: Received for redemption, $2,119,922. Redeemed notes delivered: For return to banks of issue, $121,040; for destruction and re-issue of new notes, $194,745; for destruction and retirement, $26,583. Deposits received for redemption of notes of national banks failed, in liquidation, and reducing circulation, $368,050. Balance of such deposits remaining on the books of the Treasury, $20,687,464.

The national bank notes received to-day for redemption amount to $482,216.

### CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alta | .10 | Ophir | .75 |
| Best & Belcher | .50 | Potosi | .30 |
| Bodie Consolidated | .15 | Savage | .40 |
| Chollar | .20 | Sierra Nevada | .45 |
| Consol. Cal. & Va. | 125 | Union Consolidated | .35 |
| Gould & Curry | .10 | Utah | .5 |
| Hale & Norcross | .45 | Yellow Jacket | .40 |
| Mexican | .55 | | |

### FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—Coupons due Oct. 1 on the first mortgage bonds of the Chicago and South Side Rapid-Transit Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date at the Northern Trust Company, Chicago, or the National Bank of Commerce, New-York.

—The semi-annual dividend of 3½ ₱ cent. on the stock of the Utica and Black River Railroad, due Sept. 30, will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the New-York Central Railroad on and after that date.

—Coffin & Stanton offer to investors a selection of corporation and municipal bonds which they state will net at current prices 5 to 8 ₱ cent.

—The regular quarterly dividend of 2 ₱ cent. on its preferred stock has been declared by the Proctor & Gamble Company, payable Oct. 15.

—The Directors of the Chatham National Bank have declared a quarterly dividend of 4 ₱ cent., payable Oct. 2.

### No Demand for Hudson River Brick.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The demand for Hudson River brick is so light that many of the brick manufacturers in Ulster County have shut down their works. Streeter Brothers, Overbough & Co., Rose & Co., and George Washburn, at East Kingston, and Van Deusen & Co., at Glasco, have shut down entirely. Washburn Brothers, at Glasco, have discharged 200 men and are working with half a force.

All the manufacturers have their storage sheds filled, but the price of brick is so low that they say there is no profit in selling them. Last year the brick yards did not shut down until late in October.

## ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

**A Week of Exceptional Dullness in the Stock Market.**

*Special Cablegram to the New-York Times.*

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The week just closed has been one of exceptional dullness on 'Change, and prices have failed to show marked declines only because no securities were pressed for sale, except Louisville and, to-day, Erie issues, on rumors of defaults on bonds and an assessment on shares. It is said that the purchases of Americans made through Paris last month were for the account of Baron Hirsch, who sold £1,000,000 of Italian bonds at the same time.

The strength of Brazilian bonds is due to purchases by the Brazilian supporters of the monarchy residing in Paris, who believe that their cause will be advanced if Admiral Mello succeeds.

The Deutsche Bank now represents holders of over $80,000,000 worth of Northern Pacific bonds.

The India Council has privately disposed of £1,385,000 railway debentures to supply current needs. During the last eleven weeks the Council has sold only £88,000 worth of bills and transfers. In the same period last year over £2,500,000 worth were sold.

Ottoman Haupt gives the visible holdings of gold coin and bullion in the leading Treasuries and banks at £389,000,000, an increase of nearly £80,000,000 in thirty months. These accumulations are doubtless in great measure due to the contraction of trade since the Baring panic.

American railway securities were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: *Declined*—Erie, 1⅜, to 14⅝; Wabash preferred, ⅞, to 15⅜; St. Paul, ⅝, to 62⅛; Lake Shore, ½, to 125; Canadian Pacific, ½, to 77⅜; Reading, ⅜, to 9⅞; Atchison, ¼, to 20⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 54¼; Illinois Central, ¼, to 96, and Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 24¾. *Advanced*—Union Pacific, ¼, to 22¾. Ontario and Western sold at 15¼, and Kansas and Texas at 12⅛. British consols were quoted at 98 for money and 98 1-16 for account.

## POSTMASTER DAYTON'S CENSUS.

**Designed to Facilitate Business and Lighten the Labors of Carriers.**

"I am taking what has been called a postal census of New-York City," said Postmaster Dayton yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times, "because I think the statistics will furnish an irresistible argument to Congress in behalf of the increased appropriation and improved facilities needed here.

"The chief thing we have to contend with is the rooted belief of many Congressmen that New-York City should be measured with the same yardstick as some remote town in Kansas or some village on Long Island. They seem to ignore the fact that for distributive, as distinguished from administrative, purposes this metropolitan office is really the general Post Office of the country.

"All the postage stamps sent to the 67,668 Post Offices in the United States go through our registry department. This office is also the clearing house for all the money orders issued throughout the country, and it handles the foreign mails. For purposes of collection and distribution, our system in the metropolitan district to-day is on substantially the same basis as twenty-five years ago.

"My so-called census is purely a business effort for the benefit of business men and of the letter carriers themselves. The statistics will show where redistricting and the revision of routes are necessary. The figures, I think, when submitted to Congress by the Postmaster General, will open the eyes of some of the legislators who think that postal expenditures in New-York should be upon the same per capita basis as in Yaphank or Tuscogee."

"It is alleged in some Republican newspapers, Mr. Dayton, that the carriers complain of the additional labor imposed upon them in the collection of these statistics."

"That is a stupid fabrication. Ample time is allowed to the carriers and collectors, and they perform the work willingly because they know that it is intended to lighten their own labors eventually.

"It is also hinted from the same partisan sources," continued Mr. Dayton, "that this census may conceal some sinister political design—that it 'looks like a Tammany device,' one of them says. How absurd such an imputation is may be judged at once when I tell you that the carriers take no names. They fill their blank slips with nothing but the boundaries of routes, number of buildings and residents, average number of pieces of mail collected and delivered daily, and cognate statistics.

"There is, I think, no sensible man, whatever his politics, who will not approve of my endeavor to give our city a better postal service without imposing cruel tasks on our men."

## CHECKS OF A MYTHICAL FIRM.

**The First National Bank of Corning, N. Y., is Being Persistently Swindled.**

CORNING, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The wholesale forging of checks on the First National Bank of this city by a mythical firm under the name of A. J. Haines & Co. continues. Three more checks were presented to-day, one from Dunkirk, one from Fort Wayne, Ind., and the third from Decatur, Ind. This makes five received during the past week, the other two being from Fredonia and Fort Wayne, Ind., respectively.

The three checks received to-day were one for $27 from Dunkirk, N. Y., sent to Wellington & Co.'s bank of this city for collection; another for $28 from Fort Wayne, Ind., cashed by the lumber firm of J. C. Peters & Co., and deposited at the Hamilton National Bank, and sent by that bank through the First National Bank of New-York, and the third for $33, cashed by Ellsworth, Meyers & Co., hardware dealers of Decatur, Ind.

The last check was deposited at the Adams County Bank and passed through the Traders' National Bank of Rochester, the Third National Bank of New-York, the Wellington & Co.'s bank of this city before it reached the First National Bank on which it was issued.

No such firm as A. J. Haines & Co. exists here, and the President of the bank, whose name is forged to the stamp with which the checks were certified, has been dead since last December.

### To Secure the Selection of Women.

Mrs. Devereux Blake of 149 East Forty-fourth Street has inaugurated a movement to secure the election of women delegates to the coming State Constitutional Convention. A section of the recently-adopted law, which was urged by Gov. Flower, provides that "the electors may elect as a delegate any male or female citizen of this State above the age of twenty-one years."

Mrs. Blake is anxious that women shall be represented in the convention to revise the State Constitution and hopes for the co-operation of others in securing their selection.

### Van Brocklin Going to Auburn.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Erie O. Van Brocklin, the embezzling Secretary of the Fire Board, who was sentenced a week ago to eight years' imprisonment, will be taken to Auburn on Monday. He was detained here pending an arrangement to transfer his property to the city.

This has now been effected, and he will turn over something like $11,000 in money and real estate. His handsome residence on Orton Place is in his wife's name, and the city will have to obtain it by legal process.

### To Marry at Sixty-four.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—Thomas Smith of England, an officer on Lord Dunraven's yacht Valkyrie, to-day secured a license from the Orphans' Court to marry Miss Fannie Collier, an Englishwoman who now resides in Philadelphia.

The prospective bride and groom are each sixty-four years old, and the coming event will be Mr. Smith's third matrimonial venture. The wedding will take place at the Hotel Stratford, but the date has not been announced.

### Lutheran Clergymen to Meet.

SAUGERTIES, N. Y., Sept. 23.—On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of next week the Second and Third District Conference of the Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of New-York will meet at the Lutheran Church in this village.

The conference extends from Poughkeepsie to Utica, and includes the States of Massachusetts and Maine. The President is the Rev. A. Schmitzkous of Rondout.

## THE ENGLISH CHANNEL BY CANOE.

**A Clubman Crosses from Folkestone to Boulogne.**

The canoeist is Mr. Thomas M. Porter of the Mersey Canoe Club belonging to Liverpool. He rose at 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning and, finding the breeze, although fresh, was fair, and there was only a small popple in Folkestone Bay, he determined to start for the French coast. In the hurry to get ready he was unable to wait for a breakfast to be prepared, and started without one. Folkestone Pier was cleared just before 7 A. M., and a third of the distance across had been sailed by 9 o'clock. A choppy sea was now met with, which broke occasionally across canoe and crew. Despite the well cover, some water got below and, when this was found to be above the floor boards, it was thought best to down-sail and take to the paddle.

It required nine hours' paddling to make Boulogne, part of the distance, of course, being against the tide. The voyager had an effusive welcome from the onlookers at Boulogne, and was duly visited (not boarded) by the customs authorities, who gave him permission to land himself and cargo (a pig of lead) with most complimentary formalities.

The canoe Argo is 14 feet long by 27 inches extreme beam. She is a Mersey sailable paddling canoe; no safer or more suitable little craft exists for single-handed voyaging. As evidencing the all-round character of this little boat, (which was built for me in 1888 by Sam Bond of Birkenhead,) I will add that during the last three weeks she has traveled down the Wye from Hereford to the mouth, (sixty-eight miles,) across the estuary of the Severn to Portishead, up the Avon to Bristol, thence by steamer to the Thames. Dropped overboard there, she made Margate, then round the North Foreland to Ramsgate, thence to Folkestone, and across to Boulogne! The Channel has been done in a canoe from Dover to Calais, but I believe has not previously been crossed by the longer route from Folkestone to Boulogne.—J. D. Hayward in Liverpool Echo.

### Charged with False Pretenses.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—The indictment warrant which has been issued for the arrest of Thomas O. Richardson alleges that Richardson secured a vast amount of credits by means of false pretenses.

The false representations that he has made during the past years that he has been in the leather business consist almost entirely, it is said, of his statements in regard to the size of his capital, and it is on this ground that the warrant was issued by the Grand Jury of Suffolk County.

It is stated on the best authority that many of the banks and other concerns will come to the front in aiding the prosecution, if the time for that ever arrives. Richardson is supposed to be in Europe.

### Must Pay for Having His Award Reduced.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 23.—When the Hudson County Boulevard was laid out the Commissioners allowed Jacob Ringle $17,000 for property taken. He was not satisfied with the award, and, after a trial that occupied the Circuit Court for three days, a jury reduced the award to $13,000. Ringle then brought suit to have the original award reinstated. Judge Lippincott to-day rendered a decision to the effect that Ringle, having appealed to the law, must take what the jury gave him. Ringle must also bear all the expenses of having the award cut down.

### New Cases of Yellow Fever.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Sept. 23.—Three new cases of yellow fever have been reported to-day and one discharged, that of Johnnie Brock. The new cases were those of Mrs. McC. Brown, wife of Postmaster Brown, a case which is exceedingly mild, and Henry Selig and Bertha Burrows. Four suspicious cases are reported.

## Financial.

### PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI
**First Mortgage Carondelet Branch Bonds.**

The above bonds, amounting to $245,000, mature Oct. 1, 1893. The Missouri Pacific Railway Company has decided to extend these bonds at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum until Oct. 1, 1938, the present security and lien to remain in force, principal and interest of the extended bonds to be payable in United States gold coin. The company has made arrangements with Messrs. Vermilye & Co. of New-York to purchase the bonds at maturity at par and extend the same on their account. Bondholders who wish to avail themselves of the privilege of extension may notify Messrs. Vermilye & Co. at once of their intention so to do, and may present their bonds at the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, on and after Sept. 15, 1893, to have the contract of extension and the new coupon sheets attached. Messrs. Vermilye & Co. reserve the right without notice to terminate the privilege hereby extended to bondholders.

A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

**Referring to the above notice, we are now prepared to purchase the above bonds at par, and accrued interest to delivery. Holders desiring to sell their bonds, will please not indorse them in any way.**

VERMILYE & CO.,
16 and 18 Nassau St.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1893.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

## FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

*CLEARING HOUSE BANKS IN THE FOLlowing list are arranged in the order of their Association number.*

BANKS.

National City — 52 Wall Street

Chemical National — 270 Broadway

GALLATIN NATIONAL. CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000. 36 Wall Street

National Bank of Commerce — CAP. AND SURPLUS, $8,664,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL. Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway

National Bank of the Republic — Wall Street and Broadway

Hanover National Bank — CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,895,000. 9 and 11 Nassau Street

The Nassau Bank — Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets

National Park Bank — 214 and 216 Broadway

Fourth National — 16 Nassau Street

Central National — 322 Broadway

Chase National — 15 Nassau Street

Fifth Avenue — Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street

Lincoln National — 34 East 42d Street

Seaboard National — 18 Broadway

Eleventh Ward Bank — 147 Avenue D

Fourteenth Street Bank — 1 East Fourteenth Street

Hide and Leather National — 88 Gold Street

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company — 18 Wall Street

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,000,000. 234 Fifth Av. and 18 Wall Street

Manhattan Trust Co. — 20 Wall Street

NEW-ENGLAND LOAN AND TRUST CO. The Debentures of this corporation are a safe 6 per cent. investment. 160 Broadway

New-York Security & Trust Co. — 46 Wall Street

THE STATE TRUST CO. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,800,000. 36 Wall Street

## Financial.

HAVEN & STOUT,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
2 Exchange Court, New York,
Allow Interest at the rate of four per cent per annum on deposits subject to check.
Buy and Sell Railroad Stocks and Bonds on Margin or for Cash at 1-16th per cent Commission.
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People who have bought Stocks and Bonds at present prices know that they have bargains. Bear raids are not dislodging stocks nor frightening holders. MANY STOCKS AND BONDS ARE CHEAP, AND INTELLIGENT PURCHASERS WILL MAKE LARGE PROFITS.
For a careful selection of Stocks and Bonds write or call for our Stock and Bond circulars, also our latest special Wheat circular and our 100-PAGE "MANUAL," giving highest and lowest prices for ten years. ALL ISSUED GRATIS AND MAILED FREE. Benefit of twenty years' experience in Stock Exchange transactions given when advice is requested. Margins, 3 to 5 per cent.; commission, 1-16. BANK REFERENCE FURNISHED.
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LEAD
is the subject of yesterday's regular market letter.
BONDS.
Our "adv." Tuesday will give you an idea about bonds. We will send you all or any of the following, free: Regular market letters giving our views on
LEAD, R. T. & C. C. C.
Special letters on
SUGAR, N. E. & W. U.
If you are making money, you better not bother with us; but if you are not doing as well as you would wish, why not give us and our daily market letter a trial. There are very few firms who do as much real work as we do for the commissions we receive.
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HIGH-GRADE SECURITIES
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DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members of the New-York and Boston Stock Exchanges.
71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
35 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON.

## Dividends.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND SOUTH SIDE RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY.
CHICAGO, Sept. 23, 1893.

The coupons due Oct. 1 on the first mortgage bonds of the Chicago and South Side Rapid Transit Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Northern Trust Company in Chicago or at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.

JOHN H. GLADE, Treasurer.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW York, Sept. 22, 1893.

91ST DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after Oct. 2, to which date transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

THE UMBRELLA CO.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of two per cent. (2 per cent.) on the debenture stock, payable Oct. 2, 1893.

Transfer books close Tuesday, Sept. 26, 1893, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CHAS. J. FOLLMER, TREASURER.
NEW-YORK, SEPT. 22, 1893.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

Coupons due Oct. 1, 1893, on the 5 per cent. Consolidated Mortgage bonds of this company will be paid at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Nos. 16, 18, 20, and 22 William St., New-York, on and after Oct. 2, 1893.

WILLIAM H. STARBUCK, President.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1893.

## Meetings.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Third and Smith Sts., in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday Oct. 25, 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will close Oct. 5, 1893, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Oct. 26, 1893.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
CINCINNATI, Sept. 12, 1893.

## Elections.

OFFICE OF THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1893.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the company in Denver, Col., on the third Tuesday of October next, (being the seventeenth of said month,) at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Oct. 2, 1893, until the morning of Oct. 23, 1893.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM WAGNER, Secretary.

# TWO COLLEGE ANNIVERSARIES

## WILLIAMS'S CENTENARY AND CORNELL'S TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR

**One Institution Founded on a Religious Basis, the Other Purely Unsectarian—Two Types of the Higher Education in This Country—Williams's Strides in Recent Years to Its Present High Standing—Cornell's Progress Toward the Ideal Position of Its Founder.**

Williams College, in Massachusetts, and Cornell University, in New-York, are to celebrate very soon, the first the centenary and the second the quarter-centenary of their foundation. These institutions stand as excellent types of two phases of higher education in the United States—the denominational college and the unsectarian university. Strictly speaking, however, Williams cannot now said to be denominational, though it is generally so classed. A friend of the institution says: "Though the college was at first mainly under Congregationalist influence, its Board of Trustees is non-sectarian, and contains at present more Presbyterians and Episcopalians, taken together, than Congregationalists. But all its officers are Christian theists, and the college is held steadily to Christian observances and a Christian faith."

Col. Ephraim Williams, one of those sturdy old frontier fighters of the ante-Revolutionary period, was leading a regiment of Massachusetts militia to join Sir William Johnson in a projected invasion of Canada when he fell into an ambuscade of French and Indians near the head of Lake George, and was killed at the first fire, on Sept. 8, 1755. On his way to the fatal field, Col. Williams stopped at Albany and made his will, bequeathing the bulk of his property for the foundation of an educational institution, which, in 1793, was chartered as Williams College. Thus does this seminary of learning, which, like the pretty New-England village in whose midst it lies, has always been the home of peace and piety, owe its origin to a rough, sea-bred colonist, who died in a wilderness, sword in hand, from the bullet of savages. In 1854 the alumni of Williams College erected a monument to the memory of their benefactor on the spot where he fell.

The first President of Williams College was the Rev. Dr. Ebenezer Fitch, who held the post until 1815. The catalogue of students published in 1795 contained 77 names, and the largest number during Dr. Fitch's incumbency was 144. Last year there were 338 undergraduates. The faculty then consisted of the President and three tutors. To-day the corps of teachers numbers 29. These figures show the progress that has been made since the early days of the century. The whole number of graduates—among whom may be mentioned Bryant and Garfield—is now 3,296.

The second President was the Rev. Dr. Z. S. Moore, who became, in 1821, the first President of Amherst College, and was followed at Williams by the Rev. Dr. E. D. Griffin, whose administration of fifteen years was memorable in many ways. The celebrated Rev. Dr. Mark Hopkins was chosen President in 1836, and held the office until 1872. During his long and very successful administration of thirty-six years Williams was brought to the front rank of New-England colleges, where she has stood ever since. Buildings, Faculty, students, all increased, and the fame of the President was outstripped only by that of the college.

By inviting the Hon. P. A. Chadbourne to be the Rev. Dr. Hopkins's successor Williams made a new departure, which is becoming more and more common among denominational colleges; it was no longer considered necessary that the head of the institution be a clergyman, and this same tendency was still more strongly emphasized by the appointment of the present incumbent, Dr. Franklin Carter, whose administration has been characterized by a great enlargement of the resources of the college. He has secured over $1,000,000 for the institution, and has doubled the teaching force, while the undergraduate body has never been so large. Another new departure, which will place Williams still more abreast with the times, is the establishment of a course, without Greek, leading to the degree of B. A. It goes into effect this present collegiate year.

After Dr. Hopkins, Prof. Perry, probably, has done the most by his stout advocacy of the doctrines of free trade to spread the name of the college. He early won the approbation of the famous Cobden Club of London, which offers a silver medal annually to the Williams student who, in the judgment of the professor, makes the greatest progress in political economy. Prof. Perry's chair is now occupied by another well-known educator, the Rev. Dr. John Bascom, an alumnus of the college and formerly President of the Wisconsin State University.

N. H. Griffin thus summed up the creditable work of his Alma Mater: "Though the resources of the institution have always been small, and its position in former years isolated, yet in all the great interests of humanity, whether religious or scientific, it has always wrought in the front rank. Here originated, in 1808, the whole series of American missions, in connection with Samuel J. Mills and his associates. Here, under Prof. Hopkins, was erected the first astronomical observatory on this continent. Here also, under Profs. Emmons and Hopkins, originated the first of those college scientific expeditions now so common."

Prof. E. B. Parsons, the present registrar of Williams, says of the work of Mr. Mills and his co-laborers: "In the Summer of 1806 was the so-called 'Haystack Prayer Meeting,' which was the beginning of the American foreign missionary activity. Five young men, Mills, Richards, Loomis, Robbins, and Green, were in a secluded field consulting with each other upon their duty to preach the Gospel in heathen lands. A passing shower caused them to take shelter under a haystack, which thus assumed historical significance, and the success of those young men in accomplishing their purpose has given to the college a special missionary prominence in all its history. A marble shaft, surmounted by a marble globe on which is sculptured in bold relief the similitude of a haystack, rises from the midst of 'Mission Park,' and marks 'the birthplace of American foreign missions.'"

Among other "first things" to be credited to Williams is the organization of the alumni into a society. This happened in September, 1821, and now all the colleges and universities of the United States have their alumni associations.

The astronomical department possesses two observatories for illustration and scientific investigation. The older, built in 1838, contains an equatorial by Phelps of Troy, with an object glass by Alvan Clark, Sr., constructed about 1852. The other rooms of this, the Hopkins Observatory, contain a transit instrument by Troughton & Grimes. This is now but little used, as it is replaced by more modern apparatus. In another part of the town, on a piece of ground comprising five acres and a half, stands the Field Memorial Observatory, an iron meridian house, built at the expense of David Dudley Field, who is a Williams graduate. The main instrument of this observatory is a fine meridian circle by the Repsolds of Hamburg.

The facilities for work in biology will be greatly increased this year on the completion of the new Thompson Biological Laboratory. This is a large building of four stories, about 80 by 75 feet, and contains a laboratory for each course of work, a lecture room, library, collection room, aquarium room, &c. The Lyceum of Natural History, a student organization founded in 1835, meets in Jackson Hall, erected by the late Nathan Jackson for this purpose. It contains many objects sent to the college by its missionary graduates, together with the collections of the scientific expeditions which the department, through the liberality of the late Dr. William J. Walker, is able to undertake every fourth year.

Among other possessions of the college are the library, with its 34,000 volumes and more than 5,000 pamphlets; the geological collection gathered and described by Prof. Ebenezer Emmons; the mineralogical museum, which includes the Wilder collection presented by Edward Clark, who also built Clark Hall for its reception; the botanical collection, with its extensive herbarium of carices given by Prof. Dewey, and which also embraces the entire collection of J. P. Brace; the valuable collection of paintings, bas-reliefs, Etruscan vases, and Peruvian pottery, the gift of Mrs. John W. Field of Philadelphia; a good amount of illustrative material for the main branches of art study, mainly due to the liberality of Mrs. S. D. Warren of Boston, and constantly increased by the contributions of the Williams Art Association, a students' organization, under the direction of Prof. Rice, and the Lasell Gymnasium, erected and equipped at a cost of $50,000, chiefly by the munificence of the widow of Josiah Lasell of the class of 1844, and of his son, J. M. Lasell, of the class of 1886.

### The Progress of Cornell.

At the beginning of the seventies the then President of Cornell, the Hon. Andrew D. White, was accustomed, in his annual address to the students, to refer to "the wheat fields that once waved where these buildings now stand." That phrase well depicts the appearance of the Ithaca campus twenty-five years ago. But to-day we see there more than a score of university structures, of which the library building alone cost nearly $300,000; dozens of professors' cottages, long stretches of graveled roadways and paths, lined with elms, and a bevy of pretty Greek letter society chapter houses, while over 150 instructors, many of whom enjoy established reputations, and nearly 2,000 students are now congregated on University Hill.

The history of Cornell University is briefly told as follows: In December, 1857, the Hon. Justin S. Morrill, now the venerable Senator from Vermont, introduced into the House of Representatives a bill to distribute among the States of the Union 6,340,000 acres of public land for the purposes of education. It was vetoed by President Buchanan, but a similar bill, which increased the proposed grant to 9,600,000 acres, was signed by President Lincoln in 1862, in the darkest hour of the civil war. New-York's share of this princely gift was 990,000 acres, which, mainly through the efforts of Ezra Cornell, Andrew D. White, and Henry W. Sage, was transmuted into a fund of nearly $5,000,000. Mr. Cornell added a half million of his own money, Mr. Sage more than twice that sum, while among the other benefactors of the university may be mentioned Mr. White, John McGraw and his daughter, the Sibley family of Rochester, Dean Sage, the Barnes family of New-York, Daniel B. Fayerweather, the heirs of Judge Douglas Boardman, Goldwin Smith, and Willard Fiske. These various gifts to Cornell foot up the magnificent grand total of $10,000,000 in round numbers.

Ezra Cornell, the founder, was a self-made man. He worked hard and in many different callings before wealth came to him suddenly. Associated with Morse in the latter's efforts to render telegraphy a practical boon to humanity, the organization and development of the Western Union finally enabled Ezra Cornell to realize one of his favorite day dreams—to found "an institution where any person can find instruction in any study." Though this conception of what a great modern university should be is almost beyond realization, still the scope and amount of instruction offered at Cornell to-day, and which is indicated in the following list of main departments, with the number of teachers in each, do not fall so far short of the founder's desire as might have been expected under the circumstances. Here is this list: Library, 7; classics, 7; English, 6; modern languages, 9; philosophy, 9; history and political science, 7; mathematics, 8; physics, 14; chemistry, 13; natural history, 10; architecture, 3; agriculture, 7; civil engineering, 12; mechanical and electrical engineering, 29, and law, 4.

The university has a constantly-growing library of about 150,000 volumes and 25,000 pamphlets, embracing such special collections as the Anthon for the classics, the Bopp for philology, the Goldwin Smith for English history and literature, the Kelley for mathematics, the Sparks for American history, the May for works on slavery, the White for European history, the Moak for law, the extensive Dante library, the largest in America, just presented by the former librarian of the university, Prof. Willard Fiske, to commemorate this quarter-centennial anniversary, and the Zarnke for German literature and philology, a recent gift from an anonymous friend of the university, made through the agency of Prof. Hewett.

With the advent into the Faculty of Dr. Schurman philosophy came to the fore at Cornell. Henry W. Sage established the "Susan Linn Sage School of Philosophy" on such a generous footing that it has become a thoroughly efficient centre for the maintenance, diffusion, and increase of philosophical knowledge and activity in America.

Closely associated with this philosophical development at Cornell is the growth of the religious sentiment. But there is nothing denominational, sectarian, or narrow in the religious spirit of the university. It partakes of that clause of the charter which declares that "at no time shall a majority of the Board of Trustees be of any one religious sect or of no religious sect." It is seen in practice in the annual list of university preachers, which runs the whole ecclesiastical gamut, from the Rev. O. B. Frothingham to Bishop Cleveland Coxe, and in the foundation and management of the commodious Barnes Hall, which is wholly devoted to religious purposes, and where meets the University Christian Association, a voluntary organization of about 500 students and professors. And the more esthetic side is embodied in the pretty Sage Chapel, where the university preachers preach, and in the Memorial Chapel, where lie buried some of the benefactors of Cornell.

No rabbi has ever preached in Sage Chapel, but this is due simply to an oversight in the drawing up of the provisions of the Dean Sage Fund. It was found too late that the comprehensive formula—"all Christian denominations"—excluded at least one religious body. This fact was brought to the attention of the Trustees last Winter by President Schurman. They felt, however, while they could not tamper with the conditions of a gift made to support Christian preaching, there was no reason why the university could not accept another for the maintenance of Jewish preaching. In fact, some of Cornell's Hebrew friends in the centre of the State are now engaged in raising the money necessary to make this possible.

Dr. Schurman's advent to power has been signalized by a claim which, if conceded, will make Cornell de jure, as it is de facto, the State university of New-York. In his inaugural address last November, at Ithaca, President Schurman strove to prove that it is the duty of the Albany Legislature to come generously to the support of Cornell University. A few weeks later the Legislature responded by giving the university $50,000, the first, it is believed, of a series of similar grants.

It may be interesting, in connection with this, to note that the Legislature of Massachusetts has long been in the habit of aiding Williams. At the moment of the incorporation of the college the State voted $4,000 for the purchase of books and philosophical apparatus. In 1805 it gave a township of land in Maine, and four years later another grant of the same character was made. The sum of $9,500 was realized from the sale of these lands. The college received in 1816 a grant of three-sixteenths of the Massachusetts bank tax for ten years. From this source about $30,000 was secured. In 1859 the State gave the college a moiety of the money accruing from the sale of Back Bay lands, which amounted to $25,000. The last grant of the State—$75,000—was made in 1868.

### Run Over by an Ice Wagon and Killed.

George W. Senk, Jr., three and a half years old, the son of Patrolman George W. Senk of the West One Hundredth Street Police Station, was run over and killed yesterday afternoon by one of the heavy wagons of the Manhattan Ice Company. The policeman lives at 38 West Ninety-eighth Street, and his son was playing with some other lads in front of 48 West Ninety-eighth Street.

While the boy was running in the street the ice wagon came rapidly around the corner from Ninth Avenue and he was knocked down by the horses. The wheels of the wagon passed over his breast, crushing his chest.

The child died in a few moments. The driver made his escape.

### Committed Suicide in Central Park.

A man about fifty years old, supposed to be Henry Knoeber, was found hanging to a tree yesterday afternoon near One Hundred and Fourth Street. The body was sent to the Morgue.

The man was shabbily dressed. A knife, a pair of spectacles, and a letter were the only things found in his pocket. The letter was from Murray & Dietz, proprietors of the Grand Ocean Hotel at Rockaway, and recommended Henry Knoeber, who had been employed there as an engineer. Across the back of the letter was written in German: "My beloved children: I have no desire to live any longer. Forgive me. Henry Knoeber."

### Patrolman Kelly's Baby Carriage Gone.

Patrolman Kelly and the other policemen of the Old Slip Station are keeping a sharp lookout now for double baby carriages. The Kelly family had in its possession a double carriage until yesterday, when it was stolen from 105 Broad Street, the patrolman's home. Kelly not only regrets the loss of the carriage, but he is particularly sorry because it was stolen while he was patrolling Broad Street.

### He Wants Time to Consider.

RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 23.—The Rev. Arthur C. Hall of Oxford, England, recently elected Bishop of Vermont, has written a letter, asking time to consider whether he will accept. He wishes to determine whether he shall give up his affiliation with and obedience to the brotherhood with which he has been associated for many years.

"CAMMEYER"
Stamped on a Shoe Means Standard of Merit.
SIXTH AVENUE, COR. 12TH ST.,
WILL REMOVE TO
SIXTH AVENUE, COR. 20TH ST.,
MONDAY, OCT. 2D.

Prior to my removal, for the last week at my old stand, I will offer
10,000 PAIRS
WOMEN'S BUTTON BOOTS,
Assorted Styles, consisting of Cloth Top, Calf Skin, Louis XV. Patent Leather, French Kid, Heel, &c., at the uniform price,
$2.00 PER PAIR.

The prices at which these shoes were formerly sold range from $4.00 to $7.50 per pair.

Those who come early this week will have an opportunity to make a selection from the greatest Bargains ever offered in footwear.

*I have no agencies or branch stores. My shoes cannot be purchased of any other dealer.*

Will Open at the New Store,
SIXTH AVENUE, CORNER 20TH STREET,
MONDAY, OCT. 2.

A. J. CAMMEYER,
Sixth Avenue, cor. 12th Street.

## MARIE TEMPEST'S RICH COSTUMES.

**Ehrich Brothers' Gorgeous Creations for the New Comic Opera, "The Algerians."**

The big shop of Ehrich Brothers, at Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, is crowded early and late with buyers of dress goods during these early Autumn days, and the assortment shown in all departments seems to cover the widest range of demand. In silks, particularly, the firm says: "We can match any sample."

Ehrich Brothers have just finished the costumes in which Marie Tempest and her company will appear shortly in Philadelphia in her new comic opera, "The Algerians." Miss Tempest has four complete costumes and two wraps. One is a beautiful costume of blue flowered mousseline de soie over pale blue satin, with butterfly sleeves. The skirt has a cascade flounce headed with cascades of satin ribbon. Another is of pink embroidered crepon, the skirt, worn over pink taffeta, trimmed with deep yellow Venetian point lace, looped up with rosettes of pink chiffon. The entire sleeve on this waist is made like a rose of fluffy pink chiffon, and the front of the waist is trimmed with Venetian point. There is a girdle of pink pearls and rhinestones. The mantle that completes this costume consists of three double capes of pink chiffon over pink satin, the ruffle at the neck fastened with a diamond brooch.

Two Moorish dresses for dancing are more striking than any previously seen on the stage. The foundation of one of these costumes is a pair of pink silk tights, over which are worn white chiffon Turkish trousers, gathered at the ankles. Over these comes a skirt of chiffon, slashed into many strips, in three shades of pink, with Nile green and white. The jacket is of white satin, embroidered with topazes, rhinestones, emeralds, and other jewels. There are also long undersleeves of white chiffon, accordion plaited.

Another similar costume has a yellow velvet jacket, embroidered in jewels, and a yellow chiffon skirt. Miss Tempest will wear little white satin capotes, with open crowns, embroidered with spangles and stones to match these costumes. The costumes of the four leading female characters are also elaborate and beautiful. Ehrich Brothers supply all the costumes for the company, including many military and harem costumes.

## FELT ON BOTH EXCHANGES.

**Dissolution of a Consolidated Exchange House Caused Several Stocks to Drop.**

The Stock Exchange theoretically holds itself aloof from the Consolidated Exchange and all its members, but yesterday the dissolution of the Consolidated Exchange firm of Harris & Co. broke prices on Chicago Gas, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Sugar, and St. Paul stocks which were carried by this firm for a long account. P. M. Harris and B. G. Sanford were the members of the firm.

B. G. Sanford is the father of A. G. Sanford, correspondence clerk of the Continental National Bank, with which he had been connected for twenty years. His employers informed A. G. Sanford yesterday that they could no longer retain him, because he was engaged in speculation. This seemed to be the moving cause in dissolving the firm.

As soon as it was decided to dissolve, a heavy operator with the firm decided to close his account, and at about 11 o'clock the firm began to offer the stocks named in good-sized blocks at the Consolidated Exchange, at the same time offering the same stocks at the Stock Exchange through Maurice Mendham. Within an hour the firm had unloaded at the two Exchanges between 17,000 and 18,000 shares of stock.

The firm had carried on a large business and always met its obligations. A good deal of curiosity was excited over the identity of the operator who ordered his contracts closed, but the firm did not disclose it.

### The Cherokee Not Lonely.

From The Baltimore Sun.

**Very few people know anything about the Indians in Western North Carolina—the Cherokees. There are 1,200 of them, and they are increasing in numbers. They own 73,000 acres of land, and very fine land it is. Their new chief is Stillwell Sounooke. He cannot speak English at all. There are some native preachers and four schools, the Government maintaining the latter. There are other Cherokees, but these are not included in the 1,200, as they live elsewhere than on the reservation.**

### Many Christian Endeavorers Expected.

**TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 23.—It is expected that 2,000 young people will come to Trenton Oct. 11 and 12 to attend the State Convention of the Christian Endeavor Societies.**

**Ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker will deliver one of the addresses at the consecration meeting. The Rev. Dr. Clark, founder of the order, will also deliver an address.**

### Would Not Reduce Gardner's Bail.

**Judge Ingraham, in the Supreme Court yesterday refused to reduce the bail of Charles W. Gardner, the ex-Superintendent of the Parkhurst Society, from $7,500. Gardner has been in jail almost continuously since his conviction in the Court of General Sessions on a charge of extortion.**

## IN MEMORY OF HAMILTON FISH.

**Tributes from the Vestry of St. Mark's Church—His Services to State and Nation.**

**At a special meeting of the Vestry of St. Mark's Church on Sept. 21 a minute paying tributes to the memory of Hamilton Fish was entered upon the records of the parish with unanimous assent. The minute bears grateful testimony to his many years of service for the church and his wise counsel. His conspicuous and commanding influence in the city, State, and Nation are referred to briefly, but in words of praise for his purity of motive and integrity of official conduct. Following is the minute in full:**

Almost from the inception of St. Mark's Church the name of Hamilton Fish has stood upon the roll of its members. Baptized at its font, admitted to full fellowship in the church through confirmation, becoming a faithful communicant at its altar, as he remained to the end of his days upon earth; serving for many years as a Vestryman, and for years as a Warden, and sustaining the work of the parish by liberal contributions to its funds; in all the relations he maintained among us, and in all work to which he put his hand or guided by his counsel manifesting a wise and generous Christian spirit—we who have succeeded him in the offices he once filled and to the direction of the work in which he was so long interested hereby bear grateful testimony to the esteem and veneration cherished by all the members of our parochial fellowship for the memory of the Hon. Hamilton Fish. The many poor persons among and about us, with the crowds of needy children in day and Sunday schools, have good cause to mourn his departure from the place he so long filled in St. Mark's Church.

Failing health deprived the higher councils of the Church some years since of the presence of Mr. Fish. And the loss was great; for he brought to their deliberations insight, sound judgment, a judicial temper, with good store of ecclesiastical learning, close acquaintance with the reliable traditions and usages of the historic Church from primitive times; all which contributed to keep the Protestant Episcopal Church in her legislation from "the falsehood of extreme."

But brief regard may properly be had here to qualities of character in Mr. Fish which found active expression in wider spheres than the ecclesiastical; which won for him conspicuous position and commanding influence in the city, the State, and the Nation which he served so well, Assemblyman, United States Senator, Governor of the great Empire State—in every station to which the suffrages of his fellow-citizens called him he bore himself worthily, with an ability equal to the demands of every office he held, and with a purity of motive and an integrity of official conduct which were a moral inspiration in the political activities of the time.

But opportunity for the most brilliant exhibition of the powers and attainments of Hamilton Fish came to him comparatively late in life. Called from a well-earned retirement by the then President of the United States, he assumed the high and responsible duties of Secretary of State at one of the most threatening crises that our Nation has ever passed through. A heavy political account between England and the United States was pressing for settlement. In both nations feeling was inflamed. War seemed imminent. The interests of civilization were in peril. The crisis called for the sagacity, the insight, the firmness, and the trained skill of a Christian statesman. And happily for the United States and for the world, they were found in the man whom Gen. Grant called in 1869 from the quietude of Glenclyffe to the direction of the Nation's foreign affairs; the Congress of Geneva and the treaty of Washington soon following; peace being thus restored and consolidated between the two greatest Christian nations of the globe. For which memorable achievement the benedictions of the American people were largely due to Mr. Secretary Fish. Nor may we as a body of churchmen, specially called together to record our estimate of Mr. Fish as "a member of the body of Christ," omit from our regard this noble service to the Commonwealth, "for he that in these things serveth Christ is acceptable to God and approved by men."

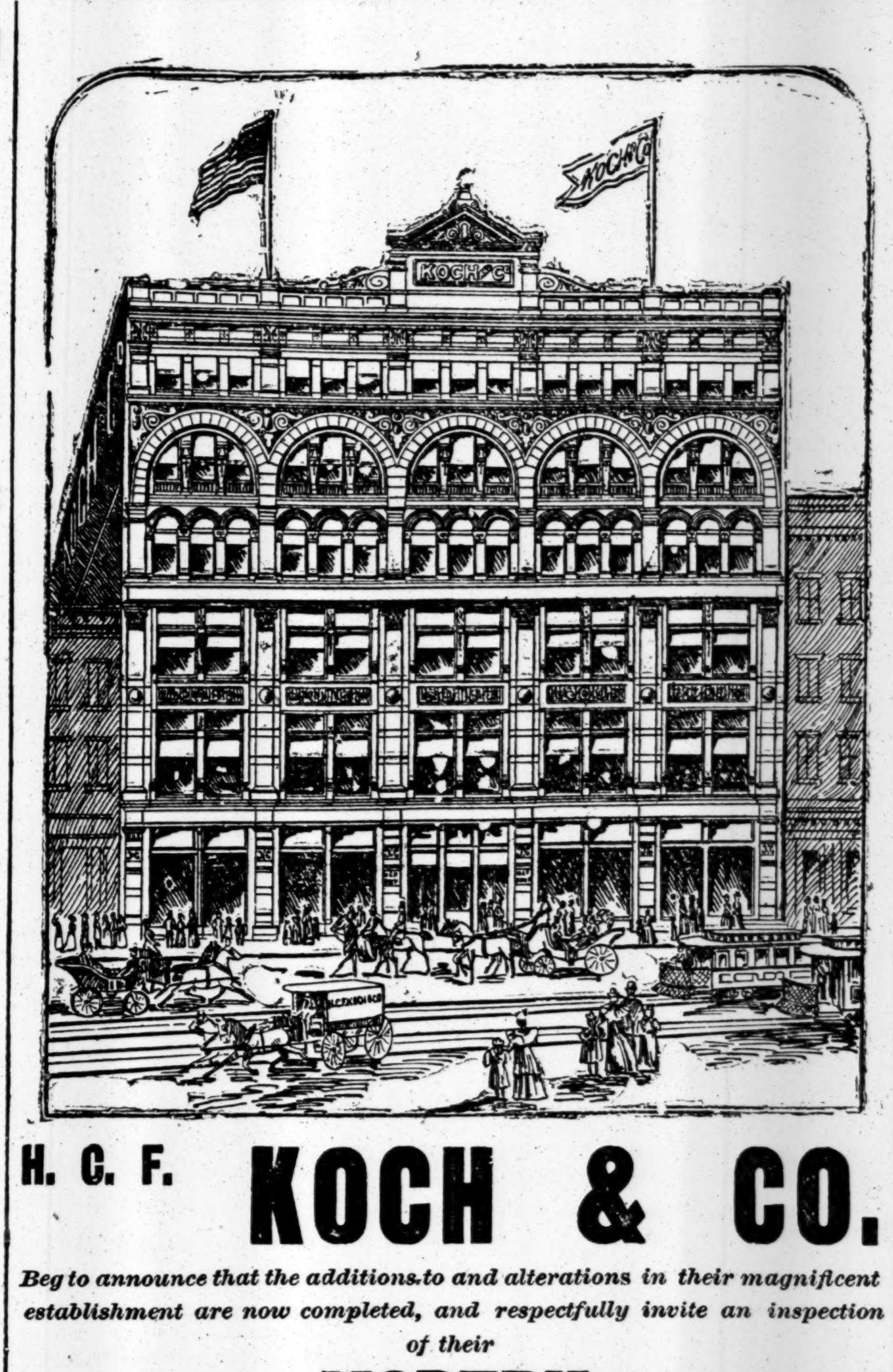
J. H. RYLANCE, D. D., Rector.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Jr.,
Clerk of the Vestry.

### Bare Feet and Health.

**As to the healthfulness of going without shoes and stockings, there can, says The London Hospital, be no question. Some of the healthiest children of the world are to be found in the Scottish Highlands, where shoes are seldom worn at an earlier age than twelve or thirteen. The negro and coolie laborers, who work barefooted, are usually in robust health. Brown, in the "History of Man," tells of an African monarch who suffered from what appeared to have been a cold in his head, besides other ailments, while his people were always as well as possible. Can it be that the reason was that, by the laws of his kingdom, he alone was permitted to clothe his feet, and that he gratified his vanity by always wearing gorgeous sandals? It is probably generalizing too much to state, as a medical fact, that the barefooted races are the healthiest. But it is certain that bare feet are healthier than badly-shod feet. In our English villages children are constantly sent to school in wet weather with holes in their shoes. They sit for hours with damp feet, and illnesses are the result. If their parents would send them off barefooted, as is done in Scotland and Ireland, their feet would dry by evaporation in a short time, and it would be found that no harm followed.**

### A Metal that Hardens Steel.

**The reason that the mixture of tungsten with steel gives the latter so great a degree of hardness that it readily scratches glass and quartz seems to be revealed by a discovery recently made in Germany. A definitely-crystallized compound of iron and tungsten has been discovered, the crystals being so hard as to scratch topaz. Tungsten is a brittle white metal, almost as heavy as gold. The crystals, remarks The Paper Trade, as formed by its combination with iron, in the proportion of one atom of iron to two of tungsten, are silver gray, and very brilliant. It is thought that when tungsten is alloyed with steel some of the compound just described is formed in the mass, thereby producing the remarkable increase in the hardness of the steel. This is an interesting example of the value that one metal may lend to another; for, until the discovery that it could be used in hardening steel, tungsten, although it occurs in considerable abundance, was practically useless and without value.**



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DRY GOODS PALACE,

*Covering 3 1-2 acres of floor space, unsurpassed for light, ventilation, and having all the latest improvements, making shopping a pleasure.*

*The 42 departments of this vast establishment are filled with the latest productions of foreign and domestic looms and workshops, forming an exhibition of all that is new, artistic, and useful or ornamental,*

*SELECTED FOR THE BETTER CITY TRADE.*

Their prices are, as usual, the lowest for superior goods.

*Koch & Co.'s Illustrated Fashion and Furniture Catalogues mailed free upon application.*

125th Street West.

## "GREEN-GOODS" MEN CAPTURED.

**Four Caught with a Large Quantity of Circulars and Addressed Envelopes.**

**Four "green-goods" men and a large quantity of circulars were captured about 5 o'clock yesterday morning by Policeman Phillips of the East Fifty-first Street Police Station.**

**He found the men transferring packages from 207 East Fiftieth Street to a wagon. Being suspicious, he asked them what they were doing. One of them replied that they were moving and had to catch an early train. The policeman moved on, apparently satisfied with the answer. But when he reached the corner he ran rapidly to the station house and summoned Roundsman Nugent.**

**The two policemen returned to Fiftieth Street and placed the four men under arrest and seized their goods. There were nine directories of different cities, a large manuscript directory with names checked off, nineteen boxes of addressed envelopes, a great quantity of circular letters of the usual "green-goods" kind, two trunks filled with clothing, three valises containing miscellaneous articles, and a bundle of wearing apparel. The prisoners gave their names and addresses as follows: Walton Milward, twenty-six years old, and Peter Shelly, twenty years old, of 207 East Fiftieth Street; Henry Randall, thirty-one years old, of 211 West Twenty-fifth Street, and John Byrnes, twenty-four years old, of 510 West Forty-ninth Street. Milward appeared to be the leader.**

**In the Yorkville Police Court yesterday the four men were held for examination on Monday.**

**In the Tombs Police Court yesterday Justice Ryan also had a "green-goods" case to deal with, but in this instance the victims were before him. Two middle-aged farmers, who were carrying a tin box between them and acting suspiciously, were arrested at the Cortlandt Street Ferry Friday afternoon. When the box was opened at the police station it was found to contain 1,500 slips of green paper, cut in the size of Government bills. The farmers were surprised when they saw the waste paper. They gave their names as Emil Meyer and Jacob Casper, and said they came from Williamstown, Ohio. They said they had paid $300 to a man at Perth Amboy for the slips of paper, thinking the box contained $1,500 in counterfeit bills. Meyer was discharged, but Casper was held for trial at Special Sessions because he carried a loaded revolver.**

## WEEKS AND THE PRESS.

**The New-York Times's Right to Reprove the District Attorney.**

**"If that man escapes," said De Lancey Nicoll, District Attorney of New-York, referring to Weeks, the well-known defaulter, now in custody at Costa Rica, "it is the fault of the press. Here is a man who robs widows and children of over $1,000,000, and every attempt to punish him is frustrated by the sensational press, which notifies his friends of every move against him." * * ***

**There is no paper in the country which has a better right to call down the District Attorney than The New-York Times, which, single handed at the outset, set to work to track the fugitive and bring him to the justice he has so richly merited. The Times does this very neatly. * * * There is a very general disposition nowadays to deplore the prominence given in the press to criminal news and the interest excited by newspapers in criminal matters. That this has its deplorable side cannot be gainsaid. But it also has its valuable side, one that is heard of much less frequently. In fact, it may be doubted if crime would not very appreciably increase but for the newspaper publicity which aids so frequently in the detection and prosecution of criminals. Many a would-be criminal stands in much more wholesome dread of the reporter than he does of the officer of the law. Take this Weeks case. Not only did The Times run him down in his obscure place of refuge, but by its own activity spurred the office of the District Attorney into activity too. It may be well doubted, in the case of a man socially so influential as Weeks, if the pressure in the law office would have not availed to make his chase a perfunctory performance from which escape would be easy, but that a leading newspaper stepped boldly into the breach. Where journalism leads the way, the administration of justice would be ashamed not to follow, however great either its inertia or its reluctance. But, turning to the positive side of the question, with so many facilities for the criminal to escape either detection, capture, or conviction in this modern world, all the facilities of the modern newspaper are needed to compass the criminal's defeat and aid in the protection of society. "Trial by newspaper" has its unfairness. "Sensational blood and filth" are not edifying reading. But newspaper publicity for crime is a necessity of our modern life, with its conditions what they are. And this ought never to be forgotten.—From the Waterbury American.**

### Silver and Tariff Discussion.

From The Dry Goods Economist, Sept. 21.

While I was in Washington I strolled, last Monday, into the ladies' gallery of the Senate. I heard Teller repeat that mournful tale of the downfall of his cherished white metal, while Stevenson sat complacently in his chair. I counted ten sleeping Senators in the chamber and two who were wide awake. They prompted the speaker, when he occasionally lost the thread of his narrative. Before entering I had noticed a number of members smoking and promenading the corridors, while others lounged in the ante-room, ready for a roll call. Settling myself in my seat I fell asleep myself, overcome by heat. I dreamed that I listened to Nero's fiddle, while a raging fire threatened to consume the eternal City of Rome, when my daughter gently laid her arm on mine to lead me out of the unwholesome atmosphere. The few Senators who delay a repeal of the Sherman act to please a handful of constituents in their rotten boroughs may find even these wake up some day from their delusive dreams. Then these "statesmen" will earn curses instead of praises because they abuse their power in an ill-timed resistance to reason. Trade languishes, workshops remain closed, and laborers starve, while these men obstruct, with sophistical arguments, the only measure which can restore confidence. When that will finally be adopted I fear that a revival of general business may be delayed until we know when the new tariff is to become a law and what its provisions will be.

New enterprises which can be affected by a change of prices will be deferred, even to the purchase of a new coat as long as the old ones can be made to last. It is of the greatest importance, therefore, that the Committee on Ways and Means take prompt action. I have suggested to them, as a practicable and simple measure, that they abolish the duties on raw material and those which now compensate manufacturers for them and make horizontal reductions on the other goods, greater on semi-crude articles, smaller on manufactures. Our industries have adapted themselves to the present tariff, and the change which I propose would not disturb their prosperity as much as sweeping alterations of the entire schedule. I also think that there would be less pressure for individual protection if all were thus treated alike, otherwise the experience of former tariff makings will be repeated. Already we hear voices from Alabama in favor of pig iron, from Louisiana for a duty on sugar, while Ohio wool growers make frantic efforts for a continued protection of their raw material. Such claims are not confined to large interests alone. I will not dwell on the patriotic appeals in the interest of their pockets by makers of steel rails and glass in Pittsburg, of pottery in Trenton, nor of those by that new-born infant tin plate. But I want to refer to some instances of glaring selfishness which have come to my notice. A friend of mine has resigned from the Reform Club and gone to Washington to plead for protection against the hosiery which he formerly imported, because he has now invested a paltry sum in a stocking factory. I know owners of stock in sugar refineries who want the duty raised on the refined article, and of bears short of the stock who want the refined article made free, possibly with a small tax on the raw.

Few men will advocate measures by which their individual interests may suffer temporarily, simply because they would benefit the greater number. The same unseemly wrangling for each one of our many diversified interests may be repeated; once begun it will last for many long months. If it does, our representatives will be severely criticised, if not heartily cursed, by the great majority of a suffering people, as our silver Senators are now.

LOUIS WINDMULLER.

### No United States Supervisor in Boston.

**The last United States Supervisor of Elections to hold office permanently in Massachusetts was United States Commissioner Hallett, and since his death no one has been appointed to fill the vacancy by the Judge of the United States Circuit Court, who has the appointing power. W. E. Spear, a lawyer, was appointed temporarily to carry out certain election work last year, but his duties ceased after the election. As the Federal election law will probably be repealed by Congress, The Boston Transcript thinks it is doubtful if a successor to Commissioner Hallett will be appointed.**

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Special
TAILOR MADE GOWNS
Latest Style Silk Foundation,
$38.

*We are now showing our new Fall and Winter Dresses, Riding Habits, Coats, Capes, Hats, Bonnets, Sealskin, Sable, Mink, Persian, Broadtails, and other fine fur garments to order and ready-made at very moderate prices.*

## MARKS OF EDIBLE MUSHROOMS.

**Characteristics Which Distinguish Them from the Poisonous Varieties.**

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In view of the number of cases recently reported of poisoning by the use of various fungi as food, a few words on the subject may not be amiss.

The common distinction between "toadstools" and "mushrooms" is not a scientific one. Both belong to the large group of fungi known to botanists as hymenomycetes, and, in the limited sense in which the terms are commonly used, are characterized by the possession of a vegetative system of whitish strands, usually subterranean, and known as the "spawn," and a fruiting portion composed of a stalk supporting a cap, the lower surface of which is provided with gills, arranged radiately like the spokes of a wheel. On these gills are borne enormous quantities of minute roundish bodies—the "spores," or seed, of the fungus.

The determination of species, and hence the distinction between the poisonous and non-poisonous forms, depends largely upon the color of these spores. The color of the gills is not conclusive evidence of the color of the spores; the latter is best determined by removing the cap and allowing it to rest, gills downward, for an hour or two, on a piece of paper, white if the spores are colored, dark if the spores are whitish.

As a rule avoid all forms with white spores.

Besides the color of the spores there are other points to be noted. In many species the stem of the fungus is furnished with a ring, the remains of the delicate membrane which, when the fungus was young, or in the "button" stage, covered the gills. This ring may be either fixed or moveable on the stem. Finally the stem may or may not arise at the base from a bulbous, membranous cup with torn edges, technically called the "volva." A fungus possessing both ring and volva is of a perfect type, and we have our second rule:

Avoid all forms which are provided with both a ring on the stem and a volva.

The group of purple-spored species is the most important, as including the true "mushroom," Agaricus campestris and Agaricus arvensis. The former grows usually in dry, grassy pastures, occurring either singly or in small clumps; the gills and spores are pink when young, but become brown or dark purple at maturity; the upper surface of the cap is never brightly colored; the stem is solid and is provided with a single ring; there is no volva. It is this form which is always supposed to be grown in artificial mushroom beds, and the above characters are constant. Agaricus arvensis resembles Agaricus campestris in all essential points; but it is much larger and the ring is double, consisting of two folds, one inside of the other. It occurs more commonly near the seashore and is edible.

So much for the means of distinguishing the true mushroom from its poisonous allies. The points commonly dwelt upon, such as the color of the cap, the readiness with which its upper surface peels off, the blackening effect, when cooking, upon onions or silver, are of no distinctive value whatever.

Included in this great group of "cap fungi" are other edible forms which do not share the characters of the true mushroom. Thus, among the black-spored forms is the genus Coprinus. A large species of this genus is Coprinus comatus, locally common in rich ground, and sometimes seen in our markets under the name of "English mushroom." It is from 5 to 10 inches high, the cap does not expand, the spores are pink when young, black when mature, the stem is hollow and provided with a movable ring, but no volva, and, when thoroughly mature, the plant shows the peculiar characteristic of all members of the genus—melting away into a jet-black, semi-fluid mass. In this condition of decay it may be poisonous, but if eaten young it is even superior to the true mushroom.

I might mention other fungi which are not only edible, but very palatable. Those described, however, are the forms whose characteristics are most marked, and it is at least safe to avoid eating any others. Experts know the qualities of such fungi as the morel, (Morchella esculenta;) Lactarius deliciosus, which exudes a red or orange "milk" when wounded; the chanterelle, (Cantharellus cibarius,) and Cepe (Boletus edulis) of the French markets; the "beefsteak fungus," (Fistulina hepatica,) and, finally, the world-renowned truffle. But those who suffer most from the injudicious use of fungi are not experts, and had better confine themselves pretty rigidly to the undoubtedly safe forms characterized above.

Let me add a few words concerning the poisonous principle of toadstools. It may manifest itself in one of two distinct ways, either gastric or narcotic. The former is naturally less dangerous, inasmuch as the first effect upon the patient is vomiting, and the irritant is thrown off. The narcotic principle is called amanitine or muscarine, (after one of the most poisonous genera and species, Amanita muscaria,) and is an alkaloid, acting directly upon the nervous system. The danger lies in the fact that by the time these symptoms appear, the poison has been absorbed, and emetics or cathartics are useless. The nervous symptoms are violent headache, delirium, disturbance of vision and even of hearing, followed frequently by a reflex gastric disturbance. In such a case the only chance for the patient is to keep his strength up with stimulants. There is no direct and specific remedy, but, inasmuch as the symptoms frequently include congestion of the spinal cord and contraction of the pupil of the eye, as in opium poisoning, belladonna or atropia may be tried.

In view of these two distinct classes of symptoms, it is of the utmost importance that portions, however small, of the fungus eaten, especially of the gills, should be kept, in order that the specific nature of the fungus may be determined.

The season for mushrooms is now at its height, and will continue until the time of severe frost. We are certain to hear of more cases of poisoning, and can only hope that a little knowledge of the subject will lessen the number of such cases until, as in France, the Government takes steps to prevent the indiscriminate gathering and sale of fungi for food.

WILLIAM C. STURGIS.
Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, New-Haven, Sept. 15, 1893.

### Fifty Wheat Ships at Seattle.

From The Seattle Post-Intelligencer, Aug. 31.

**The shipping of wheat from this port will begin in good earnest this season, and it is probable that about fifty cargoes will be loaded here. The territory tributary to the Great Northern Road has produced far more than was estimated, and estimates now run as high as 4,000,000 bushels, which alone will make fifty average cargoes. The wheat coming over the Northern Pacific will be shipped chiefly from Tacoma, but the elevators of that city cannot handle all of it, and a large proportion of it will be sent here by Balfour, Guthrie & Co.**

### Half Cash and Half Orders.

From The Milwaukee Sentinel.

**The City of Eau Claire has instituted a credit system. City Clerk Dougherty is issuing orders on the Treasurer, payable Jan. 1, 1894, bearing the specification: "With interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum; no interest after maturity." These orders were used to cover 50 per cent. of the salaries of firemen, policemen, &c., and for general city purposes, the rule adopted being half cash and half orders for salaries.**

PAGES 17-24. SUNDAY. The New-York Times. SEPT. 24, 1893. PAGES 17-24.

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(4th Avenue.)

Scotch and English CHEVIOTS, in checks, stripes, and fancy, **75** cts.; reduced from 1.25.

SILK MADRAS SUITINGS, **75** cts.; reduced from 1.50.

500 pieces Fancy Suitings, (36 inch,) **12 1-2** cts.; reduced from .25.

### CALIFORNIA BLANKETS.

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| 1,000 prs. | 11-4, 3.50; | reduced from | 5.00 |
| 750 " | 11-4, 4.00; | " " | 6.50 |
| 500 " | 12-4, 6.35; | " " | 9.00 |
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Exquisite LYONS NOVELTIES in every new shade and design.

BAYADERE MOIRE ANTIGUO,
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Special attention is invited to our new silk fabric,

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Most beautiful selection ever imported, including

GAUFFRE NOVELTY,
TRAVERS
BOUTONNE CAMEL'S HAIR NATTE,
NID D'ABEILLES,
HOPSACKING, SAIL CLOTH,
and various STORM SERGES.

An excellent line of

BLACK AND WHITE effects, GRAY WHIPCORDS, and Special Grays for RIDING HABITS.

80 pcs. FRENCH CASHMERE, (46 in.,) **60 CTS.;** reduced from $1.00.

### UPHOLSTERY.

JUTE VELOUR PORTIERES, variety of colors and patterns, **27.50** per pr.; regular price, $40.

**Same material in**

### TABLE COVERS,

1 1-2 yds. square, **2.50** each; value, $4.75.

Balance of the entire stock of a French Importer.

RENAISSANCE, ARABIAN,
MARIE ANTOINETTE,
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lots of 1, 2, and 3 pr., very slightly soiled, at 1-3 value, prices ranging from **10.00** upward, SILK DAMASK remnant at 1-2 price.

### CARPET DEPT.

100 pcs. FINE WILTONS, STANDARD QUALITY, **$1.35** per yard, reduced from $2.50.

VELVET CARPETS (Standard Quality) reduced to **75** cts. per yard.

Choice ORIENTAL RUGS for reception, dining rooms, and offices.

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Hot-water plates, dishes, and covers, ivory and wood salad sets, brass and copper tea and toddy kettles, brass and wood bellows and brushes, brass and steel fire-place goods,

ENGLISH CORKSCREWS,
LOBSTER AND NUT-CRACKS, AND,

in addition, the most superb stock of domestic housefurnishing goods in this country.

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English decorated DINNER SETS, 114 pieces, at **$11.50**; reduced from $20.00.

And of 130 pieces, at **$13.50**; reduced from $22.50.

### SILVERWARE.

100 full quadruple electro plate "Tea Sets," consisting Tea and Coffee Pots, Sugar Bowl, Spoon Holder, and Cream Pitcher, (Reed & Barton,) **$20.00**; reduced from $40.00 and $50.00.

### MILLINERY.

TRIMMED HATS, BONNETS, TOQUES, in exclusive styles. An excellent selection of POPULAR PRICED HATS, **8.75, 10.75** and **12.75.**

### Ladies' Hosiery.

1,250 doz. Ribbed WOOL VESTS and DRAWERS, white, natural, and Camel'shair, **75** cts. each; value 1.25 and 1.50.

1,000 doz. Ladies' COTTON STOCKINGS, guaranteed fast black and unbleached feet, **25** cts. pair; reduced from 50.

750 doz. Children's COTTON STOCKINGS, Ribbed, guaranteed fast black, sizes, 6 to 8 1-2, **25** cts.; reduced from 40. 9 to 9 1-2, **30** cts.; reduced from 50.

MEN'S 1-2 HOSE, best English makers, (plain colors and black,) **50** cts.; reduced from 1.00 and 1.25.

100 doz. Natural Wool SHIRTS and DRAWERS, **75** cts.; reduced from 1.25.

### UMBRELLAS.

26-in. BLUE SILK, choice decorated Dresden handle, **5.00**; reduced from 8.00.

### Ladies' Suits

In every new Fabric and Style, of excellent cut and finish, for STREET and CARRIAGE, RECEPTION and DINNER wear, a special lot of serviceable suits, latest styles, at **10.00, 15.00,** and **20.00;** reduced from 15.00, 25.00, and 35.00.

MOURNING ORDERS filled on shortest notice.

### LADIES' CLOAKS.

Beautiful Imported

CAPES,
WRAPS,
AND JACKETS.

Many exclusive novelties never before shown. SPECIAL BARGAINS, 100 JACKETS in BLUE and BLACK DIAGONAL and CHEVIOTS for Autumn wear **4.85,** worth 10.00; and 250 very fine ones **8.75 each;** value 15.00.

### Misses' Suits, Jackets, and Newmarkets.

Entire Stock of CHILDREN'S SCHOOL DRESSES at 1-2 PRICE, and many new styles shown this week.

### FURS.

CAPES in Box and Patrol Styles.
SEAL SACQUES, with Umbrella SKIRTS and JARBEAU LAPELS
All varieties of
FUR EDGING and TRIMMINGS,
CRAVATTES,
STORM COLLARS,
and MUFFS
at lowest prices.

### LADIES' GLOVES.

New importations just opened—all the newest shades in

SUEDE AND GLACE KID on MONDAY.

300 doz. Ladies' Paris-made KID and SUEDE GLOVES, 5-button Suede, **50c.,** reduced from 1.00; 8-button Suede, **95c.,** reduced from 1.35; 12, 16, and 20 button Suede, **1.00,** reduced from 2.50 and 3.50; 4-button Kid, **1.00,** reduced from 1.35.

### Men's Teck Scarfs,

(Flowing Ends,) **35c.;** value, 75c.

Others at **50c.;** reduced from 1.00 and 1.25.

**Special Sale of LADIES' SHOES on MONDAY at the LOWEST PRICES EVER SEEN in This City. All New AUTUMN STYLES Now Being Shown.**

**Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.**

# COST OF CONGRESSIONAL LIFE

## SOME MEMBERS RUN IN DEBT AND FEW SAVE MONEY.

### The Salary Not Nearly Enough for Many—A Mistaken Way Into Which Some Fall—Rare Experience of a Western Man Who Saved $6,000—Art at the Capitol—The Threatened Peace Monument—Busts of the Vice Presidents—Not Niches Enough for All.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The yearly salary of a Senator or Representative in Congress is $5,000. He receives, in addition, a sum representing the cost of railroad fare from his home to he capital, "by the nearest railroad route," and is credited with $125 for stationery, most of which sum he takes in cash. Is this yearly revenue sufficient for his needs?

The personal habits and the environment of the Congressman figure largely in this question, as a correspondent of The New-York Times discovered while seeking information. "I can't save a cent out of my salary and am apt to be heavily in debt at the close of the session," said one member of the lower house. This man hails from New-York City and is accustomed to luxurious living. He is capable of earning much more each year than the Government pays him for his services, but the glamour of politics surrounds him and he has not awakened to the fact that he is jeopardizing his future by remaining in Congress. Perhaps he may not awake in time to escape the fate of many political hacks whose faces are familiar here.

While this class is well represented in Washington, there is another which affords an interesting study. It is composed of men whose habits before their entry upon Congressional life were comparatively frugal. They have made acquaintances whose normal pace is fast, and as a consequence they have adopted a daily programme which not only involves the expenditure of much money, but much physical wear and tear. The downward course of this class is naturally rapid. Every community in the country has its "played-out" ex-Congressman. Visit the "swell" resorts of Washington any night in the week and you will see men whose ultimate fate it will be to join this unhappy contingent. For the time being they are bons vivants and "all-around good fellows," with not a thought of the day when they will be classed among the "have beens."

There is still another class of Congressmen. Let a New-York man who sat next to a Kansas Representative in the last House describe a man who typifies it: "My attention," the New-Yorker said, "was attracted to my Kansas neighbor early in the session. He had nothing to say, except on one occasion, and then he asked 'leave to print' some remarks concerning silver. Out of curiosity I examined The Congressional Record next day, and discovered an alleged speech by my neighbor which started out with this declaration: 'If my friends on the other side of the chamber will hold on to their skins for a moment I will show them,' &c.

"After this wonderful exhibition of nerve, I watched the Kansan with renewed interest. Day after day he occupied his seat and paid close attention to the proceedings. I never met him in the restaurant, never saw him take a drink, never saw him with a cigar between his lips. He wore the same suit from the beginning to the end of the session. On the day of final adjournment I saw him packing up some papers preparatory to going away. I could not restrain my curiosity to know his impressions of the session just ended.

"'Well,' said I, 'how have you enjoyed being in Congress?'

"'Well enough,' was the reply. 'I've saved $6,000.'"

* * *

Some of the people who daily pass the Peace Monument, which stands at the western entrance to the Capitol grounds, are curious to know when it will be removed, to furnish a site for a more pretentious work of art. These people have in mind the effort which was made a year or two ago to have a statue of Columbus placed there. This movement contemplated the removal of the Peace Monument to a point in the northwestern portion of the city. A bill was introduced in Congress calling for the erection of a colossal statue of Columbus and appropriating $75,000 for the purpose. The Senate passed it, but the House Committee on the Library "pigeonholed" it, and no subsequent effort has been made to revive it.

Word now comes that, notwithstanding this apparent indifference of Congress, Mr. G. Turini, an Italian sculptor, has leased premises at Gareteon's, S. I., and is engaged in modeling a statue of Columbus; that the artist's design has been accepted by "the committee," and that Turini is proceeding with his work "in the expectation that the House of Representatives will agree to the appropriation."

Mr. Edward Clark, the architect of the Capitol, said to a correspondent of The New-York Times that Mr. Turini, if engaged in producing a model, was undoubtedly proceeding on faith alone. "There is no appropriation available," Mr. Clark added, "and action by both branches of Congress wil be necessary before we can begin negotiations with any artist concerning the proposed statue." The prospect is that some time will elapse before the Peace Monument ceases to tell its story to Capitol visitors.

* * *

On Architect Clark rests mainly the responsibility of furnishing to the Capitol the works of art provided for by the Congress. The task is naturally full of difficulties. No two visitors to the great structure on Capitol Hill agree as to the merits of the pictures and sculptures displayed there. "It's a horrid daub," says one whose attention has been attracted to a particular work by another whose admiration has been excited by it. And so it goes. Mr. Clark, like the pianist in the wild and woolly mining town, is doing his best, and will be gratified if the public will please not shoot.

Just now he is giving considerable thought to the task of providing marble busts of men who have been Vice Presidents of the United States. To be perpetuated in marble is one of the few compensations of the Vice President. Once he takes the oath of office he becomes eligible to a niche in the Senate Chamber, in which his counterfeit presentment may rest for a more or less indefinite period. In 1886 the Senate adopted a resolution to the effect that marble busts of those who have been Vice Presidents of the United States should be placed in the vacant niches in the Senate Chamber from time to time.

Architect Clark was directed to carry out the provisions of this resolution, subject to the approval of the Senate Committee on Library. This committee decided that $800 ought to purchase a good Vice Presidential bust, and Mr. Clark received instructions to secure first the busts of living ex-Vice Presidents and afterward take up the list chronologically. Five busts were deemed by the committee sufficient for one order. It was also thought proper that the work should be given to sculptors from the States which furnished the Vice Presidents.

Mr. Clark has followed his instructions to the letter. No sculptor has received more than $800 for a single bust of a Vice President. His selections have been made from "sample" plaster casts. The privilege of naming the sculptor has been given to each subject when possible. In the case of Chester A. Arthur there was some embarrassment owing to his selection of the sculptor St. Gaudens. St. Gaudens does not turn out busts for $800, and he would not make an exception, even to please the then President of the United States. Finally an arrangement was effected by which friends of Mr. Arthur agreed to take a replica. M. St. Gaudens proceeded with the work, and two marble photographs of Mr. Arthur, instead of one, came from his model.

Thus far eight busts have been placed in the niches in the Senate galleries. They represent John Adams, the first Vice President; Thomas Jefferson, who succeeded him; Daniel Tompkins, who served from 1817 to 1825; Hannibal Hamlin, the associate of Lincoln in 1861-5, William A. Wheeler, Vice President from 1877 to 1881; Chester A. Arthur, Vice President and President, 1881-5; Thomas A. Hendricks, Mr. Cleveland's first Presidential running-mate, and Levi P. Morton, who lately gave way to Adlai E. Stevenson. The latter, by the way, has already arranged to sit to a sculptor.

* * *

There are fifteen Vice Presidents yet to be provided for, and, with only twelve vacant niches remaining, the architect of the Capitol will one day be confronted with a serious mathematical problem. A fine bust of Elbridge Gerry, who was Vice President in 1813-17, has for some time stood in the east corridor of the Senate gallery. Not until a pedestal is provided can it be removed to its waiting niche. The rugged features of George M. Dallas, Vice President from 1845 to 1849, have lately been transferred to marble by H. J. Ellicott, a sculptor who would appear to have a future, and the work is now on exhibition in Mr. Clark's apartments, in the basement of the Capitol.

It is a fact worthy of comment that few people can name the subjects of the sculptures in the Senate Chamber which are unmarked. None can mistake Gen. Arthur. A few have no difficulty in finding Thomas Jefferson. The others are subjects of guesswork. Such is fame!

* * *

"Why is Washington a moonlight town?" was asked of District Commissioner Parker the other day.

"That's a question I've been asking myself for years, and I haven't answered it yet," was the Commissioner's reply. "Let's see if Capt. Powell can't throw some light on the subject."

Capt. Powell, the Engineer Commissioner of the District, had no hesitation in saying that Congress was responsible for the present inadequate lighting of Washington. It should be added that an electric light monopoly has much to do with it. Visitors to the national capital find an ever-present topic in the gloom which settles over the city after nightfall. Only two or three of the principal streets are lighted by electricity. Gas is the main dependence, and on those nights when, according to the almanac, the moon should be shining, the gas is extinguished. Mosts of the streets are so heavily shaded that the gas lamps, when burning, but intensify the darkness.

Although this condition of affairs has been the subject of bitter complaint for years, Congress shows no disposition to remedy it. There were in operation at the close of the last fiscal year 5,496 gas lamps, 332 electric arc lamps, and 700 oil lamps. There was last year an appropriation of $59,500 for the electric lighting. The limit of expenditure for gas lighting was placed at $21.50 per light. The price for each electric light is $180, which is said to be the highest price paid in the United States. The United States Electric Light Company has the contract.

Last year Congress authorized the District Commissioners to advertise for bids for lighting the city properly, but failed to make any appropriation for carrying out its behest. Therefore the old arrangements were continued. It is not to the credit of the Nation that its handsomest city should be the worst lighted. Perhaps if a rival electric light company were to begin operations in Washington there would be a change for the better. There seems to be no good reason why the District should not own its own electric-lighting plant. Cities which have tried this experiment have found it profitable.

* * *

It would be strange if the debate on repeal, which has been going on in the Senate for the past month, should not have uncovered many inconsistencies. An amusing illustration of the inherent weakness of the silver men's position was furnished recently while Mr. White of California was speaking in opposition to repeal. It has been the chief contention of the advocates of free coinage that the amount of gold in the world is unequal to the coinage demands. Mr. White touched upon the statistics of gold production in his speech. He had not proceeded far on this topic when Mr. Teller of Colorado, the great apostle of free silver, who can conceive of no greater evil to the country than a single gold standard, interrupted.

"I think I am safe in saying to the Senator," he said, "that previous to 1874 Colorado had produced $75,000,000 or $80,000,000 in gold."

"And I," said Senator Dubois, "have no hesitation in saying that Idaho had added more than $100,000,000 to the world's stock of gold up to 1874."

Here were confessions good for the soul. Mr. White had inadvertently touched upon a subject which involved State pride. The two silver men could not permit the idea to go forth that their respective States had not made a phenomenal showing.

"It's a pity," said a shrewd observer in the press gallery, "that some of the other silver men from gold-producing States are not in their seats, for if they were I think we should have some more mighty interesting revelations."

## FRESHMEN AT YALE COLLEGE.

### Uniformity of Increase in Number Since President Dwight's Inauguration.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 23.—During the past fortnight the Yale Faculty have been carefully revising the figures received relating to the size of the incoming freshman class, which will arrive Tuesday to begin the university course. Figures of the number taking the examinations in various parts of the world have been revised and modified as later information suggests.

The remarkable thing about the estimates made is the startling uniformity of the rate of increase of membership since the inauguration of President Dwight, in 1885. While the growth has been phenomenal, it is almost exactly uniform from that date. From present indications the class of 1897 will number about 580 members, of whom 330 are expected in the academic department and 250 in the scientific. This is a gain of 30 in the academic department and 43 in the scientific over last year's freshman class. In 1885 the freshman class numbered 226, now it is two and a half times as large, a rate of increase rarely, if ever, exhibited in the records of any American university. The following table, prepared by one of the leading professors of Yale, shows the uniformity presented in both the leading departments:

| | 1885. | 1886. | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Academic... | 134 | 163 | 208 | 206 | 212 | 259 | 288 | 300 | 330* |
| Scientific... | 92 | 104 | 106 | 122 | 132 | 137 | 200 | 207 | 250* |

*Estimated.

There were 1,201 applicants for admission this year—708 in the academic department and 493 in the scientific. Of these 557 were taking preliminary and 644 final examinations. Last year 1,091 took the examinations—644 for the academic department and 447 for the scientific, of which 592 were final and 499 preliminary. A prominent professor of the university said recently that if the corporation was obliged to provide dormitory accommodations for the total number two new buildings the size of North College would have to be erected annually.

### They Borrowed City Money.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 23.—Considerable excitement has been caused by the arrest of Fred E. Sander and L. H. Griffith, who are accused of diverting the funds of the city to their own use by borrowing city money from City Treasurer Krug, which is contrary to law. Krug is a debtor to the extent of about $100,000, and is at present under arrest at St. Paul, Minn., pending his extradition.

# NOT READY TO LEAVE LENOX

## AUTUMN BEAUTIES TOO TEMPTING FOR THE SUMMER RESIDENTS.

### Andrew Carnegie There and Thinks of Building a Cottage—A Ceaseless Round of Entertainment During the Week—Many Guests at Mrs. Greenleaf's Musicale—Luncheons and Coaching Parties—Results of the Tennis Tournament—Miss Belle Neilson's Tandem.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 23.—The bright September days so attract the cottagers that some who thought of going away have determined to remain a while longer. There has been a slight frost, so that the leaves have begun to turn. The east mountain side, beyond the Housatonic River, has already put on its robes of purple, scarlet, and gold.

Andrew Carnegie and wife have been spending several days in Lenox. This is the first time that they have ever been here to stay any length of time. They have driven about a great deal with their daughter-in-law, Mrs. Warren. Mr. Carnegie is so much pleased with Lenox that there is prospect of his building a Summer residence here.

There has been no end of entertainments this week. A half-dozen dinners, teas, and lunches, and sometimes two or three dances have been given in the same day and evening. Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Miss Furniss, Princess Heridia, the Davises, and the Morgans, and other leading families are entertaining more than has been usual with them.

W. Lane Booker, the British Consul General to this country, is visiting Lenox. He and Mrs. Booker drive a great deal and are recipients of a great many attentions.

Mrs. Richard C. Greenleaf gave a musicale Wednesday morning, when Adamowski played. He was assisted by Mrs. John I. Kane and Mr. R. C. Dixey. This is the first time that Adamowski has been in Lenox this season. Among the selections that he played were a gavotte by Carl Berg, Hungarian dance by Natchez, novelette composed by himself, prelude to the "Deluge," by Saint-Saens, and barcarolle by Sitt. The large organ in the Greenleaf music room was presided over by Mr. Dixey, and Mrs. Eames played the piano.

Among those present were Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Burden, Miss Anna Carey, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Devereux, Mrs. Josiah W. Davis and Miss Davis, Mr. and Mrs. George Kemp, Mrs. Charles Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Moller, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Morgan, Mrs. Neilson, Mr. Richard Goodman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Ogden, the Misses Ogden, Sam Frothingham, Mr. and Mrs. J. Egmont Schermerhorn, Countess and Count de Heridia, Baron von Schutzbar Miechling, Mrs. Kinnicutt, Miss Kittie Gandy, Miss de Puyster, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Shattuck, Mrs. J. Searle Barclay, J. Searle Barclay, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Fotterall, Mr. and Mrs. Warren E. Dennis, Mrs. Frederick D. Esler, Pierre Botkine, Samuel Brigham, Howland Robbins, Miss Wharton, Louis Webb, and Miss Alice Harriman.

Countess de Heridia gave a large luncheon on Tuesday at the Bacon cottage. Among the guests present were Miss Marion Greenleaf, Miss Davis, Miss Ogden, Miss Constance Ogden, Miss Beckwith, Miss Kittie Gandy, the Misses Braem, Miss Barlow, Miss Barnes, Miss Sands.

Mrs. John Henry Keene of Baltimore is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Cook and will remain in Lenox for a few days.

Lady Fitz Maurice, who has been visiting her friends in Lenox, has gone to Chicago to the World's Fair. She received a good deal of attention while here. The Marquis of Lansdowne is her husband's brother.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Bridgham have been the guests of Mr. William P. Schermerhorn this week. They will remain here a week or two.

Mme. von Hemert is a member of Miss Furniss's house party.

A tea was given by Mrs. John W. Davis Monday afternoon for Miss Alice Harriman. All the younger set were present.

Among the outdoor sports this week has been the local tennis tournament, which was finished Wednesday morning at the Lenox Club court. Among the players were Townsend Morgan, Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., Jameson Cotting, Richard T. Mackay, Herman Kinnicutt, Frank Kinnicutt, Louis Greenleaf, Jack Greenleaf, J. Edward Davis, Philip J. Sands, Jr., Jack Williams, and Reese Crocker. In the final, Herman Kinnicutt beat Richard Mackay 4—6, 6—0, 6—2, 6—4. There was a large number of spectators present to se the finals, which were sharply contested.

Mrs. Thomas L. Ogden gave a dance for the young people Monday night. The attendance included Pierre Botkine, Mr. Phoenix Ingram, Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., Jack Williams, Louis Greenleaf, Miss Gandy, J. Searle Barclay, Jr., Sam Frothingham, the Misses Meyer, Miss Alice Harriman, the Misses Barnes, and the Misses Braem.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dodge of New-York are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup.

Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis gave a dinner of twelve covers Tuesday evening, and Miss Wharton gave one Wednesday evening. The latter was given for Mr. and Mrs. Le Roy of New-York. Mrs. Thomas L. Ogden gave a dinner party Saturday night of this week of twelve covers. Miss Trevor gave a dinner Monday night of twelve covers. She had for guests Miss Sloane, Miss Barnes, Pierre Botkine, and W. T. Grey.

Miss Furniss gave a delightful entertainment on Wednesday night, which was one of the largest affairs of the season. She invited several friends to dinner, after which there was music by Miss Jackson and some others. The musical entertainment was over at 10 o'clock, when the young people arrived, and there was general dancing. Among the guests present were Prince Cantacuzene of the Russian Legation, Count and Countess de Heridia, Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven, Mr. Woodward Haven, Richard Goodman, Jr., Frederick Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig, Miss Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Stokes, Miss Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Shattuck, Mrs. F. P. Kinnicutt, Miss Anna Carey, the Misses Ogden, Dr. and Mrs. Greenleaf, Miss Marion Greenleaf, Miss Alice Greenleaf, Mr. and Mrs. Warren E. Dennis, Mrs. Frederick Esler, Louis Webb, Miss Alice Harriman, the Misses Meyer, Miss Lulu Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Moller, Mr. Ned Moller, Miss Moller, Mrs. B. Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. George Morgan, Miss De Puyster, Miss Gandy, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Shattuck.

M. Patenotre, the French Minister, came on from Washington Wednesday night, and has rooms at the Winthrop cottage. He will remain here two or three weeks.

These are among the recent arrivals this week in Lenox: Charles G. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald, H. C. Wilson, Mrs. R. S. Turner, Mrs. K. Ladue, Vinton Ayer, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Duncan, R. Franklin, Dr. Samuel G. Tracy, Mrs. Sherman, O. M. Fisher, Miss Sherman, Mrs. Parker, Miss Parker, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Cornell, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Lambard, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Esler, P. W. Bridgham, A. A. Kingsland, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. May, Mrs. G. D. Farrar, Miss Minor, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lane Booker, Mrs. S. Gandy, Miss Gandy, Mrs. J. A. Bostwick, Mrs. F. L. Morrell, M. Beckwith, Mrs. J. A. Robinson, Miss Lucy Morgan, Mrs. S. B. Flagg, R. N. Whitney, New-York City; Miss Adams, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. J. M. Taylor, Mrs. Sargent, H. C. Skinner, S. W. Bates, J. W. Larrabee, H. W. Sutfin, Boston, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Lambert Tree, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. John Shephard, Jr., Providence; C. B. Wilmer, Lynchburg, Va.; Samuel G. Thompson, Philadelphia, Penn.; Alfred R. Conkling, Miss Jenkins, Baltimore, Md.

## THE FLAGSHIP CHICAGO.

### She Is Badly in Need of Repairs to Her Boilers and Machinery.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Admiral Erben's flagship Chicago will probably be ordered home late in the Fall, if the New-York is ready for foreign service, to undergo extensive repairs to her boilers and machinery. Surprise was expressed when she was sent to the Mediterranean. Last December a board reported the boilers unsafe. A few hundred dollars was expended in patching them up to last through the naval review.

When orders came, after the disbanding of the fleet in New-York harbor, for her to proceed to Europe with Admiral Erben, the protestations of the engineer officers were loud against sending a ship with defective boilers to a foreign station. Her boilers will now only enable her to steam at a little better than half power, which leaves no boilers for reserve steam in case of accident. Of her six boilers two have been useless since she left New-York. The reports of the board last December stated that all of them were badly "fatigued," which means that the plates were in such condition as to render the boilers liable to explosion without further warning.

The engines were obsolete at the time the Chicago was constructed and the boilers insufficient to generate steam to give her the speed the vessel should make. She has been in commission and on active service for eight years with few repairs to her machinery, and she cannot last much longer as a cruising ship unless new boilers are supplied. Plans have been prepared by the Bureau of Steam Engineering for entire new engines for the ship. With triple-expansion engines and new boilers she would be an eighteen-knot vessel, and one of the most useful cruisers in the service. Her best speed now is not over eleven knots. Fully $500,000 is necessary to make the Chicago practically a new vessel.

The New-York or San Francisco will probably be assigned as flagship in her place. In the next two months the Columbia and New-York will both be ready for service. The policy of keeping new ships at home until the expiration of the four months' preliminary final acceptance might operate against the Columbia, but the New-York could be ready by the 1st of December.

### A Doctor Charged with Burglary.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Dr. Charles A. Barnes of New-York was bailed in $500 before Judge Houghton to-day to appear for trial at the November session on indictment for burglary at Round Lake in 1891.

Barnes was convicted of bigamy in this county in February, 1892, and was sentenced to a year and ten months at Dannemora Prison. On his release last month he was rearrested on a second indictment, which charges him with breaking into the cottage of the Rev. I. C. Fenton, the father of his second wife, at Round Lake, and abducting her infant son. He took this afternoon's train for New-York.

### Gov. Pattison's Staff Will Be There.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 23.—Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania has informed the Dedication Committee of the Battle Monument that his staff will attend the dedication of the monument Oct. 19 and present the bronze memorial tablet given by the State of Pennsylvania. It represents Washington and his army crossing the Delaware. The City Troop of Philadelphia, which acted as body guard of Gen. Washington during the battle, with several regiments and Battery A of the Pennsylvania State troops, will also be present.

### Charged with Fraudulent Banking.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., Sept. 23.—Three warrants were served on D. E. Seymour, proprietor of the defunct Seymour Bank, yesterday, on the charge of fraudulent banking. The complainants are Joseph Jerome, Sarah A. J. Smith, and Annabelle Decampa.

W. L. Seymour, cashier of the bank, was arrested upon the same charge on a warrant sworn out by Frank Jola. The bonds were placed at $5,000 in each arrest.

# A BIT OF CHINA IN WASHINGTON

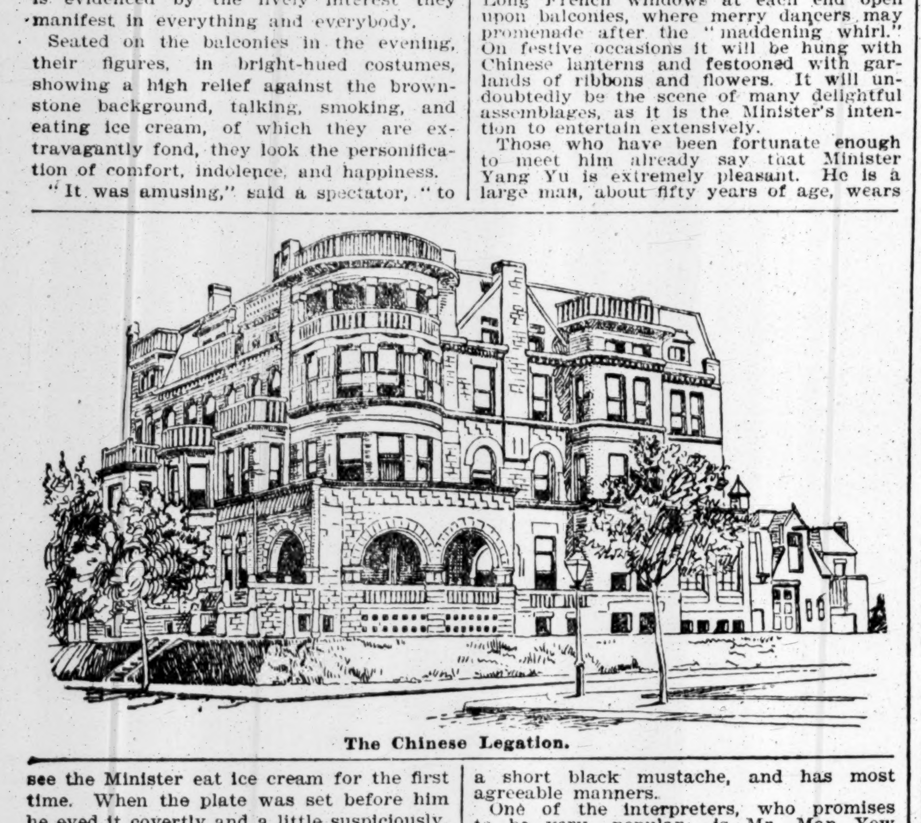
## THE NEW HOME OF THE LEGATION AND ITS INMATES.

### Always a Picturesque Company, the Present Household Is Also a Most Interesting One—Yang Yu and His Charming Family—His Wife Very Exclusive, but His Three Little Children Familiar Figures in the Parks—American Luxury and Oriental Curios Fill the Big House.

The Chinese Minister, Yang Yu, and his retinue are beginning to feel very much at home in their new quarters, at the head of Fourteenth Street, and that they thoroughly enjoy the novelty of their new position is evidenced by the lively interest they manifest in everything and everybody.

Seated on the balconies in the evening, their figures, in bright-hued costumes, showing a high relief against the brownstone background, talking, smoking, and eating ice cream, of which they are extravagantly fond, they look the personification of comfort, indolence, and happiness.

"It was amusing," said a spectator, "to see the Minister eat ice cream for the first time. When the plate was set before him he eyed it covertly and a little suspiciously, tasted a very small portion of it, seemed surprised to find it so cold, blew it a few times, ate the second spoonful reflectively, and then rapidly disposed of the remainder, evidently with the greatest relish."



The Chinese Legation.

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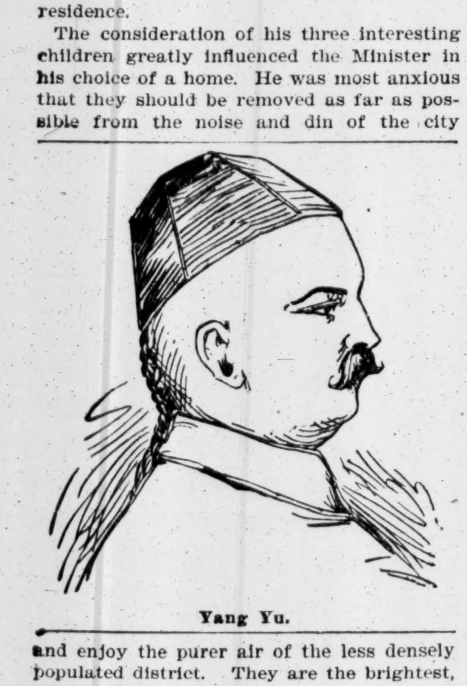
The new embassy, commandingly situated on the summit of a hill, affords a magnificent view of the surrounding country and combines all of the advantages of a city with the attractions of a suburban residence.

The consideration of his three interesting children greatly influenced the Minister in his choice of a home. He was most anxious that they should be removed as far as possible from the noise and din of the city and enjoy the purer air of the less densely populated district. They are the brightest, oddest little figures imaginable, and hold a series of informal receptions whenever they appear abroad with their nurse. Already the little girls have learned a few English words and are very sociable.



Yang Yu.

A diverting little incident took place in the corridor of the hotel where they were staying temporarily upon their first arrival in Washington. The nurse and the two little girls were standing near the outside door when a man entered whom the older child evidently fancied, for she ran eagerly to him, extended both little brown hands, and exclaimed: "Kissee! Kissee!" And the man—fancy it—when he recovered from his surprise, said: "No, I thank you, little one, but I'll shake hands instead."

* * *

When the Minister left China his party numbered more than seventy persons. The appointment of Consuls to San Francisco, New-York, Havana, Matanzas, and Callao, and Charges d'Affaires at Madrid and Lima, over the legations of which he has absolute control, has reduced the number to twenty.

As no available house large enough to meet the requirements of so large a family could be found, two most imposing in appearance were purchased and made communicating, by means of an arch cut through from the drawing room of the first to the hall of the second.

A Little Chinese Maiden.

Minister Yang Yu, who is very wealthy, has spared no expense in furnishing the mansion in a manner befitting his rank and importance. The spacious rooms contain every American luxury, in curious contrast to the many useful and ornamental articles brought from the Orient. On the mantels are odd-looking ivory ornaments, carved with exquisite skill, while the beautiful screens, dainty cabinets, and odd bits of drapery distributed throughout the house render it so fascinating a place to linger in that guests are loth to depart.

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The reception rooms, dining room, and kitchen are situated on the first floor of the first house, the corresponding rooms in the other being given up to offices. In the drawing room the prevailing color is old rose, and in the dining room cream, gold, and crimson.

The table was being prepared for lunch as a recent visitor passed through the dining room on his way up stairs. On the spotless cloth were many old and beautiful pieces of china, but chop-sticks were nowhere visible. Through the half-open door a glimpse was had of several Chinese cooks flitting noiselessly about the kitchen preparing various mysterious but savory dishes.

The large second-story front room is the Minister's private sitting room, furnished plainly but handsomely in black walnut, with crimson hangings. The long French windows open upon one of the delightful balconies, where the minister usually sits and smokes when the business of the day is over. Adjoining is his bedchamber, furnished substantially in oak.

Next to this is the blue-and-white nest occupied by his wife. Very dainty and pretty it is, the snowy curtains caught back with delicate blue ribbons, and the shining brass bedstead capped with a canopy of fine white lace over blue silk. In one corner is a wonderful dressing case of lacquered ware, upon which are odd-shaped bottles containing all sorts of exquisite perfumes, and various toilet articles. Paper, woodwork, and ceiling are all in different tones of the same color, brightened here and there with touches of gold. Mrs. Yang Yu was not visible. It is said that she is very exclusive, and that few people will have the pleasure of knowing her.

* * *

A peep only was permitted into the nursery, a large, light apartment, not yet really settled. Two little white bedsteads stood side by side against one wall, and various queer-looking playthings were scattered about. A bright-colored lantern was suspended from the chandelier.

On the third floor were the sleeping apartments of other members of the legation, all uniformly furnished in oak. Before long, however, each will be stamped with something of the individuality of the occupant. Favorite books will occupy the now empty shelves and tables, pictures will adorn the walls, and photographs and favors be scattered in every available spot.

What will chiefly interest the younger members of Washington society is the immense ballroom at the top of the house. Long French windows at each end open upon balconies, where merry dancers may promenade after the "maddening whirl." On festive occasions it will be hung with Chinese lanterns and festooned with garlands of ribbons and flowers. It will undoubtedly be the scene of many delightful assemblages, as it is the Minister's intention to entertain extensively.

Those who have been fortunate enough to meet him already say that Minister Yang Yu is extremely pleasant. He is a large man, about fifty years of age, wears a short black mustache, and has most agreeable manners.

One of the interpreters, who promises to be very popular, is Mr. Man Yew Chung. He was graduated from Yale and is a most fluent and interesting conversationist.

## HER POINT OF VIEW.

"The leaven of sense is certainly working in these days," said a woman recently. "I have been visiting in a distant city, and among old friends who came to see me was a woman who, since I have seen her, has married a rich man's son. They have two children, and recently these have come into an immense property from their dead grandparents. The husband and father was not brought up to business and detests figures and other financial details. Realizing that with this distaste he is not likely to be a good custodian of his children's interests, the wife and mother has determined to fit herself for the task.

"She is a woman of about thirty-five, and, having had only a fashionable education, she has set herself assiduously to the study of arithmetic and bookkeeping, and will soon take a thorough law course in pursuance of her scheme to meet the responsibilities she has assumed. This is certainly a lesson to other women similarly situated."

* * *

And without the powerful incentive of a big estate to manage, the knowledge of law is useful to a woman "to keep her," as a New-York lawyer said not long ago, "from being a nuisance to an honest lawyer or a prey to a dishonest one." That she is the first often is thoroughly attested and the recital of an English lawyer shows one of the ways in which she may be. "One of my clients, a widow," said he "having rather exceeded her income, borrowed £200 of a money lender and proposed giving a bill of sale on her furniture as security. After all was signed and sealed I advised her to keep the interest paid up to the day, as otherwise her creditor would seize instantly.

"'Oh, certainly,' she replied, vivaciously. 'I've thought of that; some young friends of mine are going to be married, and I've arranged to sell them some of my furniture for £100, and I shall put that in the bank and keep it to pay the interest.'

"I tried to make her understand the view that the money lender might take of this little arrangement, and I hope I succeeded; I have my doubts, however."

* * *

A simple dessert that is seasonable just now, and which is an excellent sweet for the children's dinner, is made as follows: Stew some good cooking pears until tender, taking care to have them a rich color. Dish them in the centre of the dish with the stems standing up; have ready some rice well boiled in milk, sweetened, flavored with nutmeg or vanilla, to which is added a very small quantity of dissolved gelatine; form a border with this around the pears, and leave till cold. It may be served with or without cream.

* * *

The perfection of Summer shrouding is shown in one of the new up-town hotels, whose exquisite fittings could ill stand the dust of New-York streets as it is swept in through open doors and windows during the days when doors and windows must be open.

The delicate walls and ceilings are covered with a sheer gauze of creamy tint, which veils but does not hide their beauty, the ceiling screen being hung some distance below the vaulted roof in a way that shows its design in hazy perspective, while the side wall hangings are not drawn tightly, but fall a graceful shield in light folds.

The beautiful cabinets, pedestals, pictures, and gas brackets are all similarly softly and artistically shrouded; the upholstered part of the furniture is incased in white linen, while the gold, enamel, and polished wood frames are wound with the gauze. Screens and piano are managed in the same way—the whole an admirable object lesson, once more illustrating that it is the way a thing is done which makes it excellent or otherwise.

* * *

One has only to watch the street children to believe that the ability to dance, like the ability to swim, is natural and does not need a special training to perfect. A hand organ came into Christopher Street the other day, and the small Christopherites, ranging in ages from two to twelve, boys and girls, swarmed instantly about it. Most hand organs nowadays play street ballads. This one played old-fashioned polkas and waltzes and schottishes, and as soon as the children caught the swing of the music they had paired off like so many couples in a ballroom, except that the girls coyly chose each other, and the boys danced in a half shame-faced but no less enthusiastic way.

It was amusing and instructive to see how well they danced, not even the rawest recruit mistaking waltz time for a mazourka or a polka for a schottish. And when, at last, the hand organ sent out the notes of a minuet, those knowing children shuffled at once into long ranks on the uneven walk and stepped back and forth with a stately dignity that might have belonged to colonial children, but that one certainly does not look to find in the children of Christopher Street.

* * *

The color weddings in which the bride sacrificed even the traditional bridal white of her own gown to the prevailing hue of the decorations have not become popular at all. They had some vogue last season in London, but were only read of, not copied, over here. There are some things whose changelessness is positively unassailable, and one of these is a white wedding gown.

* * *

"We have a colored preacher in our neighborhood," said a suburban woman the other day, "who appropriately supplements his business of saving souls with that of cleaning cesspools. His daughter has learned to make dresses in a way. She came to me recently in behalf of a 'lady friend' who would like a position as cook. She knew her friend through giving her music lessons.

"'Are you a music teacher?' I asked.

"'Well,' she replied, 'I took lessons four years, and it was a great disappointment to pa and ma when I gave it up, but I didn't like it and have taken to dressmaking.'

"Now," finished the woman who was telling the incident, "is the versatility of this family funny or pathetic?"

* * *

A Spanish legend would seem to claim for that romantic land of hidalgos and senoritas the origin of the bridal orange blossoms. "One of the Spanish Kings," so runs the legend, "had an imported orange tree of which he was very proud, and of which the French Ambassador was extremely anxious to obtain a slip. The gardener's daughter was poor, and, requiring a dowry in order to marry her lover, she obtained a cutting of the orange tree and sold it to the diplomat for a high price, afterward wearing a wreath of the blossoms at her wedding in recognition of the plant to which she owed her happiness."

* * *

The mandolin is the coming fashionable instrument, having quite distanced the banjo and, according to the London Telegraph, "the new departure will be cordially welcomed by all true music lovers in aristocratic circles. It is an instrument of far greater capacity and resource than the banjo. Its tone is delicate and insinuating, while that of the banjo is coarse and aggressive; its form, for which the "mandola," or almond, originallly served as model, is graceful and suave, whereas the uncomely shape of the banjo would appear to have been copied from the ordinary frying pan."

Which seems rather an unkind slap at an old friend in whom we have all delighted, and which, notwithstanding the dictum of aristocratic caprice, must always retain a certain picturesque hold upon our liking, redolent as it is of the "Suwanee River" and "The Old Kentucky Home."

* * *

The wisdom of the railroad newsboy in handing out his stock of reading matter is worth comment. He goes the length of the train first with his book stock, if he has any, second with his monthly magazines and weekly papers, last of all with his daily papers, costing from 1 to 3 cents each. In answer to the remonstrance, a few days ago, of a woman on an outgoing train, who didn't get a chance to buy an evening paper till she was nearly twenty miles out, the astute young merchant said: "I sell my things the way I do because if a man's got a penny evening paper to read he won't be half so likely to buy a 25 or 30 cent magazine"—which was doubtless true.

A "massage stone" is coming into use in England that is made of unglazed china and provided with a sort of dorsal lump for holding in the hand and has the rubbing surface slightly undulated, not to say ridged. The stone is white, and even when used on recently-washed skin it soon becomes darkened, showing that it squeezes a good deal of material from the pores.

* * *

A pretty little trifle for the guest chamber, seen at the Woman's Exchanges, carries with it a hint that should not be overlooked. It is a card about the size of a page of note paper, usually rough surfaced and ragged edged, with a border or head-piece of delicately-painted flowers or leaves, and following a suitable illuminated quotation is written in graceful text down the card the three words, "Breakfast," "Luncheon," and "Dinner." Space is left after each to fill in the time of serving each meal, and the loitering or careless guest is thus prettily reminded that system must prevail even when veiled and adorned with hospitality. A further bit of useful information is conveyed from the bottom of the card, where the mail hours are duly recorded.

It is really the exceptional guest chamber that considers any but the toilet necessities of its occupants. To find one with books, bed candle, and writing materials is a boon, and when, as was the case recently in a suburban residence, to these comforts were added a suitably-stocked work basket for the taking of the "stitch in time," and a time table conspicuously posted of the train service to and from town, the complement seemed so complete that the hostess was specially congratulated upon her forethought.

Apparent awkwardness and thoughtlessness in guests often arise from ignorance of the family ways and customs. No one more warmly welcomes even crumbs of knowledge in this regard than he who is being entertained.

* * *

One of the saddest sights imaginable is to be seen along one of the Long Island Railway tracks, near Babylon. During the recent drought, great patches of that level and unshaded ground were swept by fire, started from the stray sparks of passing engines. In the midst of one of these scorched stretches stands a small cemetery, crisped and blackened. The long ridges of graves are black as a cinder, the wooden headstones are charred slabs, and the marble ones are smoke stained. The small iron trellises that ornamented the grounds are twisted out of shape, and a few gaunt trunks are all that is left of the trees and shrubs.

The whole stretch is indescribably dreary and provocative of shudders; it is an Inferno the size of a pocket handkerchief.

* * *

A story is told of a hospital quilt of some fame that shows how even a good thing may become perverted under too much ambition. The coverlid is a knitted one, and owes its existence to the industrious fingers of Queen Victoria, and bears in the centre the royal monogram V. R., carefully wrought in by the needle.

It was knitted by the kind-hearted Queen during the last Egyptian campaign, and at the end of the war was returned with other stores and sent to the Netley Hospital for the use of the wounded, where its distinguished source made it for a time the most coveted of the hospital bedding.

In assigning the honor of sleeping under it, the authorities of the institution naturally gave it to the most severely wounded in slight assuagement of their suffering. As, however, these cases were oftenest fatal, an ominous import very soon attached itself to the V. R. quilt, which finally reached a protest that was not ignored, when a poor fellow desperately injured roused from his sleep one night as he felt something thrown lightly over him to exclaim in frightened tones as he saw what it was:

"Oh, Sirs, do anything you like with me, but for Heaven's sake don't give me the quilt!"

* * *

Periodically the perplexed house mother finds the question of oatmeal or no oatmeal struggling to the front. She used to pin her faith solidly to this cereal, but so many doubting Thomases as to its virtue have arisen that her confidence is now and again severely shaken. One physician says bluntly "it is food fit only for horses," another more conservatively admits "that it must be a strong digestion which can stand that daily poultice the first thing in the morning."

Yet one of her neighbors shows a family of thriving children "brought up on oatmeal," and of all the cereals offered this certainly is most acceptable so far as taste goes to her own brood of little folks. Probably the best way out of the dilemma is to vary the cereal menu, running the gamut of farina, cracked wheat, grits, hominy, and the rest, with an occasional round in the cold weather of Indian meal mush well cooked. If the oatmeal is the favorite dish it can be oftenest served, the others used as variations.

* * *

Many of the shops are now advertising sales of household linens, this being a time like the midwinter when bargains in such goods may be had. The varying of fashion in napery for those who conform to it is a boon to the housewife who wants good table linen and plenty of it, rather than "the very latest thing." Such will take notice that as "all-over" patterns are no longer first choice, having been superseded by the medallion centres with two borders, one narrow one running around the table just inside the cover's line, the other wider to fall over, it is possible to get beautiful designs in pin and polka dot fleur-de-lis, and other acceptable "all-overs" at very moderate rates.

When it can be afforded, the Irish double damask, which can be ironed on both sides, is recommended, for, as every housekeeper knows, the friction of ironing the table linen is its most serious wear.

It will be noticed that lunch cloths with napkins to match in gay borders are much marked down, a sure sign that they are not covering fashionable tables. They can still, however, do most acceptable service, and are an acceptable bit of color at well-laid tables.

Milady of Murray Hill takes kindly to the silk and linen damask in solid color and white for her luncheon table, Mikado yellow, pale pink, and other shades, the preference being given to the first named for washing quality. The newest of these damasks have hemstitched edges on cloth and napkins.

Where tablecloths are marked in embroidery the initials or monogram should be put inside the border and at right angles with it, and at a point about fourteen inches in a diagonal line from the right hand corner of the cloth as it lays upon the table before the hostess. These letters can be of varying size and decorative elaborateness and are oftenest done in white linen embroidery. As a means merely of identification for ordinary cloths, the letters sold for marking are oftenest used placed close to the wrong side of the hem on any corner.

## A CAREER FOR WOMEN.

### A Man's Opinion on this Much-Discussed Question.

"An American lady interviewer asked me the other day," says Walter Besant, "what I thought the nobest career for a woman. I said I thought it was marriage. She seemed astonished. That is, in fact, my deliberate opinion. More—I believe that if the question were put to any woman who has lived the matron's life, and has sons and daughters grown up, whether, looking back, she would still deliberately choose to be the mother of these sons and daughters, or would become a journalist, novelist, teacher, nurse, artist, type-writer, clerk, cashier, or any of the many occupations open to women, she would, without the least hesitation, declare that she would prefer the matron's life as the noblest and highest lot open to women. To enrich the world with noble children, to give the country more brave hands and honest hearts—what, in comparison with this, is the independence of the single woman, or her work—her average work? Do not talk about the isolated cases of genius—talk about the average work. That all women cannot marry is perfectly true; that women are making it every day more difficult to marry by taking men's work is also true; but these two propositions belong to another paragraph."

## A SERMON IN RHYME.

If you have a friend worth loving,
Love him. Yes, and let him know
That you love him, ere life's evening
Tinge his brow with sunset glow.
Why should good words ne'er be said
Of a friend till he is dead?

If you hear a song that thrills you,
Sung by any child of song,
Praise it. Do not let the singer
Wait deserved praises long.
Why should one who thrills your heart
Lack the joy you may impart?

If you hear a prayer that moves you,
By its humble, pleading tone,
Join it. Do not let the seeker
Bow before his God alone.
Why should not your brother share
The strength of "two or three" in prayer?

If you see the hot tears falling
From a brother's weeping eyes,
Share them, and by kindly sharing
Own your kinship with the skies.
Why should any one be glad
When a brother's heart is sad?

If a silvery laugh goes rippling
Through the sunshine on his face,
Share it. 'Tis the wise man's saying—
For both grief and joy a place.
There's health and goodness in the mirth
In which an honest laugh has birth.

If your work is made more easy
By a friendly, helping hand,
Say so. Speak out brave and truly,
Ere the darkness veil the land.
Should a brother workman dear
Falter for a word of cheer?

Scatter thus your seeds of kindness
All enriching as you go;
Leave them. Trust the Harvest Giver,
He will make each seed to grow.
So until the happy end,
Your life shall never lack a friend.

—Exchange.

## A TRIP DOWN THE RIVER WYE.

### The June Outing of an English Club Described by a Participant.

A young woman writing from England tells of a delightful trip taken with a Field Naturalist Club, to whose annual June excursion she gained access through friends.

"Outsiders call them rather flippantly," she writes, "the Bug and Beetle Club. It is a very successful society, however, numbering about 300 members, who are scattered all over the County of Staffordshire. During the Summer the club makes a day trip once a month to some near-by place of interest, but in the rosy month of June a much longer journey is made, extending over several days or a week. Leaders are chosen at the annual meeting for each trip, and the places to be visited are to be decided upon. The leaders always go over the ground first, and make all arrangements.

"There is a charming good-fellowship in the club, and although many of the members are strangers to each other, their common membership is a great bond of union, and one does not wait, as is so customary over here, for an introduction.

"Our party, numbering sixty-five, left Stoke-on-Trent at 3:30 P. M. on a lovely June day. Members had come in by train from the country and from other towns to go, and in a third-class saloon carriage which the company gave us special rates for, we were nearly all accommodated.

"Hereford, our first stop, was reached at 7 P. M. This is one of the cathedral cities, and after dinner, as it was a lovely moonlight night, we wandered in groups about the close and cloisters, lingering on the bridge, where the reflections were most beautiful and the solemn stillness of our surroundings was most felt.

"After an early breakfast the Dean of the cathedral (who always knows more of its history than any one else) took us through. Although one of the smallest of English cathedrals, it is very interesting. The beautiful rood screen was a gift from the City of Hereford; the transept windows of the Ladye Chapel are very fine, and from the nave standing in one spot at certain hours of the day an immense gold cross appears to be resting above the rood screen. It is caused by the sun's rays on certain portions of the roof and was not designed by the architect; he was surprised when his attention was called to it. There are some old flags and a library of great antiquity.

"After luncheon we went to the wharf where our boats, four in number, awaited us for the real excursion—the trip down the river Wye. The head boatman, Jordan, in whose boat I was billeted, was a most comical character; he had a lock of hair hanging over his forehead, which he invariably pulled after each order, on receiving it each night, as if to secure it in his brain.

"He had a very good voice, and his young brother, who was managing another of the boats, had a guitar, which he played tolerably well. Sometimes Jordan would chain our boats together and we would drift down the river listening to their music and drinking in the scenery, which a gentleman of our party assured us equaled that of the Rhine. The cottages were most picturesque, their gardens reaching down to the river edge, and the roses were just in their prime. Sometimes the gentlemen would go and buy us an immense bunch for a few cents. I never saw roses in such perfection, the many varieties, the Gloire, Tea, Jacqueminot, and La France making such a lovely combination.

"We spent the night at Ross, a picturesque town standing on high ground, and apparently chiefly noted as the birthplace of a Mr. Kyrle, who was called the 'Man of Ross,' and was a famous philanthropist. A fine church stands in the place, and inside the building there is a large tree which comes out in full leaf every year. It is of natural growth, and has pushed its way through the old stone floor. It has never been cut down, though the church has been restored.

"The next day we drifted delightedly down the river toward Monmouth, stopping to visit Goodrich Castle, an old ruin destroyed during the civil wars, and enjoying every moment of the progress the varied scenery along the shores. Occasionally the boats needed careful management to steer through the rapids, and another excitement was watching men net salmon, of which many are caught in the river Wye.

"We were at Monmouth by 3 P. M., and after a hasty refreshment took carriages for the six-mile drive to Raglan Castle. When we reached its gates the warden was locking up and at first was not going to let us in, but on seeing we were a large party, he relented, thinking no doubt the sum of money for our admission would repay him for waiting for his dinner. He was a very lordly man, and we did not suppose the Duke of Beaufort himself to whom the castle belongs could have put on as many airs.

"We afterward found he was a nephew of the Duke who had been rusticated at college. The Duke had given him this position with the understanding that he must have the ruins kept up and the grounds in perfect order, and after that he could have the residue of entrance money. The castle is built round a large courtyard; it was destroyed by Cromwell, being a favorite residence of Charles I. The window of the banqueting hall was very fine, the stonework in perfect preservation.

"We all felt well repaid for our dusty drive, though it was 8:30 P. M. before we sat down to dinner, and when an immense salmon was set upon the table (the American custom of serving from the side table is not prevalent) we wondered if it was one of those we had seen struggling in a net earlier in the day. Monmouth is a very old military town; the officers were at the same hotel with us and were taking 'mess' in a room above us, the band playing in the courtyard meanwhile for their benefit—and ours.

"We were not sorry to be under way early the next morning as the weather was very warm and the hotel, an old-fashioned one, low ceilings and small bedrooms, quite different from that at Ross, but Monmouth seems a very conservative place and I should imagine has made few changes through the past century. The scenery was more lovely than ever; we left our boats once and climbed a hill called 'Symon's Yak,' from which we could look over seven counties; on one side of us the River Wye, on the other the Severn.

"But the great treat of that day was the halt at Tintern Abbey. This is most beautifully situated, as all the English abbeys are, for the old monks had evidently an eye for the picturesque. We wondered, as we saw the niches in the walls where men were put for punishment and where when the door was closed they could not move hand or foot, how the monks surrounded by so much natural beauty could grow so cruel. The tracery of the east and west windows of the chapel is perfect and the whole ruins full of exquisitely beautiful architectural effects. We could hardly drag ourselves away from Tintern when we were obliged to, and the spell of its beauty rested upon us long after we had resumed our boats and trip. Everybody was trying to fix an indelible picture of the scene upon his memory.

"At Chepstow our river excursion ended. It is a fine old garrisoned town with, of course, some old ruins and beautiful drives. We spent Sunday here, and on Monday took our saloon carriage for the return to Stoke, boats and all, for the boatmen seldom row up the river."

## FOR THE WINTER COSTUME.

In the first rush of Autumn novelties there is a natural desire to see everything at once, and women go home from a shopping excursion with a sense of hopeless bewilderment, convinced that selections from such limitless variety will be impossible.

Women of moderate means turn from inspection of the new goods with weariness and discouragement. They must have something—but what? Prices seem inordinately high, and the sum intended for an entire Winter outfit threatens to be consumed—literally devoured, in fact—by one gown or wrap.

* * *

Patience and perseverance both will be needed this Fall in even greater measure than usual. With every year the variety in fabrics, and in all other lines of women's apparel, increases, and the opening prices are yet higher. The scaling-down process has become so general that merchants are forced to open a season's sales at fancy figures in order to protect themselves from loss when the "reductions" and bargain sales begin.

The cut prices and the special sales have come to be so much a feature of present-day shopping that women would not enjoy buying were the old monotony of prices restored. They have themselves to blame, therefore, for the high figures that rule at the opening of every season.

* * *

Persevering study will be required to classify the novelties and enable the careful buyer to determine what is most desirable. Those who decide upon a hopsacking as a reliable Winter street gown will be safe. The new hopsackings themselves might serve to occupy the attention of the shopper for a considerable time.

These braided fabrics have proved so popular during the Spring and Summer that the designers have exerted all their ingenuity to vary the patterns and produce for the Autumn trade an entirely fresh supply. Success has attended their efforts. A prettier line of goods never was offered than these new hopsackings afford.

Perhaps the very fine braids are the most pleasing. In some of these the strands are scarcely a sixteenth of an inch wide. One of this kind is of purple and green, with five inch-wide bands of shaded purple plush forming a border on one edge. Others of this fine braiding combine green and tan with green plush bands. Three half-inch bands are used for borders, the bands being set further apart than when wider.

Green and tan is a favorite combination in the braided goods. In some of the wide braids which include these colors the tan strand looks so much like suede kid that the fabric seems woven of leather. A pretty variation of the plain green and tan has one strand of Persian coloring. There is a noticeable difference in the character of the braiding. A few of the hopsackings are woven so tight that the fabric appears to imitate braiding rather than to be actually braided.

* * *

The sleazy hopsackings of the Spring are continued, but most of the Autumn basket weaves are firm. The handsomest are those of medium weave, firm enough to give a fine, smooth surface and not so tight as to conceal the peculiarity of the weave. The very sleazy goods annoy those who have the task of making them up, as they pull at the seams and are not at all to be depended upon in the matter of draping.

Ombre coloring is noted in the basket wools, and also dashes of bright color, as irregular threads of red on a green ground. An unobtrusive design has the wool in solid color, a leaf or small flower being thrown up on the finely-braided wool. These solid colors show all the new shades of purple and green and red.

There is a red much used in fabrics, alone and in combination, that is the exact shade of the red tile jars in the Japanese shops. It is combined in some instances with parrot green, but is most effective when woven alone, in solid coloring. As an Autumn tint it is delightful.

* * *

A textile with a seeded surface might be either an armure weave or a very fine hopsacking when at a little distance. It is seeded so closely that only on close inspection is its pretty and novel weave appreciated. It is in solid coloring and of mohair finish. The old blue storm serge comes scattered over with large dots of scarlet.

* * *

The storm serge and the finer twill serge come plain in all colors, the brown being very attractive. Heavy wool shot in two colors, red with blue, green with brown, and so on through all possible combinations, is new, and will make serviceable Winter walking costumes. It has a homespun body, with a waved, sergelike surface. Homespuns in fine shepherd's check are in green and black, gray or brown with black, or green with brown or some shade of purple, or one of the dark red tints will be checked with black.

A green wool in armure weave has small flowers raised in self color, with yellow and pink centre. Homespun suitings with a silk finish are in a melange of Oriental tints, and are light in weight. A honeycomb wool is soft in texture and coloring. One variety of close-twilled serge has a peculiar shading in waves of two contrasting colors that gives to it the effect of moire.

* * *

One of the novelty wools has cross cords of black, every other one bouretted. Wiry crepons in waved stripes of yellow and black, or black and green, are bouretted in all-over pattern, with large knots of black. Colored wools have black braiding simulated in bouretting, and again a bouretted wool has a soft, mossy surface that is extremely rich.

Wools without either silk admixture or velvet combination yet have a velvety look imparted by the toning of the colors. A quilted effect is given to some of the expensive silk and wool goods by a puckered weave in vari-color that seems to be caught down now and then by black brocading. Among the new black silk petticoats are some with bands of fancy quilting as a finish.

* * *

The rag-carpet tweeds shown last Fall are reproduced, as also the heavy damask silk and wool goods that are more fit for curtains and house drapery than for gowns. The present price of one of these elaborate dress patterns will buy a half dozen good dresses of less imposing material later on, and two or three of them now.

Persian coloring and Persian designs prevail, as they have for several years in the Fall work. A fine, light-weight brown novelty is striped in wide stripes of shaded brown palm leaves. French serge of solid and rather dark colors has on one edge an inwoven Persian galloon. If it is thought desirable to sponge this serge before making, the galloon should be torn off.

Bright plaids have large palm leaves in white specks thrown up all over the plaid. Palm-leaf ribbon is in the new stocks. Plaid ribbon, too, is shown in fascinating assortment. The plaids evenly speckled in white that in the course of the past year have appeared in velvets, then in silks, then in ginghams, are offered now in wool. Their slow development has made them somewhat tiresome, though the idea is quite a pretty one.

* * *

Striped tweeds are introduced for tailor costumes. The stripes are mere lines of color matching the bouretting and run lengthwise on a dark ground. For the New-York Winter tweed is as satisfactory a material for tailor walking gowns as can be purchased. The tweeds and homespuns are gaining in favor and increasing in variety and beauty as their merits are tested. Contrasted with the soft, fine, rich textiles that surround them they look coarse, and particularly in the warm days of the early Autumn when first shown they appear unbearably heavy, and, in truth, almost ugly. Wait, though, until Winter weather sends the Atlantic gales howling through Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets. Then no gown in the wardrobe will be found as comfortable for the daily walk of which New-York women are so fond, and which does so much to make them the brisk, alert, bright-eyed creatures that they are.

Jet ruffling as supple as ruffling of silk is used on velvet wraps. Jet rain fringe of finger length is used in pieces a few inches wide, not gathered into tassels, but laid on plain under a jet heading, wherever it is conceived to be ornamental, much as ribbon bows might be.

* * *

One of the most effective uses of jet is in a narrow gimp of fine splinter jet. This gimp is set directly on the edge of overlapping collarette ruffles and on the edge of capes, and employed as a beading and in multitudinous ways.

Openwork jet insertion is run around velvet capes in several rows, the silk lining showing through the insertion, as the white brocade lining of a black velvet and the Jacqueminot red lining of a dark-green velvet cape.

Black Hercules braid is woven in open design and placed over white braid on black cloth gowns and wraps, and black braid is edged with white gimp.

Gored yokes and collarettes developing from the collar have the seams covered by jet gimp or Hercules braid.

## THE HOME BREAKFAST.

### A Few Suggestions as to Its Service and Belongings.

It isn't every woman that can make a home breakfast table inviting, and we all know it. Most houses are left from 6 until 8 in the morning to the servants, who exercise their own taste, so far as the table is concerned, not always with success.

Nowadays certain fashions prevail, even to cups and saucers, and the clever housewife watches these new departures with pride—that is, if her home is her battleground. For the first meal of the day napery of good damask is considered the best, both for cloth and napkins, the delicate ferns, large round dots, and small figures being now greatly in vogue.

At the end of the table at which the mistress presides the Japanese tray, picked out in gilt and quaint designs, with a set of cups and saucers of the thin china in which these odd figures show, affords an acceptable bit of color. The chocolate and coffee pot should be of the same ware, with sugar bowl and milk jug to match. As condensed milk is universally used, the tall cup with cover and handle in which a tumbler of the fluid is kept can be utilized in its service, hiding the spoon by which it is dipped out.

Silver knives should replace the steel ones used at dinner, and at each plate should stand a salt caster of cut glass, and pepper dasher to keep it company. For every well-appointed table there should be a number of embroidered meatcloths to protect the tablecloth from the platter. For tiles, blue is an excellent color scheme, or, if preferred, the crocheted mats can be used for the vegetable or cereal dishes, while for hot bread the linen square doilies, the ends embroidered in long and short stitches in silk, are admirable. The butter may find a place on a decorated plate, with cover, and should be a square or oval print, or individual balls or oblongs, firm from recent chilling. A vase or basket of flowers or ferns or a single growing green thing should be a part of the table furniture, possible as such is even in the most limited establishment.

When breakfast is not a hurried affair, fruit is the first course, then the cereal. Any dish may follow, light or hearty, as the tastes of the family dictate—a well-made fishcake, an omelet, with cheese; poached eggs, with anchovy sauce, or a porterhouse, or chops. It is not the menu, it is the manner of serving it that makes the meal dainty and appetizing, or the reverse.

It is with the small accessories well looked after, of which table setting is the great principal, that food is enjoyed or merely consumed.

## WHEN PREVENTION COUNTS.

### A Suggestion to Mothers that Tells Its Own Story of Importance.

Some words said recently by Dr. Yorke Davis in The Gentleman's Magazine have a distinct value to mothers.

"There are some diseases," comments Dr. Davis, "due to carelessness in early life that leave traces that may handicap their possessor throughout existence, and possibly the worst of these is rheumatic fever. In this case mischief may be done to the heart that can never be remedied, and therefore it is necessary in the days of adolescence, when the individual is careless of consequences, that a boy or girl should be properly clad, and more especially that the covering next the skin should be of flannel. The tendency which rapid changes of temperature have to induce this disease, particularly where an individual inherits a gouty or rheumatic tendency, should make its prevention a matter of great importance, and much may be done by forethought and care to obviate the risk.

"Another result of school years that may bear bitter fruit in after life is that the weak and the strong are allotted the same amount of intellectual work. This should not be. 'The wind should be tempered to the shorn lamb,' and the amount of intellectual work of each boy and girl should bear some proportion to their physical and mental power.

"Of course it would be useless to expect the young to apply to themselves rules that bear fruit only when they get to middle and old age. They are too young to have forethought and to understand that, like a bottle of new port, they ought to carefully mature so as to improve as time goes on."

Which, it may be added, only accentuates and increases the responsibility of the parent.

## PERSONAL.

Mme. Christine Nilsson, who is the Countess of Miranda in Spanish society, lives for the greater part of the year in Madrid. In her fine mansion there are two room curiously decorated, one her bedroom, which is papered with sheets of music from the scores of various operas which she has interpreted, and the other, the dining room, whose walls are tapestried with hotel bills collected by the prima donna in her long professional tours all over the world.

* * *

The state room set apart in Mrs. Langtry's sumptuous steam yacht, White Ladye, for the use of its owner, is most splendidly fitted up. The walls are hung with pink silk. The berth is a swinging one of brass and enamel. Just off the main saloon, which is also superbly decorated, in a little niche is a well-appointed armory filled with Martini-Henry rifles for use in tropical waters. The yacht is lighted by electricity and heated by hot water, and in Summer the air is cooled and forced through the different rooms from the ice house.

* * *

Miss Anna A. Gordon, for sixteen years the helper and traveling companion of Miss Frances Willard, lately established in San Sebastian a young girl's Loyal Temperance Legion, which is the first white ribbon society in Spain. Miss Gordon was visiting her sister, Mrs. Alice Gordon Gulick of Boston, who has been for twenty years a missionary at San Sebastian.

* * *

Queen Victoria according to her photographer is a most satisfactory sitter. She has never spoiled a plate and though she has had several hundred pictures taken at different times she rarely disapproves of any of them.

* * *

Miss Alice E. Ives, the journalist and author, is to have her Russian drama "Lorine" put upon the stage in fine style some time during the coming season.

* * *

The Empress Eugenie once offended the ladies of the royal family so seriously that the Iron Chancellor himself never forgave it. It was long before the Franco-Prussian War and happened at Biarritz where the Empress had established her Summer residence. She was one day seated on the bench with the ladies of her Court, when a Chamberlain announced "Madame and Mademoiselle de Bismarck." At the approach of two short, thick-set figures, with corkscrew curls and straw hats tied under their chins, all the Frenchwomen stared openly, and when the German ladies seating themselves, each put forth a pair of big double-soled boots upon the chair rails opposite them, the staring increased. An awkward moment of silence was not relieved by a very audible whisper from one of the royal party; "Mon dieu! Regardez donc quels pieds!" which was followed by poorly suppressed laughter among the Frenchwomen. Without further delay the Bismarck ladies arose and withdrew, but in 1870, when Bismarck was in his hour of triumph at Versailles he took occasion to remark significantly: "The French will now be in their petits souliers!" A saying which means that the adversary is obliged to succumb.

* * *

A Hospitals Exhibition is to be held in London next year. Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, the well-known nurse, is to be at the head of the nursing section. It is planned to have a model hospital on the grounds complete in every detail, except patients. The profits of the exhibition are to be divided among the hospitals taking part.

## AN ODD OPTICAL ILLUSION.

### Which Was Seen the Other Day in a Railway Station.

Curious things are sometimes developed by double reflections in the presence of plenty of glass to keep up the reflection. This is what a woman saw a few days ago as she sat in her car in the Grand Central Station waiting for the train to pull out:

On the left of her train, and very close to it, was a second train. The seats of her own car had the usual red plush cushions, and those in the other were bright blue. At the right of the observer, and in the same car, sat a young woman lounging carelessly back and reading a magazine. The observer looked out through the window on her left into the corresponding car of the other train. There was also a young woman lolling back on the blue plush cushions and reading a magazine. A moment before the seat had been empty.

The observer was struck by the resemblance between this young woman and the one at her right. She looked across her own car. It was the same young person, but the one in her car was actual; the one in the other was the reflection. Yet, the reflected figure sat, not in a red plush seat as the former did, but on the actual blue plush seat with which that car was furnished. Yet, the figure seemed perfectly solid, and no glimpse of the blue plush was seen where the shadow body touched the seat.

As the curious observer looked two men came into the empty car and seated themselves in the very seat occupied by the half-reclining figure. The first man slid over toward the window without disturbing the reflection. The second one sat down squarely where the girl was sitting, and here was the strange part of it. The figure showed no signs of disappearing, and there was then presented the figure of the young girl leaning back and calmly reading with a man sitting solidly on her lap and leaning forward.

And the reflected figure of the girl was just as clear and distinct as the real figure of the man. Below the seat both the real and unreal were greatly mixed. It was a confused mingling of trouser cloth and skirt cloth. The two bodies seemed actually occupying the same space.

It was thoroughly perplexing, and the woman was glad when the train slid away and the picture dissolved.

## BAZAARS AND SALES.

### Some Suggestions for Articles of Ready Purchase.

"Some odds and ends seen lately at bazaars and sales," says a writer in The London Queen, "are flatirons covered with brocade, tied up with ribbons, for letter weights. Painted stones with exquisite landscapes, for the same purpose. Workbags of all descriptions, the direction taste takes now being chiefly in brocades and velvet, to hold such large pieces as a tablecloth or curtains. Needlework does not sell half so well as painted articles and pottery. A friend of mine made quite a fortune with an invention of her own—a palm pedestal made of a cube of wood daintily painted, and the right height for placing upon it the monster palms now seen in drawing rooms; at the top there was a receptacle for hiding a pot large enough for a palm. She also made them in carved oak, and they fetched a good price.

"And many pretty ideas might be displayed at a small stall devoted to ladders of many kinds, useful and ornamental. I have a small one, opening wide, and covered with red velvet, which, placed on a table, displays one hundred or two of Dresden and Chelsea china figures to the greatest advantage. There is a wooden one, varnished, in the smoking room, which holds my husband's pipes, and another large one in my boudoir, which is perhaps more steps than ladder, covered with a choice collection of pictures, china, and knick-knacks we have brought from foreign ports. There should be as well library ladders and the telescopic sort, and any others that suggest themselves."

## WOMEN'S MOST ATTRACTIVE AGE.

The physical beauty of women should last until they are past fifty. Nor does beauty reach its zenith under the age of thirty-five or forty. Helen of Troy comes upon the stage at the age of forty. Aspasia was thirty-six when married to Pericles, and she was a brilliant figure thirty years thereafter. Cleopatra was past thirty when she met Antony. Diane de Poictiers was thirty-six when she won the heart of Henry II. The King was half her age, but his devotion never changed. Anne of Austria was thirty-eight when described as the most beautiful woman in Europe. Mme. de Maintenon was forty-three when united to Louis and Catherine of Russia thirty-three when she seized the throne she occupied for thirty-five years. Mlle. Mar was most beautiful at forty-five, and Mme. Recamier between the ages of thirty-five and fifty-five. The most lasting and intense passion is not inspired by two-decade beauties. The old saw about sweet sixteen is exploded by the truer knowledge that the highest beauty does not dwell in immaturity. For beauty does not mean alone the fashion of form and coloring, as found in the waxen doll. The dew of youth and a complexion of roses sometimes combine in a face that is unmoving and unresponsive, as though lacking utterly the life spark. A woman's best and richest years are from twenty-six to forty. It is an arrant error for any woman to regard herself as passee at an earlier day.

In the course of years, however, a time arrives when the coming of age must be recognized, when the muscles begin to relax, the skin to lose its polish, and roundness and softness give place to angles. Contentment and good humor will still outrival all medical inventions as a preservative of youth. A woman, beautiful in all else, but wanting mirth, will grow old, sour, thin, and sallow, while the merry, fun-loving woman will be fresh and sweet despite life's happenings and sorrows.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Mrs. H. R., Media, Penn.: Pine cone brocade is a fabric whose design the Society of Associated Artists is responsible for. It can be had in all well-stocked art shops. The newest ones show a diagonal twill weave, soft and lustrous, and admirably adapted for draping purposes. They are shown in all the art tones with all-over pine and needle design in soft contrasting colors; old pink ground with old gold, pale yellow with golden brown, or soft sage green with the design in pale old gold. The reverse side shows no pattern, the soft lustrous ground color alone appearing.

"R. L. M.": There is no set rule about a double wedding. Such are not common, and are managed per se. It hardly seems wise to have the two brides come in alone. A double wedding seen not long ago was arranged in this way: Each had her own bridesmaids, (and not too many,) who were dressed in different costumes. These waited on either side of the entrance of the church. The brides, with the gentlemen who gave them away, arrived together and walked up the aisle one after the other, then the bridesmaids followed, and on reaching the chancel grouped themselves behind their respective brides. Coming away, they followed in the same way.

"Flora": The experiment of growing a vine on the wall indoors has been often successful. The common ivy is the best for the purpose, as it thrives in a temperature of 70 degrees and over as well as in a much colder one. It has no flowers, but is a clean vine, harboring no insects, and is sufficiently hardy to stand the strain of fluctuations in the average house temperature. The vine should start from large pots of Leeds pottery, and may festoon a window or door opening, or clamber at will over a wall space, where its glossy, overlapping leaves outshine tapestry or damask. With a soft sponge wet and wipe off the leaves occasionally on both sides.

"Doubtful": In English society where titles abound it is correct in conversation to say "Duke" only, as, "When do you leave New-York, Duke?" but to repeat the title constantly is in bad taste. The same method will probably hold good in America, and the average American is apt to find these titles such an undesirable sort of mouthful as will make him especially chary of their use. (2) The gentleman should take his fiancee in if you are giving a dinner in honor of their engagement.

## THE WEEK AT THE THEATRES

### ETHICS AND HUMOR OF MR. HOYT'S LATEST COMIC PLAY.

**"A Temperance Town" Seems to be Another Popular Success at the Madison Square Theatre—Why Is Charles H. Hoyt the Most Prosperous American Playmaker?—Courtes, of the Pantomime Troupe, Talks About His Art—The Stage in New-York and Other Cities.**

The much-abused term "farce comedy," applied by some modern theatrical speculators who do not know the meaning of the words, and do not care to, to knock-about sketches and variety shows, exactly describes Mr. Hoyt's piece now current at the Madison Square Theatre. "A Temperance Town" has some of the elements of true comedy, character drawn from nature, and humor in dialogue and situation not exaggerated beyond the license of comedy, and it has also the mockery of farce, as in the wild climax of Act III.

If it had only these elements without the few strong hints of the well-worn conventions of melodrama, as in the casting adrift of the clergyman's daughter just as she is about to eat her Thanksgiving turkey—which is on the table and getting cold the while—her subsequent mournful appearance at the window, and her misadventures that night in the snow, with her shoulders covered by a nice, but thin, cape she did not have with her when she was turned out, but which exactly matches her dress, I fancy the piece would have better pleased the "first nighters." These blase playgoers were not impressed by the virtue of the rumseller or moved to tears by his afflictions, nor did the episode in which "one of the Crossman children" figures, with an empty whisky bottle which she must carry home filled or get a whipping, stir their sensibilities.

But the "first nighters" are not everybody; indeed, they not infrequently are reminded that they are a small company of nobodies. The generous "general public" has taken to "A Temperance Town" as kindly as it took to "The Midnight Bell," which was a better work, though, with less coarseness and less borrowed fun than its successor has.

Mr. Hoyt does not lack originality. Some of the best things in the text of "A Temperance Town" belong to him as surely as any dramatist's wit can be regarded as personal property. And these bits, like Mink's puzzled exclamation when one of the barroom loungers says of Bingo that "there's good stuff in that boy,"—"Did he take that drink?"—are essential parts of the fabric of the piece which the author's borrowed jests frequently are not.

The fact that a married man does not really live longer than a bachelor,—"it only seems longer,"—was originally proclaimed from the platform either by Marshall Wilder or Lew Dockstader, and those original humorists have much to thank the old almanac makers for. The complaint of Mink Jones that his wife puts more faith in a two dollar clock than in her husband's word is a joke so old and worn that it actually appeared in last week's Puck. Mr. Hoyt keeps a commonplace book in which he jots down all the good things he hears, old or new, and like Shakespeare and Sheridan all is fish that comes into his net.

The characters of Mink and Bingo in "A Temperance Town" are quite as cleverly drawn as any of the comic personages in the whole line of Hoyt drama, and they are played in a lifelike way by Mr. Richards and Mr. Canfield. The narrow-minded clergyman is a character that belongs to true comedy, and its portrayal by Mr. Dillon is unexpectedly firm and convincing. Mr. Cullington makes much of the part of the hot-headed lawyer.

Miss Miskel, advertised in advance as a prize beauty with Titian red hair, is a plump, comely, soporific sort of a heroine. She is not, really, another Eleonora Duse, and she has nearly all of her trade to learn. But she has been well drilled, and she looks well, and probably will become in time a popular favorite.

Mr. Hoyt is the most prosperous American playwright of these times. He is not by any means the most ambitious or the ablest. He has none of the sentiment of Augustus Thomas, and I doubt very much if his faculty of observation equals Mr. Thomas's. He does not know half as much about medieval lore as Mr Carleton, and Paul Potter could teach him a dozen infallible rules for the construction of good plays.

There is richer humor, stronger character delineation, and more of atmosphere and perspective in many a single scene of Mr. Harrigan's Mulligan plays or his "Leather Patch" than in all Mr. Hoyt has written—or given to the world.

Yet Mr. Hoyt stands at the head of them all in the matter of prosperity, with every prospect that he will keep his place.

Wherefore the production of a new play by Mr. Hoyt is not to be treated lightly. He is our Sardou. His "theatre," as the French express it, is already of formidable size, and since "A Rag Baby" he has not had a failure, except one brief excursion into the field of operetta. He exerts a larger influence upon the people of his time than any one preacher or statesman.

No harm will come from this. The ethics of "A Temperance Town," as mere ethics, are grotesquely bad. But one might as well think of taking "Lady Windermere's Fan" seriously. While Mr. Hoyt's play will not serve to decrease the amount of rum drinking in New-York, it certainly will not increase it. That would be impossible. And for the good that is in it, the two or three long passages that are freshly and genuinely amusing, the few touches of nature, we all ought to be grateful. E. A. D.

### COURTES AN ANTI-PIERROT.

**"L'Enfant Prodigue," He Says, Is Comedy Without Words, Not Pantomime.**

Courtes, the player of Pierrot, Sr., in "L'Enfant Prodigue" at Daly's, does not pretend to be a pantomimist, or a Pierrot of the lineage of Deburau. On the contrary, he is an anti-pantomimist, a comedian without words, the first of his style, and there are not enough quodlibets in Marseilles, where audiences are instructed from infancy in the mystic art of pantomimicry, to satirize the work which Courtes is doing.

He does not know the elements of Pierrot's art; he has not even learned its alphabet, made of a thousand symbols clear to the gamins of Marseilles as were the hieroglyphics of the Alexandrian obelisks to the priests, but unintelligible to the moderns.

"Even in Paris, I would not have been understood if I had been a Pierrot, instead of a comedian," said M. Courtes to a reporter for The New-York Times. Then he crossed his arms on his breast and continued: "Do you understand this? It means 'the father.'" Then he made a circle around his face with his forefinger, and said: "This means 'a woman.'" Then he described with his hands two straight lines from his shoulders to his knees, and said: "This is 'a man.'" Then he held his hands over his eyes like a shade, gave a searching expression to his look, and said: "This is 'night.'"

In antique Marseilles, this hermetic language, which modern Paris has forgotten, needs no interpreter. The players express it twice as quickly as a Portuguese talks. They tell with it the tale of the patient Griselidis, the love of Launcelot for Guinevre and their fall, the tragic jealousy of the Moor of Venice, the fatal contemplation of Esmeralda by Frollo from the tower of Notre Dame, all the passions that have made human hearts beat and eyes smile or melt in tears since humanity existed.

"Can they express almost everything?" asked the reporter.

"There is not as much to express as we think, they say," M. Courtes explained. "But their art is not comedy. Ours is comedy in outlines. We need a story known to everybody, easily divined by the title, a title simple, comprehensive, popular, as 'The Prodigal Son.'"

Courtes is sixty. A member of the Vaudeville playhouse company, he has been an actor since boyhood, but he never placed on his face the white mask of Pierrot until two years ago.

Then, the son of Michel Carre, Director of the Vaudeville and author of many famous plays, Michel Carre, Jr., became a member of the Cercle Funambulesque, which tries to perpetuate, among poets and literary men, memories of Deburau and the Theatre des Funambules, for which the Romanticists wrote plays.

The price of initiation in the Cercle Funambulesque is trifling, but the qualification for membership is to write a poem, a book, or a play that the Cercle will approve. Michel Carre, Jr., wrote the scenario of "L'Enfant Prodigue."

It is a curious manuscript containing sentences, indications of attitudes, suggestions of gestures, primitive drawings, long tirades in the third person, explanations formed of dotted lines, and reticences in blanks.

Courtes and Felicia Mallet studied this manuscript together, persuaded four other players that there might be pleasure and some Parisian credit in a performance of the play, and produced it in June in the little hall of the Cercle Funambulesque. The next day there was one of the sincere outcries, which Parisians recognize when they occur, for a public performance.

Michael Carre, Sr., suggested a musical accompaniment; the Bouffes-Parisiens company being on its vacation, the playhouse was rented for a small sum and, with Courtes at 25f., or $5 a performance, "L'Enfant Prodigue" began its march into celebrity. In six months from now, should this celebrity not evaporate, Courtes will be wealthy enough to retire into the little country house near Neuilly which he has filled, as most book collectors know, with rare editions of classical books in sumptuous bindings.

In view of the innovation which he has tried to contribute to the stage, these are not insignificant details. He is not under the impression that he has created something great, but he knows that there is originality in his conception of a comedy in outlines, a comedy without words, a pantomime without symbolism, and he treasures the memory of an opinion expressed in his presence by the Queen of the Belgians to a terrible critic of Brussels: "C'est un chef-d'oeuvre."

"You cannot imagine," said Courtes to the reporter, "how wearied I am with talking after every performance. I have talked internally all the sentiments that I have outlined with my gestures. It would be easier to talk out."

### THE DRAMA IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—A theatrical term commensurate with everything else which the World's Fair has made possible in Chicago this year will begin Monday, Oct. 2, and last for five weeks. Henry E. Abbey proposed early this year to have three great companies here at the same time—grand opera at the Auditorium, Constant Coquelin and Jane Hading at Hooley's, and Henry Irving and Ellen Terry at the Columbia, all opening the same night.

It was a daring proposition for any theatrical manager to make, and it would have Been interesting to see how successful it might have proved. But the grand opera engagement was canceled. Irving and Coquelin, with Miss Terry and Mme. Hading, will, however, be seen a week from Monday night.

The demand for seats promises to be unprecedented, and from the points of view of the box office and the play-going public both engagements will probably be memorable. It is noteworthy that both Coquelin and Hading will appear every night together the first week. After that they will play on alternate nights.

New attractions at three of the seven leading down-town theatres next week give evidence of the increasing activity of the Fall season. Only one play of the three will be entirely new to Chicago audiences. The other two, while familiar by constant repetition, are still favorites on the local stage.

The novelty of the week will be Martha Morton's comedy "Brother John," which William H. Crane and his company will bring to McVicker's for a month's stay.

The play at the Columbia, where Daniel Frohman's Lyceum Company is filling an engagement, will be "The Wife," which claimed considerable attention during the company's former engagements in Chicago.

To Hooley's come the entertaining farce players, Evans and Hoey, in "A Parlor Match."

The Coghlans, in "Diplomacy," at the Schiller, have another week before them.

With the coming week Sol Smith Russell, at the Grand Opera House, will bring to the close an engagement that has extended over more than one-third of a year. "Peaceful Valley" will continue as the bill.

The two spectacles go on as usual, "America" at the Auditorium and "Ali Baba" at the Chicago Opera House. Both continue to receive the full measure of popularity at the hands of country visitors.

"The Pulse of New-York" will be seen at the Alhambra, "The Span of Life" at the Haymarket, "By the World Forgotten" at the Empire, and "The Diamond Breaker" at the Clark Street.

### BOSTON THEATRES.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—Paquerette's first appearance here, in "The Black Crook," at the Boston Theatre, has been the only novelty of this week, but, of course, her antics are an old story in New-York.

Richard Mansfield is doing well at the Globe Theatre, with frequent changes of bill. He has played during the week in "Beau Brummell," "A Parisian Romance," "The Scarlet Letter," "Prince Karl," and "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." One night he made a speech before the curtain, in which he announced that he was arranging for a magnificent production of "The Merchant of Venice." Mr. Mansfield stays here another week, and will appear in the same plays.

"Mavourneen," with Chauncey Olcott as star, has filled the week at the Grand Opera House. "The Pay Train" will be next week's attraction.

James O'Neill in "Monte Christo" has filled a profitable week at the Bowdoin Square Theatre. Next week "The Land of the Midnight Sun" will be given.

To-night McNally's "A Country Sport" finished a run of three weeks at the Columbia Theatre. From here it will go to Washington. "Glen-da-Lough" will be given at the Columbia Monday night, with J. K. Murray and Miss Clara Lane.

Laura Schirmer-Mapleson is still singing in "The Fencing Master" at the Hollis Street Theatre, and will be there another week.

At the Tremont Theatre Hoyt's "A Trip to Chinatown" finished its three weeks. E. S. Willard begins an engagement on Monday, devoting the first five nights of next week to "Wealth," and appearing in "The Professor's Love Story" on Wednesday afternoon and Saturday evening.

"Prince Pro Tem" is still at the Boston Museum.

Rice's "Venus" remains at the Park Theatre.

### NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—Gen. Fitzgerald, commanding the First Brigade of the National Guard, with his staff, and the commanding officers, field and staff, of nearly all the New-York City regiments, have accepted invitations to attend the military tournament at Madison Square Garden Wednesday night. The professional matinee Thursday at 3 o'clock will be attended by members of all the theatrical companies now playing at local theatres.

—These plays and players will be seen in Philadelphia this week: Park Theatre, Marie Tempest in "The Algerian"; Broad Street, Katherine Clemmons in "A Lady of Venice"; Chestnut Street, "The Dazzler"; Walnut Street, the Howard Atheneum Company; National, "The Bottom of the Sea"; Standard, "A Dark Secret"; Empire, "The Prodigal Father"; Chestnut Street Opera House, "The Crust of Society."

—"The Rainmaker of Syria," which has been extensively advertised since its production in Buffalo, will be put forth at the Casino to-morrow night. It is a new comic opera by Sydney Rosenfeld, the best of the libretto makers, and Rudolph Aronson. Bertha Ricci, Mark Smith, Kate Davis, Harry Davenport, and Charles Hopper will have the principal parts. It will be beautifully staged, of course.

—The Warde-James combination at the Star Theatre will substitute Shakespeare for Carleton this week. "Julius Caesar" will be presented Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday nights, and at the Saturday matinee, with Mr. Warde as Marc Antony and Mr. James as Brutus, and "Othello" during the rest of the week, with Mr. James as the Moor and Mr. Warde as Iago.

—Mr. Keith's enterprise, the establishment in New-York, at the refurbished and much-improved Union Square Theatre, of "continuous performances," from noon till 10:30 P. M., of operetta and cleanly, decent variety, is successful. This week the operetta will be "Said Pasha."

—"Jane" will close her career at the Standard next Saturday night. On the following Monday Brandon Thomas's "Charlie's Aunt," which has had a remarkably successful career in London, will be produced with a cast including several English and American actors.

—The Liliputians begin the fourth week of their season at Niblo's to-morrow night, in their new spectacular play, "A Trip to Mars." Now that "The Black Crook" has disappeared from view the new managers of Niblo's have the spectacular field all to themselves.

—Hallen and Hart begin a two weeks' engagement at the Fourteenth Street Theatre to-morrow night, presenting "The Idea." Monday, Oct. 9, Joseph Arthur's new play, "The Corncrackers," will be presented for the first time at this house, with a view to a long run.

—Alexandre Guilmant, the famous French organist, will play at Peddie Memorial Church, in Newark, on Oct. 11, and at the New-York Avenue Church, in Brooklyn, on Oct. 18. His Newark programme will be the same as his first in Chicago.

—The opening concert of the New-York College of Music will take place on Thursday evening, Oct. 5. Mme. Nicolesco, Miss Jessie Shay, Alexander Lambert, and Victor Clodio will appear.

—This is the last week of "The City Directory" at the Bijou. It will be followed next week by "The Golden Wedding," a farce in which Dan Daly, George Fortescue, Elsie Adair, and Viola Fortescue will appear.

—Francis Wilson will make his revival of "Erminie," appearing in his original role of Cadeaux, at the Broadway Theatre Tuesday evening, Oct. 3. The house will be closed on the Monday evening previous.

—At the Lyceum Theatre E. H. Sothern appears nightly in Paul M. Potter's "Sheridan," which will be continued until the return of the regular stock company to this house in November.

—At Tony Pastor's Theatre the standard is maintained. The show is always good of its kind, and never offensive to fastidious persons. The "quadrille" dancer is not tolerated there.

—"The Sportsman" will be presented at the Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn, this week, in connection with a pantomime sketch by the Frantz Family of gymnasts.

—The Jonghmans Sisters, "vocalists," will make their first appearance in America at the Imperial Music Hall this week. Les Figaros will remain.

—Miss Onri, Delprade, Kamoche, the Girards, and the Hungarian Band continue to give an odd and varied entertainment at the Eden Musee.

—"L'Enfant Prodigue," presented by the French pantomime company, will enter on the last two weeks of its run at Daly's.

—The Bostonians will fill an engagement at the Harlem Opera House this week, presenting the still popular "Robin Hood."

—The engagement of Charles Frohman's Comedians in "The Other Man" at the Garden Theatre will close Oct. 7.

—Nat C. Goodwin continues to act in the fine play called "In Mizzoura" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

—Clara Morris will begin her tour under the direction of Edwin H. Price at Worcester, Mass., Oct. 9.

—"Hands Across the Sea" will be the attraction at the Grand Opera House this week.

—Harriett Vernon and the ballet of "Versailles" are to be seen at Koster & Bial's.

—"Liberty Hall" will be run at the Empire Theatre until the close of next month.

—The last week of "Panjandrum" is announced at the Broadway Theatre.

—At Harrigan's "Dan's Tribulations" will be continued for the present.

—The Kendals will sail from Liverpool on the Majestic next Wednesday.

—"The Prodigal Daughter" continues at the American Theatre.

—"1492" continues very prosperously at Palmer's Theatre.

## NORMAL COLLEGE STUDENTS.

**Two Society Elections Held—The New College Paper Issued.**

The Alpha Beta Gamma and the Philomatheon Literary Societies of the Normal College held their first meeting of this term on Friday. The result of the elections then held will not be known until next week. Miss Ewing and Miss Williams were the presiding officers of their respective societies.

The Normal College monthly paper, The Echo, published by the Alpha Beta Gamma Society, was issued for the first time this term on Thursday of last week. This is the only paper of the college which, unlike other college papers, receives no support from the Faculty. The editorial staff is composed of Miss Bessie Carrington, editor in chief; Miss Zerline Ballin, critic; Miss Barbara Stephens, business manager; Miss Benveneda Brickner, assistant business manager; Miss Frida Davidson, Treasurer, and Miss Henrietta Rinaldo, corresponding editor.

A competitive examination will be held next week to fill the position of teacher in botany. The examination will be conducted by the head of the department, the Chairman of the Executive Committee and the President of the college.

A new sanitary wing has been added to the northeast side of the building at an expense of $9,000.

## TO TEST TORPEDO NETS.

**Interesting Experiments to be Made at the Newport Station.**

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 23.—The comparative test of English and American torpedo nets, in which the Navy Department is greatly interested, will probably take place in this harbor early next week.

The long delay has been due to the non-arrival of the projectiles and to the absence of the Fortune, which, when already rigged with the necessary spars for suspending the nets, was ordered to assist in the trial of the Castine. The Fortune is now back at the station and is again being rigged. It would not be surprising, though, if she were at the last moment ordered to assist in the trials of the Marblehead.

At the torpedo station they have been informed that the F. C. & A. O. Rowland Company of New-Haven has completed the two big projectiles to be fired at the nets from the big submarine gun on the Destroyer, and these are expected at the station within a day or two.

They resemble the torpedo, though they are sharper. They are built very heavy behind, because they have to withstand a discharge of twenty-five pounds of powder from the big gun. They will be tested before being used as to balance when at rest in the water, for which purpose a big tank has been built at the station. It was found that, if a shell balanced vertically when at rest in the water, it would skip over the water in transit. If, on the other hand, it balanced horizontally, it went to the bottom.

It is, therefore, necessary to balance the shell at an angle of about 45 degrees, when at rest, and if so balanced it takes a proper horizontal course when discharged from the gun.

The first tests will be made by suspending the nets from spars from the Fortune. In this way the effect of the water on the material will be noted, also the effect the ordinary wash of the sea, with a vessel under headway, may have on the hang of the net.

Then will come the real test, when the projectiles will be fired at the nets under water from the Destroyer's gun, 100 feet distant. At the torpedo station great things are expected from the American nets, which were made at the Midgely works, Philadelphia.

There are two nets of different mesh. One is made of steel and the other of nickel steel. The English, or Bullivant, net is of galvanized steel. These tests are in continuation of those made under the direction of Commander George A. Converse a year ago in the Erie Basin, which tests showed good results for the American nets, as far as the apparatus then in hand permitted going.

It is hoped and believed that the coming tests will show that the American net can stop the projectile, or, at least, so interfere with its flight that the explosion would take place before it reached the ship's side, and thus the shell's destructiveness be destroyed.

### An Ill-Advised Joke.

"Here's the combination; don't break the safe," were the words burglars found in the office of the Boston and Maine Railroad station at Byfield, Mass., when they entered it some time after 1 o'clock Friday morning. They availed themselves of the key to the combination and, opening the safe, were rewarded by finding 75 cents. The Boston Transcript says the agent wrote the card as a joke. The amount was small and the burglars got it easily.

## A WEEK'S MUSICAL TOPICS

### GOSSIP OF OPERA HOUSE AND CONCERT HALL.

**The Domestic Felicity of Eugen d'Albert and Teresa Carreno, His Wife—A Home in Which Two Pianists Dwell in Harmony—Paderewski Said to be Afraid of German Criticism—Wilhelmj Is All Right Again—American Musicians in Berlin—Gounod and the Phonograph.**

All music lovers remember the personal appearance of Eugen d'Albert, the famous pianist, sometimes called the Jaeger-flannel pianist, because everything he wore, even his neckties and his touch, was made of that goods. No one ever saw a homelier man than d'Albert, and no one would have supposed him capable of winning the affections of one of the most accomplished and certainly the most attractive of female pianists. But he did win Teresa Carreno-Tagliapietra-Sauret. Perhaps the lady's experience with good-looking husbands had taught her that a plain, unengaging gentleman with a Jaeger-flannel temperament would wear better than those who kept their emotions in silk attire.

Anyhow it appears that the domestic life of this remarkable couple puts to flight all theories about the storminess of the home existence of genius. They live a bread and butter and beer life that is simply ideal. The Leipsic correspondent of the Musical Courrier becomes quite enthusiastic about it and says that "to all appearances a more harmonious, a better mated couple than d'Albert and Carreno, would be hard to imagine. Their beautiful villa in out and inward appearances is the acme of neatness, order, and comfort, testifying most strongly to the equal greatness of Carreno as artist and housewife. The deportment of all connected with the household, the unassuming, quiet dignity surrounding the entire place demonstrate a refinement that is found only with those endowed by nature with the chivalry and aristocracy of gentility. For painstaking and intelligent attention to all the details of husbandry the illustrious couple can well serve as a model.

"Carreno reverences d'Albert as a musician, and her own rare talents, through his influence, have been greatly developed. Though d'Albert composes very much, especially in the Summer, the piano is still his inseparable daily companion. He is a wonderful sight reader. Wishing to decide the merits of a new French opera, Mr. Fritzsch, the veteran critic and editor of the 'Musikalisches Wochenblatt,' recently called on d'Albert, requesting him to play the work.

"D'Albert read the score, which was full of polyphonetic intricacies and difficulties of all descriptions, without hesitation, playing it as though it were some ordinary piano composition, adapting the different instrumental parts with the greatest ingenuity, talking and laughing part of the time. Though the opera proved at once to be without merits, d'Albert's wonderful reading amazed all so much that he was allowed to half finish it before Mr. Fritzsch closed the book with the assertion that it was not worthy of being played by so great an artist."

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Paderewski is receiving all kinds of offers to play in Germany. Recently Mr. Eulenberg, the music publisher, offered Mr. Paderewski 9,000 marks for three concerts in Leipsic. This for Germany is an enormous sum, three times that commanded by the first artists, such as d'Albert and Menter, and also 50 per cent. more than Paderewski was guaranteed in America in 1892. But Mr. Paderewski has refused. The belief in Germany is current that he does not wish his artistic triumphal march to be endangered by the German critics, whom he is supposed to fear. The public, as well as critics, however, are, if anything, prepossessed in his favor, and Mr. Paderewski would undoubtedly have had a very cordial reception and a fair, unbiased, though perhaps severe, criticism.

Wilhelmj, the famous violinist, is once more in good health, and is said to be playing better than ever.

Berta Ricci is getting a great deal of free advertising out of the fact that she is still studying singing. Nine-tenths of the comic opera "singers" could profit by following her example. As for Miss Ricci, she began her career by a distinguished failure in grand opera. Several other comic opera "singers" have done the same thing.

Eugene Ysaye, the famous Belgian violinist, has been made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Franchetti, the composer, fought a duel the other day, and was shot in the neck.

Richard Burmeister, the Baltimore pianist, has returned from Europe. He has rescored Chopin's F minor concerto, and the new version will be played by Paderewski in Paris.

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Dr. von Bulow still has the neuralgic pains in his head. But he is going to conduct at Berlin and Hamburg.

In Nuremberg they have just discovered 900 songs of the Meistersingers, including some by Hans Sachs.

Anton Schott, the German tenor who sang here in opera some years ago, is coming over again to give song recitals.

According to The Musical Courier, Berlin was swarming with Americans recently, among whom were: Louis Michaelis, New-York; Miss Katharine Evans, of the National Conservatory of Music, New-York; Sigmund Deutsch, the violinist and teacher of Steinway Hall, New-York; Otto Sutro, the Baltimore dealer, who with his wife is on a visit to his two daughters, pupils of Prof. Barth; Reinhold L. Hermann, the composer; Constantin Sternberg of Philadelphia, Penn., who is at the Hotel Bellevue; Dr. M. Loebel, the Berlin correspondent of The Milwaukee Herald; Prof. Xavier Scharwenka; two brothers of Ethelbert Nevin, the Boston composer; lastly, young Sittig of Utica, N. Y., who is going to study at the Hochschule next Fall.

A monument to Gade was dedicated Aug. 2 in the Holm Kirk, Copenhagen. It is next to that of the famous Admiral Nordenskjold, and consists of a slab of black Swedish granite, with a medallion of the master.

Mrs. Bertha Sieberg Johannsen, sister of the present manager of the conservatory, St. Petersburg, died Aug. 13 at Reichenhall.

At Dresden, Aug. 12, the pianist Abraham Adam Henrion died, aged nearly ninety. Born Jan. 31, 1807, at Schonau, he became in 1822 a pupil of Moritz Hauptmann, in Cassel, and then went to Dresden, where he became a fashionable teacher. As a composer he belonged to a long past time, and before his death was almost forgotten.

The Italian novelist is now writing three opera libretti. It may be remembered that he objected to Mascagni using his "Cavalleria Rusticana" for his one-act opera, but as he has received a honorarium of 200,000f. for it he seems to have changed his mind. This reminds The Musical Courier of the old Western story: The "bad man" interrupted a ball with the exclamation: "Gentlemen, this ball must stop right here! Col. Smith has insulted my wife." The Colonel and the "bad man" retired to a corner and then the latter again advanced and said: "This ball can go on. The Colonel has given satisfaction. He has loaned me $5."

The composer of "Faust" gave an apt illustration the other day of how discoveries are brought about by the simple logical deductions of the scientific mind. M. Gounod was present at an exhibition of the phonograph in Paris. An idea occurred to him, and after a moment's thought he informed the audience that if the cylinder on which a tune had been recorded were revolved faster or slower the music would be transposed into a higher or lower key, as the case might be. The experiment was at once made, and M. Gounod's conclusions, which were, of course, based on the laws of musical vibration, were found to be perfectly correct.

## FOREIGNERS OWN LA PLATA.

**Politics Run by Natives Who Leave Business to Outsiders.**

The old notion of the Argentine Republic as essentially a stock-raising country, from which nothing was to be expected in the way of food exports but uneatable "charqui," otherwise "jerked beef," says The London Daily News, will have to be modified in the face of the fact that the crop of wheat this year is estimated at 1,750,000 tons, of which more than a million of tons will be available for export. Agriculture, in fact, as distinguished from cattle raising, has become an important source of wealth in this part of South America. It has many advantages for this purpose, among which are its excessive flatness, extending over 800,000 square miles, and its remarkable variety of climate.

Our Consul at Buenos Ayres notes the remarkable circumstance that foreigners in the republic practically monopolize trade, railways, and commercial undertakings of every kind. They own a large portion of the country, and are yearly acquiring more property of every description. Almost all the railways belong to English capitalists, and, if not to English, to foreigners. It has been stated that one-half of the cultivated portion of the Province of Santa Fe belongs to Englishmen. Agriculture, it is added, may be said to be entirely in the hands of Europeans.

The amount of crime all over the Argentine Republic is stated by our Consul, Mr. Gaskell, to be alarming. The population is every day becoming more exclusively foreign, but the Government is entirely in the hands of the comparatively small number of pure Argentines—a rather anomalous position, which in the course of years may alter if the enormous foreign element should make its power felt and become a decisive factor in politics.

At present all foreigners shun politics, and only busy themselves with acquiring wealth commercially.

## WORK AND PLAY AT WEST POINT.

**Cadets Who Lead Their Classmates at the Military Academy.**

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The week has been one of unusual activity and excitement here. Saturday night the cadet hop was held in Grant Hall, and Tuesday night the officers' hop came off at the same place. The latter was a notable social event and the most successful ever given by the members of the mess.

Among those who attended were Gen. and Mrs. Bresler, Miss La Forte, Col. and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, Col. and Mrs. Ernst, the Misses Ernst, Col. and Mrs. Mills, Mrs. N. Grant Sartoris, Miss Vivian Sartoris, Mrs. and Miss Greene, Miss Daniels, Mrs. and Miss Craig, Mrs. Mackay, Miss Martin, Miss Baugher, Miss Kemkel, Col. and Miss Mann, Mrs. Randolph, Mrs. Tillman, and Mrs. Cronin.

Gen. Bresler, Inspector General of the Venezuelan Army, paid an official visit to the Point Thursday and was received with military honors.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford is spending a few weeks here with his family.

Col. John M. Wilson, Superintendent of Public Buildings at Washington, spent several days on the post. His picture is being painted by a famous Washington artist, and will be presented to the Military Academy. When the Cullom Memorial Building is completed the paintings now in Grant Hall will be transferred to it.

The football candidates are working hard. They will play the Volunteers of New-York on the parade ground next Saturday. It will then be seen how well they can kick. King and Smith, two of the best players, are in hospital undergoing repairs.

Cadets in the first class who were placed on the distinguished list at the last examination are:

1. William J. Barden, born in and appointed from Connecticut. He excelled in natural and experimental philosophy, chemistry, physics, mineralogy and geology, drill regulations, and in drawing.
2. William B. Ladue, born in Michigan, appointed from Oregon, excelled in the same studies, but lacks the delivery of Barden.
3. William P. Pence, Indiana, made a lower percentage in drill regulations and in drawing.
4. Casper H. Conrad, Jr., born in Ohio, appointed from South Dakota. His fate is still in the hands of the War Department on account of the Chicago escapade. He was First Captain of cadets, but is now a private.

At the head of the second class Edward H. Schulz from West Virginia stands excellent in mathematics, French, and drawing. Next come Charles H. Paine, Vermont, appointed from Maryland; Americus Mitchell, Alabama; Brooke Paine, Virginia, and Joseph L. Knowlton, Illinois.

George H. Shelton leads the third class, and is followed by Hayden J. Grubbs, George M. Hoffman, Robert E. Callan, and William H. Tschappat.

Eleven cadets resigned during the year, twenty were discharged, one died, and one accepted a civil appointment in the Interior Department.

Prof. George L. Andrews was retired and Capt. Edward E. Wood appointed to his place. Lieut. Wright P. Edgerton was appointed associate professor, Department of Mathematics, his commission to date from March 14, 1893. The following officers were relieved from duty at the Military Academy at the beginning of the present term: Lieuts. Sedgwick Pratt, Elmer W. Hubbard, Lansing H. Beach, W. W. Forsyth, and Daniel L. Tate.

### Salmon by the Carload.

A carload of salmon piled in promiscuously would be a novelty to Eastern people. A box car half full weighs 30,000 pounds, and is a sight for any one to admire. Nine carloads in all have been received at a North End cannery from the sound, where there is a tremendous run of small salmon, different from any caught in the Columbia, but much resembling the blueback in size and appearance.—Portland Oregonian.

### The National League Criticised.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I wish to thank you for your editorial in this morning's Times on the manifesto of the so-called Irish National League of America on the Home Rule bill. Your analysis is correct in a measure. The men who concocted and issued that manifesto are antagonistic to Ireland and everything that men of Irish blood hold dear, both in relation to Ireland and their American citizenship.

They belong to the class of men who opposed Parnell when Parnell held Ireland's cause and welfare above personal ends. They are of the class and faction that prostituted legitimate patriotic effort in this country by the faithful honest Irish exile to illicit purposes, and sent to Ireland on a mission of crime against Ireland, God, and humanity, poor, simple, sincere dupes whom they denounced to the British authorities before they had passed the Scotland Lightship—for a consideration—filling British dungeons with the poor men who were thus led to destruction in the name of patriotic duty. They are of the faction that aided the Tories last year in driving a wedge, composed of Redmondites, into the heart of Ireland in an attempt to defeat Mr. Gladstone and destroy home rule. Failing in their nefarious scheme then, and not having the courage to defeat the bill, which they denounced before it was made public, they now again make an attempt to divide and demoralize the Irish-American forces sustaining home rule and Ireland's only constituted representatives, hoping to crush Ireland's effort for relief. They invoke a once great and useful organization, now dead—assassinated by these same people in its hour of usefulness and might. But no man in America who loves Ireland and is honest toward her will be led astray by this villainous declaration. We are on the homestretch for Ireland's freedom and every true friend of her cause will remain firm in her behalf. We want neither conventions nor manifestoes—the unflinching support of the men in the gap will in very few years see Ireland in full possession of her rights, and the leading influential member of the Empire of Great Britain, her statesmen sons completing the work blocked out by that great leader and emancipator, Gladstone, and Ireland prosperous, happy, and united. The loyal sons of the Irish race in America have aided in accomplishing the greater half of what Ireland has for centuries been struggling to attain. The full accomplishment at an early day can be defeated only through the success of treason among Irishmen. Every effort in the past has been wrecked on that rock. Tory England has never failed to defeat Irish effort at the supreme moment of victory, and by using her own sons to accomplish the ignominious result. It is to be expected that the plan that has so often won will again be tried. We know how nearly successful it was last year in the elections. The agencies then employed are yet active on both sides of the Atlantic. This manifesto shows how desperate they are, even to indiscretion. The "Peace Commission" failed to defeat the majority in Ireland. It would like to get control and manipulation of the faithful forces in America that sustain that majority, but men of true Irish sympathy and friendship will not be duped again nor coerced by conventional machinery. There is one feature of this manifesto which is obnoxious to every true American, and my observation is that all men who love Ireland honestly and legitimately are true, good Americans. The manifesto clearly invokes illicit warfare. It tends to incite to overt acts men of strong national passion and prejudice, which is as treasonable to American citizenship as it is unfriendly to Ireland. We are first and always Americans, and as good Americans we sympathize with honest Irish effort at emancipation. But we do not countenance, and will not permit again, the maintenance on American soil of this mode of warfare in Ireland's name, clearly invited by that paper. The men who are parties to it are not good or safe American citizens, and are not entitled to the privileges citizenship confers. The duty of every friend of Ireland then is to maintain sacredly, with dignity and good faith, the constitutional plans which the majority of the British people, through and under the leadership of Mr. Gladstone, are trying to advance in behalf of Ireland. JOHN BYRNE.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1893.

## NOTES OF THE SOCIAL WORLD.

GOSSIP AND INCIDENTS LAST WEEK.—An old beau, whose genial face has been framed by the Union Club windows for years, and who has attended every social function of importance since the war, said last week: "I have not seen things so slow in a generation. Fact is, nobody has any definite plans, and I hardly know where to find many of my friends. The truth is, everybody has been economizing."

There is a dead calm at Southampton preceding the coming Hunt ball, after which the colony among the Long Island sand dunes will rapidly thin out. Not even an invitation for a house party at Southampton was issued last week. The leading incidents were a few informal luncheons given by Mrs. Schieffelin, Mrs. Edward Tiffany Dyer, Mrs. Turnure, and Mrs. Charles Peabody. The Hunt ball promises to be gay if the plans of the lady directors are carried out to the letter and if there are as many personal responses as are expected.

Tales of good times about Crum's Corners, Round Lake, and Ballston, N. Y., have been received in town for a week, all due to the enlivening influence of the Ballston Hunt. As usual the rides were followed by jolly luncheons and dinners. Mrs. Archibald Alexander, George S. Smith, Miss May Fuller, James T. Woodward of the New-York Riding Club, Miss Smith and her fiancé, Alfred Kessler, and Miss Smith's sister, Mrs. Samuel J. Colgate, Miss Helen Potter, Robert L. Stevens, Mrs. William Alexander, Mrs. John Stewart, Jr., and Gordon Paddock were prominent visitors at the meets of the hunt.

Millbrook, that cozy collection of cottages secluded among the hills of Dutchess County, is attracting a great deal of attention. Halcyon Hall, just opened at Millbrook, is an inn that Newport would be proud of. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Wing, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Wing, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones, Dr. and Mrs. Augustus Thorndike, Mr. and Mrs. Oakleigh Thorn, and the other cottagers never do things by halves. The generous manner in which Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan dispensed their hospitality on the occasion of the marriage of Miss Sullivan not long ago will linger always in the minds of the guests. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore F. Vail are also prominent Summer residents of Millbrook.

The Gardiners have been giving a number of house parties at their seat on Gardiner's Island, off Sag Harbor, during the past few weeks. Last week the Misses Sands, Miss Van Rensselaer, and Andrew A. Bibby were among Mrs. Gardiner's guests. The John Lyon Gardiner place on Gardiner's Island has, with the great expanse of country surrounding it, been in the family for years. The mansion is called the Manor House.

At present Lenox is the most fashionably proper place. There were several luncheons, a dance, and two musicales there last week. The young dancing set was invited to the Edey cottage by Mrs. Joshua W. Davis and enjoyed an evening of dancing. Miss Braem, Miss Pauline Braem, Miss Sands, Miss Katherine Gandy, Miss Marion Greenleaf, Miss Beckwith, Miss Davis, Miss Barlow, and Miss Constance Ogden were among the guests of the Countess de Heredia at luncheon. Mrs. William D. Sloane gave several large house parties, and among her guests at Elm Court were Frederick O. Beach, Theodore Frelinghuysen, Louis Webb, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Roward. Lenox had a musical turn of mind last week. Mrs. Richard C. Greenleaf, at Windyside, and Miss Clementine Furniss, at Edgecombe, gave delightful musicales, at both of which all fashionable Lenox was very much in evidence. Miss Furniss is a musician herself, and is very much given to musicales. At the Furniss home, 461 Fifth Avenue, there are more musicales than in any of the other fashionable residences during the Winter. At Lenox last week Mrs. Greenleaf had Adamowski as the attraction, and Miss Furniss had Miss Leonora Jackson, the violinist. Both programmes were as good as the experienced hostesses and the accomplished musicians could make them.

The leaves are turning at Tuxedo Park, but very few people are there to see them. Tuxedo will not awake until Lenox goes to sleep. The annual ball at the clubhouse late in October will announce the height of Tuxedo's gayeties, although during October it is proposed to have a dance at the club every Saturday night. Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, Herbert Pell, James Brown Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Granville Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Addison Cammack, Miss Rosalie Brown, and Mr. and Mrs. William Kent are among the few residents who are now taking advantage of the incomparable drives in Tuxedo Park.

Once in a while the Richmond County Hunt makes itself heard beyond the precincts of Staten Island. Just now the members of the hunt are planning for the first meet of the season, which is to take place on Oct. 7.

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WEDDED AT NEWPORT.—The chief incident of the week in society was the marriage of Miss Anna De Lancey Neill to Walter Norman Eldridge at Newport. The bride is the daughter of Col. and Mrs. Edward M. Neill of Newport, members of the Stuyvesant family. The bridegroom is the son of Mrs. Thomas P. Eldridge of 13 East Seventy-fifth Street. He has several brothers and two sisters. He was graduated from Columbia College in the class of '83. Thomas P. Eldridge was a wealthy merchant of this city, and left a large fortune to his wife, who was Miss Julia Ostrom. Mrs. Eldridge owns a fine villa on Ochre Point, occupied once by Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Sloane. Mrs. Neill was Miss Kate Stuyvesant. She was married to Col. Neill when he was a member of Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside's staff. Miss Kittie Neill was maid of honor at the wedding last week. F. Brockholst Cutting was the best man, and Dudley Gardner Eldridge, J. Neilson Howard, Herbert Livingston Satterlee, and P. Stuyvesant Pillot were the ushers.

Following is a list of the guests at the wedding: Judge and Mrs. J. C. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, Miss Taylor, H. R. Taylor, Moses Taylor, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Miss L. D. Eldredge, Miss Grace P. Eldredge, H. F. Eldridge, Douglass B. Eldredge, Louis Larocque, Miss Georgiana Oakes, Miss Mabel Metcalf, Howard Wainwright, Mrs. Catlin, Miss Johnson, F. P. Garrettson, Miss Hunter, N. J. De Blois, W. F. Whitehouse, Mme. Sorzano, Miss de Barril, William Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sheldon, Mrs. W. M. Mayer, Mrs. G. K. Warren, Mrs. T. Amory De Blois, Miss De Blois, Mrs. J. A. Stevens, the Misses Stevens, Mrs. La Farge, Miss La Farge, Mrs. Rankin, Mrs. Claxton, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Fearing, Miss Waring, Col. and Mrs. G. E. Waring, Jr., Miss Marin, Miss Grant, Miss Betton, Miss M. E. Hurd, Miss Dorothy Potter, Edward T. Potter, Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Cunningham, Miss Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Bradford Norman, the Misses Norman, Miss Collins, Dr. C. F. Collins, Miss Francis, Mrs. Fritsch, the Misses Gibert, Mrs. Townsend Burden, Miss Burden, Miss Hone, the Misses Magill, Mrs. Beverly Robinson, Mrs. Clement Cleveland, Miss Powell, Mrs. and Miss Rook, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. James Harriman, Dr. W. A. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Lieut. Dickins, United States Marine Corps; Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. C. N. Beach, Miss Beach, Miss Edgar, Miss Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Louis K. Jones, Prescott Lawrence, Mrs. H. L. Willoughby, J. S. Tooker, F. M. Ware, Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, Miss La Montagne, Mrs. Duncan Elliot, Lieut. W. McCarty Little, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Le Roy, Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, the Misses Gilliat, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Derby, Mrs. C. M. Oelrichs, Miss Gammell, Miss Whiting, Mrs. J. F. Pierson, the Misses Pierson, Mrs. F. W. Andrews, F. W. Andrews, Jr., Miss M. E. Wardwell, Miss Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. John Whipple, Mrs. E. N. Tailer, Miss Van Rensselaer, the Misses Dresser, Miss Taylor, Miss King, Miss Hunter, Mrs. Shirley Erving, Mrs. Karrick Riggs, Miss Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Fred P. Sands, Andrew H. Sands, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. H. G. Marquand, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Miss Winthrop, Mrs. Edward Field, Mr. and Mrs. Ellwood Davis, the Misses Wetmore, Miss Willing, Mr. and Mrs. David King, Miss King, Mrs. d'Hauteville, Miss Wright, Mrs. Russell Forsyth, Miss Forsyth, E. L. Winthrop, Postmaster Fay, and Thomas Coggeshall.

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GOLF AT NEWPORT.—The formation of the Newport Golf Club is regarded as one of the most laudable moves for the benefit of the City of the Sea since 1846, when Newport was but a little colony of exclusive Southerners. Theodore A. Havemeyer pushed golf from the beginning. He encouraged the formation of a well-established club and kept up interest in the English game by setting up valuable cups as tournament prizes. The purchase of the King land at Newport for the club grounds means the formation of a grand park provided with all the opportunities for outdoor sports, such as polo, golf, trotting, and steeplechasing. Newporters have had to keep down their sportive propensities at the regular race tracks, because betting at such a place was not considered proper. Betting at the new golf grounds on trotting days will be indulged in, though not very openly. The tract of land comprises 140 acres, bounded by Brenton and Moorland Roads and Ocean and Harrison Avenues. It commands a fine view of the ocean, looking through the valley which opens into the harbor between Commodore Morgan's villa and Fort Adams. The topography of the property is admirably adapted to its uses. Sixty acres are high, and the remaining eighty acres are low and level. The low land will be thoroughly drained, and on it one of the finest race tracks in the country will be laid out. But the main feature will be the clubhouse, to be built in a commanding position at a cost of nearly $50,000. Eventually the Casino will suffer at the expense of the Golf Club during the afternoons. The club grounds will be ready for use in 1895.

Theodore A. Havemeyer is President of the club. Robert Goelet is the Vice President, Robert I. Gammell the Secretary, and Lorillard Spencer the Treasurer. Lorillard Spencer, George Peabody Wetmore, and Edward R. Wharton comprise the Executive Committee. H. Mortimer Brooks, Edwin D. Morgan, Hermann Oelrichs, Edward R. Wharton, and Buchanan Winthrop will serve on the Governing Committee until August, 1894; and Robert I. Gammell, Lorillard Spencer, Henry A. C. Taylor, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, and George Peabody Wetmore until August, 1895. At present there are sixty-nine members of the club from Boston, Providence, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and this city.

On Monday last a number of young ladies in society opened a golf tournament for a silver cup given by O. H. P. Belmont. The tournament, because of its being the first one of the kind ever played in this country, has attracted much attention. Thus far Miss Winthrop has defeated Miss Whitehouse; Miss Maud Wetmore has defeated Miss Bishop, and Miss Alice Blight has defeated Mrs. Henry Clews.

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WEDDINGS IN THE NEAR FUTURE.—Following is a chronological list of weddings to take place soon: To-morrow, Miss Mathilde Elizabeth Von Eilert of 139 West Ninety-second Street, to Horace R. Sistare, in St. Agnes's Church at 6 P. M.; Sept. 29, Miss Bessie Reed, daughter of the Rev. Dr. William W. Neilson, to Edmond J. Lee, at Shepherdstown, West Va.; Sept. 30, Miss Emily Le Roy Fullerton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodose Henry Fullerton of St. Louis, to George Stevenson Miller of this city; Oct. 2, Miss Lily Schlesinger, daughter of Sebastian Schlesinger of New-York, to Lieut. Ernst von Reibnitz, son of Gen. von Reibnitz of the Prussian Army, at London; Oct. 3, Miss Theresa McAnerny of Brooklyn to Vincent Lamarche; Oct. 3, Miss Margaret Elizabeth Smith of Johnstown, N. Y., daughter of Horace E. Smith, to William Logan Kennedy of this city, at 8 P. M.; Oct. 5, Miss Edith Amelia Fisher, daughter of Mrs. Samuel S. Fisher of New-Haven, to Prof. John C. Schwab of Yale College, brother of Gustav Schwab of this city; Oct. 10, Miss Marie Fredericks Taylor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John William Taylor of Boston, to Horace Davenport of Philadelphia; Oct. 11, Miss Ada Smith, youngest daughter of Mrs. Samuel Smith and sister of Mrs. Samuel J. Colgate, to Alfred Kessler of this city, at Ballston Spa, N. Y., at noon; Miss Sophie Moehring to George Fordyce-Leith, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, at 8 P. M.; Miss Margaret Alexander, daughter of H. Eugene Alexander of New-Brighton, S. I., to Henry Waterworth of England, at Christ Church, New-Brighton, S. I.; Oct 20, Miss Anna Elizabeth Case to Elbridge G. Lapham, at Canandaigua, N. Y.; Oct. 25, Miss Plumb of 118 West Forty-eighth Street to J. R. Fairchild, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest; Nov. 15, Miss Emma Adele Beadleston, daughter of Alfred N. Beadleston, to Thomas Pearsall Field, in St. Bartholomew's Church, at 3 P. M.

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THE CHARITY BALL.—Mrs. Edward Cooper, Mrs W. C. Egleston, Mrs. Henry M. Day, Mrs. Frederic N. Goddard, and Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan are planning for the Charity Ball for the benefit of the Nursery and the Child's Hospital. After a generation of seasons a social Winter would not seem complete without the Charity Ball. The ball will probably be no larger than the Charity Dance of last Winter, for the reason that there is no larger inclosure in the city for such an affair than the Madison Square Garden. Whatever changes there may be in the Charity Ball this Winter, none will be more plain than the absence of the late Arthur Leary, who had opened the balls for years. On Oct. 26 Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Egleston, Mrs. Day, Mrs. Goddard, and Mrs. Sullivan will come together to lay their definite plans for the Charity Dance to aid poor sick children of the city.

* * *

WESTCHESTER'S LEADING SOCIAL EVENT.—The social interests at Westchester last week centred about the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the foundation of St. Peter's Parish on Thursday. Among the guests at the luncheon served by Sherry at the St. Peter's parish house were Mrs. John Di Zerega, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Coster, Miss Mattie Coster, Fordham Morris, Mrs. H. Le Roy Cox, Miss Van Rensselaer, Mrs. P. J. Lewis Searing, Miss Fannie Schuyler, ex-Minister John Jay, Miss Mary Ludlow Cox, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Banyer Ludlow, Miss Ellis, Mrs. George Whitehead, Stephen P. Nash, the Rev. Braddin Hamilton, the Rev. C. W. De Lyon Nichols, De Lancey Coster, Miss Helen Ludlow, John Schuyler, Miss Schuyler, Henry Overing, Dr. Frank Jackson, Mrs. Van M. Hillhouse, Howland Pell, Miss Brugler, C. P. Huntington, and the Rev. Gouverneur Morris Wilkins.

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AN IMPORTANT ENGAGEMENT.—An engagement which involves several millions of dollars has just been announced. It is that of Miss Anna Lamont to Henry Harkness Flagler. Miss Lamont is the daughter of the late Charles A. Lamont and lives with her brother, Lansing Lamont, at 555 Fifth Avenue. Henry Flagler is the son of Henry M. Flagler of Standard Oil fame. Henry H. Flagler will be in time one of the richest men in the city, and when he adds his fortune to the big purse possessed by Miss Lamont the couple can stand among the richest residents of the city. Henry H. Flagler is a member of the Larchmont Yacht Club and owns one of the finest yachts on the Sound. The Flaglers spend their Summers at Larchmont Manor.

* * *

VISITING THE WORLD'S FAIR.—Mr. and Mrs. George Kneeland Nichols of Bridgeport, Conn., are now visiting the World's Fair. Upon their return Mr. and Mrs. Nichols will spend some time at Washington, D. C. The Rev. C. W. De Lyon Nichols, who was this season the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Nichols, and who has been spending several weeks at Westchester, has gone back to his parish work at Ward's Island. The Rev. Mr. Nichols is Chaplain of Ward's Island.

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A DANCING CLASS REORGANIZED.—The dancing class organized by Mrs. Daniel Talmage and Mrs. Richard Brown will be reorganized this year for the sixth year, and will meet, as usual, at the Mendelssohn Assembly Rooms. The class will be under the patronage of Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Joshua M. Varian, Mrs. George Arent, and several other ladies well known in society. The class will be in charge of Albert D. Brown.

* * *

THE MARRIAGE OF MISS CISCO AND MR. MCKENZIE.—Cards are out for the marriage of Miss May Cisco, daughter of John A. Cisco, and granddaughter of the late John Jay Cisco, the banker, to Angus McKenzie, son of John D. McKenzie of this city. The wedding will take place on Oct. 10, at noon, at the beautiful country seat of the Ciscos at Grimes's Hill, S. I.

* * *

A WEDDING DATE SET.—Miss Mary Hazard Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Brown of 42 East Fifty-seventh Street, will be married to Mr. Benjamin E. Hall on the afternoon of Nov. 15, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

### Murder, of a Pompier, Even, Will Out.

A singular story in connection with the French elections has just been made public. The hero of it is a revolutionist named Chauvière, who has become a candidate for the Grenelle district. During a meeting of the electors he was charged with having shot a fireman in the course of an émeute at La Villette on Aug. 14, 1870, for which two other revolutionists were condemned to death. He denied the charge, whereon Citizen Rochefort was appealed to for further information.

At the date mentioned the latter was undergoing imprisonment at Sainte-Pélagie for a press offense. Chauvière, to escape from the police, got himself imprisoned there, and it was during a conversation with Rochefort that he is stated to have divulged his guilt.

Rochefort, who, it is said, sympathized with Chauvière as an insurrectionist, resolved to keep the matter secret, although he considered that the guilty man ought to have had the courage to confess the deed instead of allowing his brother revolutionists to be condemned to death in his place. It appears that Chauvière subsequently showed himself ungrateful toward Rochefort for saving his life, and it was then that the editor of The Intransigeant disclosed the whole case, which is now the talk of the Boulevards.

Of course, according to the Statute of Limitations, Citizen Chauvière cannot be prosecuted, the alleged event having taken place more than ten years ago. He still denies it, and says he shall come to London and challenge Rochefort to mortal combat.—London Globe.

### A Self Possessed Orator.

The orator at one of last week's family gatherings in Knox County was called upon to pass through some trying experiences. First the platform broke down under him, and after this was righted he was attacked by a hornet. At this point he turned to the Chairman, with a pained expression, which that gentleman misinterpreted, and, thinking he had only forgotten his opening lines, smiled on him encouragingly. But when the opening remark was a shriek and a gesture, quite out of the common course, the audience, too, got excited and went to the gentleman's assistance with all the remedies that could be obtained at short notice. The sting attended to, the oration was resumed, and it is described as a wide-awake one.—Somerville Journal.

# A MONUMENT FOR CHICAGO

## M. BARTHOLDI'S WASHINGTON RECEIVING LAFAYETTE.

**The Bronze Reduction at Tiffany's Better Than the Original at Chicago—Effort to Secure the Group for that City—Merits and Defects—Washington Sacrificed to Lafayette—Unsuited to America Unless Remodeled—Chicago in Need of Expert Advice—Harrison's Manifesto.**

With the headlong smartness which is one of the traits of Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago, that worthy has sent out subscription lists for the purchase of a big plaster group by M. Bartholdi in the French art section at the World's Fair. He jumps to the conclusion, because New-York has a Lafayette by Bartholdi, that Chicago ought to have one, too; but does not stop to ask whether the new Lafayette by the noted sculptor is worth erecting or not. Here in New-York we have means of coming to a conclusion on this point.

A bronze of this group has been received by Tiffany & Co. from Barbedienne, the Paris bronze founder. It is a reduction from the same group which M. Bartholdi showed last year at the Salon and sent this year to the Chicago Fair as a graceful tribute to the centuried friendship between the United States and France.

Lafayette and Washington! Here is the young Lafayette of Union Square (M. Bartholdi's Lafayette) received by the Washington of Union Square, (H. K. Brown's Washington,) who has descended from his bronze steed and advanced to meet the French enthusiast for popular liberties. Lafayette has sheathed the sword which on Union Square he presses against his breast in a fine gesture of admiration and devotion, and supports with his left hand a couple of flags—those of France and the United States—while his right hand clasps the right of Washington in a strong grasp.

The sentiment of the group is irreproachable. The movement of Lafayette, repeating as it does the excellent work presented to the City of New-York by French residents, is full of life, energy, and natural grace. Not so with the Washington. Whether it is that M. Bartholdi wishes to bring the young Frenchman into greater prominence, or that he has striven too hard to obtain the dramatic contrast of the younger man's passion of devotion to the cause with the elder's calm constancy, and the further contrast of the lively temperament of a Frenchman with the somewhat stolid poise of the Anglo-American, it may be noted on the first glance at the cut that Washington plays the role of background. His attitude is dull and uninteresting, while the position of the sword to the left of the leg, the point of the scabbard on the ground, the pommel of the sword in the fingers of the left hand, is nothing if not conventional.

A more serious objection to the group is the mistake M. Bartholdi has made in the relative size of the two heroes of the Revolution. Washington was a man of exceptional height; that majesty of deportment which every one who saw him noted as a chief characteristic was not merely the result of his large and commanding mind, but was reinforced by the bigness of his physical make-up.

Americans are good-humored, but they will not care to allow even so notable a sculptor as M. Bartholdi an artist's license in this respect, because it violates too obviously the actual facts.

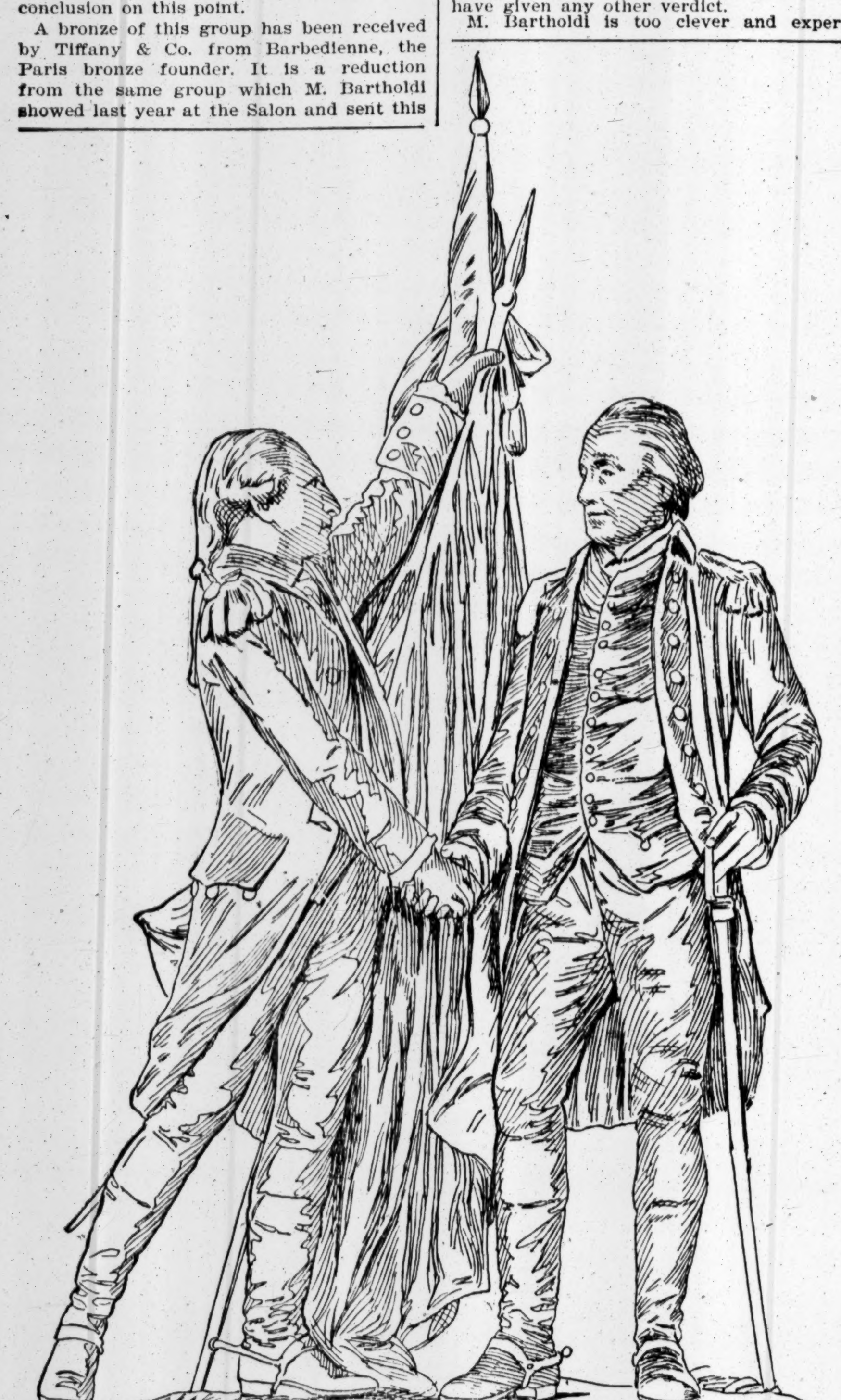
Lafayette was not a small man, but he must have looked small beside Washington. At the time referred to by this group Washington was forty-five and Lafayette twenty years old. Washington was therefore in his full stature of six feet two, not yet diminished by age, while Lafayette may or may not have gained his full height. M. Bartholdi has modeled Washington, if anything, shorter than Lafayette, and given him the look of a man of sixty, who possesses none of the superb muscular power and appearance of unimpaired vigor of constitution which Washington preserved long after all the hardships and worries of the war of liberation. The facts speak for themselves and condemn this part of M. Bartholdi's design.

The group as we see it at present is fitter for a statuette than a monument, and the bronze at Tiffany's might well be purchased on its own merits. But the large group at Chicago is not properly designed for a public monument. It can be seen to advantage only from one side, and if erected must have still another background besides the standards, which now bring the figures together and give them a screen on which their profiles are outlined. As a statuette group for the interior of a building or a niche outside this is not a disadvantage, for such an object naturally takes its place against a wall. But it is a distinct disadvantage when considered as a big public monument round which the public circulates.

It may be noted in this connection that at the Salon when first shown it obtained no medal. It is also certain that the jury for awarding medals for sculpture at Chicago would not have given M. Bartholdi a medal on this group had France decided to submit her art works to competition. Several sculptors on that jury have expressed themselves to this effect, and it is hardly possible that the French and other foreign jurors on such committee would have given any other verdict.

M. Bartholdi is too clever and experienced a sculptor to fail to see the force of this criticism and will doubtless acknowledge that his large group requires radical remodeling before it can be called worthy of his best work—worthy, for example, of comparison with his Lafayette in Union Square, his Belfort Lion, and certain other excellent pieces of which he is the author. France has such an undisputed lead of the world in sculpture that she cannot afford to have one of her gifted statuaries remembered in a foreign land by a work that does not represent the higher level of her genius in the arts.

It is also obviously unfair to Chicago to take advantage of the lack of knowledge of fine art on the part of her Mayor and foist on her another poor piece of sculpture. All the cities of the Union should help each other in the task of keeping poor sculpture down. The Lafayette in this group is a repetition of the New-York figure, and the Washington is not only incorrect, but very poorly modeled. Connoisseurs and experts in Chicago should be consulted before the group as it now stands is accepted.



**Washington Receiving Lafayette.**
From the Bronze at Tiffany's.

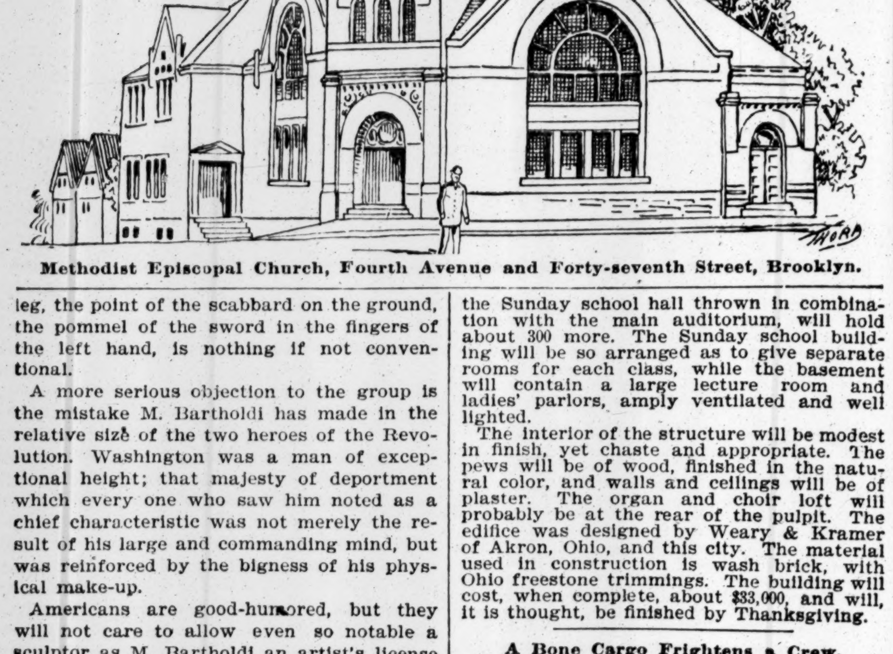
## NEW CHURCH IN BROOKLYN.

**The Structure Nearly Completed at Fourth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street.**

The new Methodist Episcopal Church now approaching completion at Fourth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street in Brooklyn is a handsome structure, and speaks well for the congregation which has had the courage to erect it in what is comparatively a new neighborhood, and now only sparsely settled.

It is an example of what a handsome church can be erected at a small cost. It is intended to seat about 500 people, and with the Sunday school hall thrown in combination with the main auditorium, will hold about 300 more. The Sunday school building will be so arranged as to give separate rooms for each class, while the basement will contain a large lecture room and ladies' parlors, amply ventilated and well lighted.

The interior of the structure will be modest in finish, yet chaste and appropriate. The pews will be of wood, finished in the natural color, and walls and ceilings will be of plaster. The organ and choir loft will probably be at the rear of the pulpit. The edifice was designed by Weary & Kramer of Akron, Ohio, and this city. The material used in construction is wash brick, with Ohio freestone trimmings. The building will cost, when complete, about $33,000, and will, it is thought, be finished by Thanksgiving.



**Methodist Episcopal Church, Fourth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, Brooklyn.**

### A Bone Cargo Frightens a Crew.

It appears that the cause of the crew of the Austrian bark Vila abandoning their vessel in the Atlantic was that they believe the bones forming a portion of the cargo were those of human beings, gathered, it was said, on the historic battlefields of Egypt. The crew, believing that the vessel was haunted by the spirits of the departed warriors, determined to desert her.—London Telegraph.

# IS GENIUS MERELY INSANITY

## INFIRMITIES AND ECCENTRICITIES OF GREAT MEN.

**Arthur MacDonald's Researches as Shown in a Book on "Abnormal Man," Published by the National Board of Education—A Pertinent Array of Traditional and Physical Facts—Strange Delusions of Historical Persons—Curiosities of Mental and Bodily Conditions.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Once in a while, and that not very frequently, the Bureau of Education gets out a book. The publications of the bureau are not usually attractive, for the reason that they seem to have been long before anticipated, the bureau being many weeks behind the rest of the Government in that respect.

All these facts are proper to be mentioned by way of preface to the announcement that the bureau has recently published a book that is as good as new and that contains much interesting and valuable information about "Abnormal Man," prepared by Arthur MacDonald, specialist in the bureau. The work is one of about 450 pages, devoted to a study, in eight chapters, of such related topics as "Education and Crime," "Criminology," "Criminal Sociology," "Alcoholism," "Insanity and Genius," "Sociological, Ethical, and Charitological Literature," &c.

There is one chapter of the book which scarce any reader can begin without finishing it. That is the chapter on "Insanity and Genius," in which, in a rapid and comprehensive way, the author has pictured the infirmities of many of the world's great men, showing by his illustrations that very few of the ranking geniuses were free from the suspicion of being "touched." There is little doubt that many of the instances have been read by students of history, and it is probable that the great are commonly suspected of being eccentric, but this array of pertinent traditional and physical facts is apt to be convincing. Mr. MacDonald says:

"The difficulty of obtaining facts of an abnormal or pathological nature, and of other unfavorable data, is obvious. Authors have not only concealed such data but have not deemed them important enough to record. It is due to the medical men, whose life brings them closest to abnormal reality, that such facts have been gathered. If it be said that the abnormal or exceptional must be taken with some caution, because it is natural for the mind to exaggerate striking characteristics, it must be remembered that such facts, when unfavorable to reputation, are concealed. In the study of any exceptional or abnormal individual, as the insane or genius, one finds much more concealed than is known.

"Socrates had hallucinations from his familiar genius or demon. Pausanias, the Lacedemonian, after killing a young slave, was tormented until his death by a spirit, which pursued him in all places and which resembled his victim. Lucretius was attacked with intermittent mania. Bayle says this mania left him lucid intervals, during which he composed six books, 'De rerum natura.' He was forty-four years of age when he put an end to his life.

"Charles V. had epileptic attacks during his youth; he stammered. He retreated to a monastery, where he had the singular fantasy of celebrating his own funeral rites in his own presence. His mother—Jane of Castile—was insane and deformed. His grandfather—Ferdinand of Arragon—died at the age of sixty-two in a state of profound melancholia.

"Peter the Great, during infancy, was subject to nervous attacks, which degenerated into epilepsy. One of his sons had hallucinations; another convulsions. Caesar was epileptic, of feeble constitution, with pallid skin, and subject to headaches. Linne, a precocious genius, had a cranium hydrocephalic in form. He suffered from a stroke of paralysis. At the end of one attack he had forgotten his name. He died in a state of senile dementia.

"Raphael experienced temptations to suicide. He himself says: 'I tied the fisherman's cords which I found in the boat eight times around her body and mine, tightly as in a winding sheet. I raised her in my arms, which I had kept free in order to precipitate her with me into the waves. * * * At the moment I was to leap, to be swallowed forever with her, I felt her pallid head turn upon my shoulder like a dead weight and the body sink down upon my knees.'

"Pascal, from birth till death, suffered from nervous troubles. At one year of age he fell into a languor, during which he could not see water without manifesting great outbursts of passion; and, still more peculiar, he could not bear to see his father and mother near one another. In 1627 he had paralysis from his waist down, so that he could not walk without crutches; this condition continued three months. During his last hours he was taken with terrible convulsions, in which he died. The autopsy showed peculiarities. His cranium appeared to have no suture, unless, perhaps, the lambdoid or sagittal. A large quantity of the brain substance was very much condensed. Opposite the ventricles there were two impressions, as of a finger in wax. These cavities were full of clotted and decayed blood, and there was, it is said, a gangrenous condition of the dura mater.

"Walter Scott, during his infancy, had precarious health, and before the age of two was paralyzed in his right limb. He had a stroke of apoplexy. He had this vision on hearing of the death of Byron: Coming into the dining room, he saw before him the image of his dead friend; on advancing toward it he recognized that the vision was due to drapery extended over the screen.

"Some men of genius who have observed themselves describe their inspiration as a gentle fever, during which their thoughts become rapid and involuntary. Dante says:

> '. . . I'mi son un che, quando
> Armore spira, noto ed in quel modo
> Che deta dentro vo significando.'

(I am so made that when love inspires me, I attend; and according as it speaks in me, I speak.)

"Voltaire, like Cicero, Demosthenes, Newton, and Walter Scott, was born under the saddest and most alarming conditions of health. His feebleness was such that he could not be taken to church to be christened. During his first years he manifested an extraordinary mind. In his old age he was like a bent shadow. He had an attack of apoplexy at the age of eighty-three. His autopsy showed a slight thickness of the bony walls of the cranium. In spite of his advanced age there was an enormous development of the encephalon.

"Michael Angelo, while painting 'The Last Judgment,' fell from his scaffold and received a painful injury in the leg. He shut himself up and would not see any one. Bacio Rontini, a celebrated physician, came by accident to see him. He found all the doors closed. No one responding, he went into the cellar and came up stairs. He found Michael Angelo in his room, resolved to die. His friend the physician would not leave him. He brought him out of the peculiar frame of mind into which he had fallen.

"The elder brother of Richelieu, the Cardinal, was a singular man; he committed suicide because of a rebuke from his parents. The sister of Richelieu was insane. Richelieu himself had attacks of insanity; he would figure himself as a horse, but afterward would have no recollection of it.

"Descartes, after a long retirement, was followed by an invisible person, who urged him to pursue his investigations after the truth.

"Goethe was sure of having perceived the image of himself coming to meet him. Goethe's mother died of an apoplectic attack.

"Cromwell, when at school, had a hallucination in his room; suddenly the curtains opened and a woman of gigantic stature appeared to him, announcing his future greatness. In the days of his power he liked to recount this vision. Cromwell had violent attacks of melancholic humor; he spoke of his hypochondria. His entire moral life was molded by a sickly and neuropathical constitution, which he had at birth.

"Rousseau was a type of the melancholic temperament, assuming sometimes the symptoms of a veritable pathetic insanity. He sought to realize his phantoms in the least susceptible circumstances; he saw everywhere enemies and conspirators, (frequent in the first stages of insanity.) Once coming to his sailing vessel in England he interpreted the unfavorable winds as a conspiracy against him, then mounted an elevation and began to harangue the people, although they did not understand a word he said. In addition to his fixed ideas and deliriant convictions, Rousseau suffered from attacks of acute delirium, a sort of maniacal excitation. He died from an apoplectic attack.

"Jeanne d'Arc was a genius by her intrepid will; she had faith in her visions; her faith rested upon the immovable foundation of numerous hallucinations having the force of moral and intellectual impulsion, making her superior to those around her. Science can pronounce as to her inspirations, but its judgment does not diminish in the least the merit of her heroism. Jeanne was of the peasant class and uneducated. According to her statement, she first heard supernatural voices when she was thirteen years old.

"Mohammed was epileptic. He persistently claimed to be a messenger from God, receiving his first revelation at the age of forty-two. He lost his father in infancy and his mother in childhood; was a traveling merchant, and married a wealthy widow fifteen years older than himself. His revelations began with visions in sleep. He used to live alone in a cave. He had interviews with the Angel Gabriel.

"Henry Heine died of a chronic disease of the spinal column. Lotze was often melancholic. Moliere suffered from convulsions; delay or derangement could throw him into a convulsion.

"Mozart's musical talent was revealed at three years of age; between four and six he composed pieces with expertness. Mozart died at thirty-six of cerebral hydropsy. He had a presentiment of his approaching end. He was subject to fainting fits before and during the composition of his famous 'Requiem.' Mozart always thought that the unknown person which presented itself to him was not an ordinary being, but surely had relations with another world and that he was sent to him to announce his end.

"Cuvier died of an affection of the nervous centres; the autopsy showed a voluminous brain. He lost all his children by a fever called 'cerebral.'

"Condillac had frequent attacks of somnambulism; he sometimes found his work finished in the morning.

"Bossuet suffered from a disease from which he once lost speech, knowledge, and even the faculty of understanding.

"Dumas says: 'Victor Hugo was dominated by the fixed idea to become a great poet and the greatest man of all countries and times. For a certain time the glory of Napoleon haunted him.'

"Chopin ordered by will that he be buried in a gala costume, white cravat, small shoes, and short trousers. He abandoned his wife, whom he loved, because she offered another person a seat before she offered it to him.

"Giordano Bruno considered himself enlightened by a superior light sent from God, who knows the essence of things. Comte considered himself the 'Great Priest' of humanity.

"Mme. de Stael died in a state of delirium which had lasted several days; according to some authors, several months. The autopsy showed a large quantity of cerebral matter, and very thin cranium. Moreau of Tours says she had a nervous habit of rolling continually between her fingers small strips of paper, an ample provision of which was kept on her mantelpiece. She used opium immoderately. She had a singular idea during her whole life; she was afraid of being cold in the tomb; she desired that she be enveloped in fur before burial.

"English men of letters who have become insane or have had hallucinations and peculiarities symptomatic of insanity are Swift, Johnson, Cowper, Southey, Shelley, Byron, Goldsmith, Lamb, and Poe. Swift was also cruel in conduct, but he was hardly responsible, as his insanity was congenital. His paternal uncle lost speech and memory and died insane. Swift was somewhat erratic and wild as a university student. He suffered at times from giddiness, impaired eyesight, deafness, muscular twitchings, and paralysis of the muscles on the right side of the mouth. He had a bad temper, was called 'mad person,' actually feared insanity, saying once, on seeing a tree that had been struck by lightning, 'I shall be like that tree, I shall die at the top.' Later in life he became a violent maniac. The post-mortem examination showed a cerebral serous effusion and softening of the cortex. There were a number of cranial anomalies.

"Shelley when young was strange and fond of musing alone, and was called 'Mad Shelley'; he suffered from somnambulism and bad dreams, and was excitable and impetuous; these symptoms increased with age; at twenty he constantly took laudanum for his nervous condition; he had hallucinations; he saw a child rise from the sea and clap his hands, a vision which it was difficult to reason away. Much eccentricity existed in the immediate antecedents of Shelley.

"Charles Lamb was confined in an insane asylum. Johnson was hypochondriacal and apprehended insanity, fancying himself seized with it; he had convulsions, cramps, and a paralytic seizure depriving him of speech; he had hallucinations of hearing.

"Carlyle considered Southey the most excitable man of his acquaintance. Southey's mind failed and he became an imbecile and died; a year before his death he was in a dreamy state, little conscious of his surroundings. Southey wrote verses before he was eight years of age. His maternal uncle was an idiot and died of apoplexy. The mother of Southey had paralysis.

"Cowper was attacked with melancholia at twenty, which continued a year; at another time it returned with greater force. He himself tells of his attempts at suicide; he bought laudanum, keeping it in his pocket, when later a feeling pressed him to carry it into execution; but soon another idea came to him, to go to France and enter a monastery; then the suicidal impulse came again, to throw himself into the river—an inhibitory feeling from taking the laudanum—but he would have succeeded in hanging himself had not the thong to which the rope was fastened broken. After suicidal ideas left him, he relapsed into religious melancholia, thinking he had committed the unpardonable sin. He was confined in an asylum eighteen months.

"Keats was an extremely emotional child, passing from laughter to tears; he was extremely passionate, using laudanum to calm himself; sometimes he fell into despondency. He prophesied truly that he would never have any rest until he reached the grave. The attacks of critics agitated him almost to insanity. His nervousness was very susceptible, so that even 'the glitter of the sun' or 'the sight of a flower' made his nature tremble.

"Coleridge was a precocious child, self-absorbed, weakly, and morbid in imagination; this morbidity was the cause of his running away from home when a child and from college when a student; he enlisted as a soldier, and again went to Malta for no reason, permitting his family to depend upon charity. When thirty years of age his physical suffering led him to use opium. Subsequently he had a lateral curvature of the spine, (De Quincey.) There were many morbid symptoms in the family.

"Burns says: 'My constitution and frame were ab origine blasted with a deep, incurable taint of melancholia, which poisons my existence.'

"Dickens died from effusion of blood upon the brain; he was a sickly child, suffering from violent spasms; when a young man he had a slight nervousness, which increased with age, and finally was attacked with incipient paralysis.

"George Eliot suffered from melancholic moods, and from her thirtieth year had severe attacks of headache. As a child she was poor in health and extremely sensitive to terror in the night. She remained a 'quivering fear' throughout her whole life.

"De Quincey, the opium eater, took opium as a relief from neuralgia and general nervous irritation. He was in bad health for a long time, dying at the age of thirty-nine.

"Alfred de Musset had attacks of syncope; he died at forty-seven. George Sand described him in the Forest of Fontainebleau in his neurotic terror, in his joy and despair, as manifesting a nervous condition approaching delirium. He had a morbid cerebral sensibility, showing itself in hallucinations; he had a suicidal inclination. He was a dissipated gambler, passing from gayety to depression. His keen disappointment in love in Italy was accompanied by brain fever. For some time after this he could not speak of his chagrin without falling into syncope. He had an hallucination, and to distinguish it from real things he had to ask his brother.

"Wellington was subject to fainting fits; he had epilepsy and died from an attack of the disease.

"Warren Hastings was sickly during his whole life; in his latter years he suffered from paralysis, giddiness, and hallucinations of hearing. During the time of his paralysis he developed a taste for writing poetry.

"Carlyle, the dyspeptic martyr, showed extreme irritability. He says in his diary: 'Nerves all inflamed and torn up, body and mind in a hag-ridden condition.' He suffered from a paralysis in his right hand. Carlyle's antecedents were conspicuously of a nervous kind.

"Bach died from a stroke of apoplexy; one of his numerous children was an idiot. His family suffered from nervous diseases. Handel was very irritable; at the age of fifty he was stricken with paralysis, which so affected his mind that he lived in retirement for a year. Nisbet says: 'Pathologically speaking, music is as fatal a gift to its possessor as the faculty for poetry or letters; the biographies of all the greatest musicians being a miserable chronicle of the ravages of nerve disorder, extending, like the Mosaic curse, to the third and fourth generation.'

"Newton in the last years of his life fell into a melancholia, which deprived him of his power of thought. Newton himself, in a letter to Locke, says that he passed some months without having 'a consistency of mind.' He was also subject to vertigo. From the manner of manifestation and the results following from this disease, Moreau goes so far as to say that it permits a certain degree of diagnosis and may be called acute dementia.

"The insanity of Tasso is probable from the fact that, like Socrates, he believed he had a familiar genius which was pleased to talk with him, and from whom he learned things never before heard of.

"Swift died insane.

"Chateaubriand during his youth had ideas of suicide and attempted to kill himself. His father died of apoplexy; his brother had an eccentricity bordering on insanity; was given to all vices, and died of paralysis. 'My chief fault,' says Chateaubriand, 'is weariness, disgust of everything, and perpetual doubt.'

"Tacitus had a son who was an idiot.

"Beethoven was naturally bizarre and exceedingly irritable. He became deaf and fell into a profound melancholia, in which he died.

"Alexander the Great had a neurosis of the muscles of the neck, attacking him from birth, and causing his head to incline constantly upon his shoulders. He died at the age of thirty-two, having all the symptoms of acute delirium tremens. His brother Arrchide was an idiot. His mother was a dissolute woman; his father was both dissolute and violent.

"De Balzac (Honore) died of hypertrophy of the heart, a disease that can predispose one to cerebral congestion. The eccentricity of his ideas is well known. Lamartine says he had peculiar notions about everything; was in contradiction with the common sense of 'this low world.' His father was as peculiar.

"Lord Chatham was from a family of original mental disproportions, of peculiarities almost approaching alienation. Lord Chatham did not do things as others; he was mysterious and violent, indolent and active, imperious and charming.

"Pope was rickety. He had this hallucination: One day he seemed to see an arm come out from the wall, and he inquired of his physician what this arm could be.

"Lord Byron was scrofulous and rachitic and club-footed Sometimes he imagined that he was visited by a ghost; this he attributed to the over-excitability of his brain. He was born in convulsions. Lord Dudley had the conviction that Byron was insane.

"The Duke of Wellington died of an apoplectic attack.

"Napoleon I. had a bent back; an involuntary movement of the right shoulder and at the same time another movement of the mouth from left to right. When in anger, according to his own expression, he looked like a hurricane, and felt a vibration in the calf of his left leg. Having a very delicate head, he did not like new hats. He feared apoplexy. To a General in his room he said: 'See up there.' The General did not respond. 'What,' said Napoleon, 'do you not discover it? It is before you, brilliant, becoming animated by degrees; it cried out that it would never abandon me; I see it on all great occasions; it says to me to advance, and it is for me a constant sign of fortune.'"

## CONFESSIONS OF A "FIGURE."

**A Talk with a Girl Who Tries On Wraps for a Living.**

"Good souls, no!" exclaimed the freckle-faced girl. "I ain't one of them artists' models. I'm a figure.

"I used to think it was awful hard to have cat eyes and a snub nose, when so many girls that I knew were real good looking, but since I got a steady position in the showroom of a cloak establishment, while some of the same girls are up stairs working hard at finishing cloaks and doing well when they earn $5 a week, I'm better satisfied with having a decent figure instead of a pretty face.

"I haven't touched a needle since I found that by wearing high-heeled shoes I'd do for a figure. The first place I went to to apply for the position they said I had the right bust measure—34 inches—and my shoulders had just the proper slant, and, though my neck was a little bit short, they could overlook that; but I lacked just half an inch of being the correct height.

"I was wearing common-sense shoes then, and, thinks I, if that is all there is against me, I'll be took on at the next store where I try for a position. My old shoes had hardly any heels to speak of, and when I'd got through tramping up and down Sixth Avenue that morning what there was was nearly worn away, for I went into every shoe store where there was a chance of getting French heels, and I didn't stop till I had found the highest.

"Uncomfortable? I should say so—that is, at first; but what is comfort compared with getting a position and earning your $12 a week?

"Wear this dress in the store? No, this is my Sunday dress; but those I wear in the store are an awful lot more stylish. They are provided by the store, of course; I could never afford to buy them out of my salary, and as for wearing plain clothes there, I should look pretty, shouldn't I, trying on velvet and sealskin sacques and wraps and me in a home-made cashmere or something of that sort?

"The buyers wouldn't look at 'em—that is, the lady buyers wouldn't—and you would be surprised to see how many lady buyers comes nowadays into wholesale places down town, looking out for what the retailers advertise as 'imported articles.'

"There's lots of men buyers, too, and I hate the sight of some of them, they do so much more pawing than there is any need for when they are deciding about the fit of a sacque. Some of 'em are respectful enough, but there's others that treat me just as if I was a dummy made to be pawed and jerked around.

"Yes, in our brisk season I am constantly putting on and taking off—at least, having things put on and took off me—and you would hardly believe how quick that wears the new off of the silk dresses I have on and makes them look shiny and shabby. And then tramping up and down the room to show off things is most as bad on skirts as dragging 'em out on the street.

"Make me proud to wear fine clothes every day? Not a bit of it! Fine clothes don't make up for being found fault with if everything ain't just so, and it's awful hard, I can tell you, to keep everything just so with such a lot of fine stock to look after as I have and to be ready to answer straight away any question one of the bosses happens to put to you. Yes, all the fine stock is under my care, so you see I don't have no time to idle, even when I am not parading up and down the room before them buyers that makes me try on everything they happen to lay eyes on, and then say they'll call again.

"Half of 'em that comes in says that, and then don't do it, but, all the same, I have to try on sacque after sacque, and wrap after wrap, and show off their fronts, and their backs, until I feel as if I was a circus actor.

"Don't enjoy being admired? I ain't admired; that's the worst of it. I was saying just now that men buyers are trying, but, if anything, ladies are tryinger still. You ought to hear some of 'em passing remarks about me, like as if I was deaf. Some of the real tall ones will say that they cannot judge of the set of a sacque unless it is worn by a person of the proper height to set it off. Some who look as if they had swallowed pokers complain that I stoop dreadfully when I am only holding myself as a lady should hold herself. Some say I am padded to death and my figure don't look the least bit natural, me that never needed a thread of padding, as the lady who makes my dresses could tell 'em, and now and then one with a crane neck will come in and say the sacques would look better on me if my neck wasn't so short.

"Of course, there's real ladies that come in who wouldn't disgrace themselves by such talk, but one has to take good and bad together, and answer civilly, and look smiling when one is feeling mad.

"It all comes in the day's work, and sometimes, when the day's work is over—it begins at 9 in the morning and ends at 5 in the evening—I am so tired that I can hardly eat my dinner. Folks say it isn't so tiresome as standing behind the counter all day, but if it wasn't that my hours was shorter and my pay larger, I believe I'd rather be a saleslady."

### Smokeless Coal in Arkansas.

John B. Clements of the Christy Fire Clay Company has secured an option on 6,000 acres of coal land in the Ouachita River district in Arkansas, which may go far toward solving the smoke question. It is what is known as smokeless coal. It can be burned on the floor in a parlor without giving off any smoke.

Mr. Clements has been after the property for some time, and has had the coal tested in the Christy works, the Crystal Plate-glass Works, the Belleville Gas Works, and other places. A shipment of it is to be received at the St. Louis Sanitary Company's works, to be tested there.

The coal is found in a large deposit, the vein being 42 inches wide. It contains 20 per cent. of oil, which has been found to be very valuable in making paint. A bar of iron painted with it has been placed in a fire and submitted to an intense heat without disturbing the paint. It is also claimed that one ton of this coal will produce as much steam as ten tons of that used here.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

### Old-Time Boating on the Missouri.

As the railroads of the present day contest for supremacy in speed and good service, so did the steamboats of twenty and forty years ago struggle for position in the public eye. The point in contest was always that of speed. In those days trade on the Missouri was prosperous. At least 100 boats ascended the stream every season before July, many of them going as far as Fort Benton, in Montana. A boat that made this trip and returned to St. Louis in two months without a profit of $75,000 did a poor business. Those were days when freight was freight. No competing vessel cut the rates. The boats ran independently, and when one Captain fixed the tariff there was no other boat to be found that would offer cheaper transportation.—Detroit Free Press.

# THE REBUILT OPERA HOUSE

## THE METROPOLITAN AUDITORIUM WILL BE ENTIRELY NEW.

**Mr. Schoeffel Emphatically Contradicts the Story that There Will Be No Opera—The Season Will Surely Begin on Nov. 27—Work Going on Day and Night—Features of the New Auditorium—Boxes to Please All Tastes and Seats from Which All Can See.**

The firm of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau some time ago canceled its contract to produce Italian opera at the Auditorium in Chicago next month. The contracts with the singers had been made to begin Oct. 2, and the question at once arose as to what the firm would do with its brilliant and expensive company in the time intervening between that date and Nov. 27, the date set for the opening of the season in this city. The rumor factory which is attached to the amusement world, and which is quite as industrious as that connected with the financial district, at once began to disseminate various stories. One of these tales was to the effect that the entire opera season in America was to be abandoned, and that the Metropolitan Opera House in this city would remain a place of silence and gloom until next Winter.

Although this rumor never found its way into the newspapers, it acquired so much substance that several well-informed persons began to offer wagers that there would be no opera in New-York in the approaching Winter. A reporter of The New-York Times visited the Opera House a day or two ago in search of information. He found John B. Schoeffel, the second member of the firm, who is intrusted with the formidable task of seeing that the house is ready on time.

"The report that there will be no opera here this season is too absurd to deny. Do you think I am sitting up at nights counting hammer strokes just for fun? The report originated, you say, in the cancellation of our Chicago contract. Well, we've been in this business several years now, and we know enough to hold fast to a good thing. We canceled our Chicago contract simply because our spectacle, 'America,' is such an enormous success that we would be foolish to take it out of the Auditorium, and there is no other place to put it.

"Our contracts with the members of the opera company have had to be readjusted with Nov. 27 as the initial date. Here is a letter from Mr. Grau, who is in Paris, giving an account of the manner in which the rearrangement has been made. The firm will practically lose nothing at all by the change. In some cases we shall have to let singers appear a little oftener in the course of the season than we originally intended to do, but in the great majority of cases the new arrangement is unconditionally accepted.

"We have every reason to expect a successful season. We believe that we have a remarkably strong company, and, although we have made no announcements yet, subscriptions are already coming in. And we are certainly going to have a beautiful and commodious opera house. Yes, it will be done in time. I know it does not look like it now, but all delays are at an end. The iron work is all made and is here. The entire fitting of the stage is built—all the traps, sinks, bridges, &c.—ready to go in as soon as the iron supports are up, and they are going up now. The builder has fifty men at work on this alone, and two gangs are working day and night on the rest of the house. The decorators are pushing on their share of the labor as fast as clean spots are offered them. I am personally satisfied that the house will be ready, and our season will begin on Nov. 27."

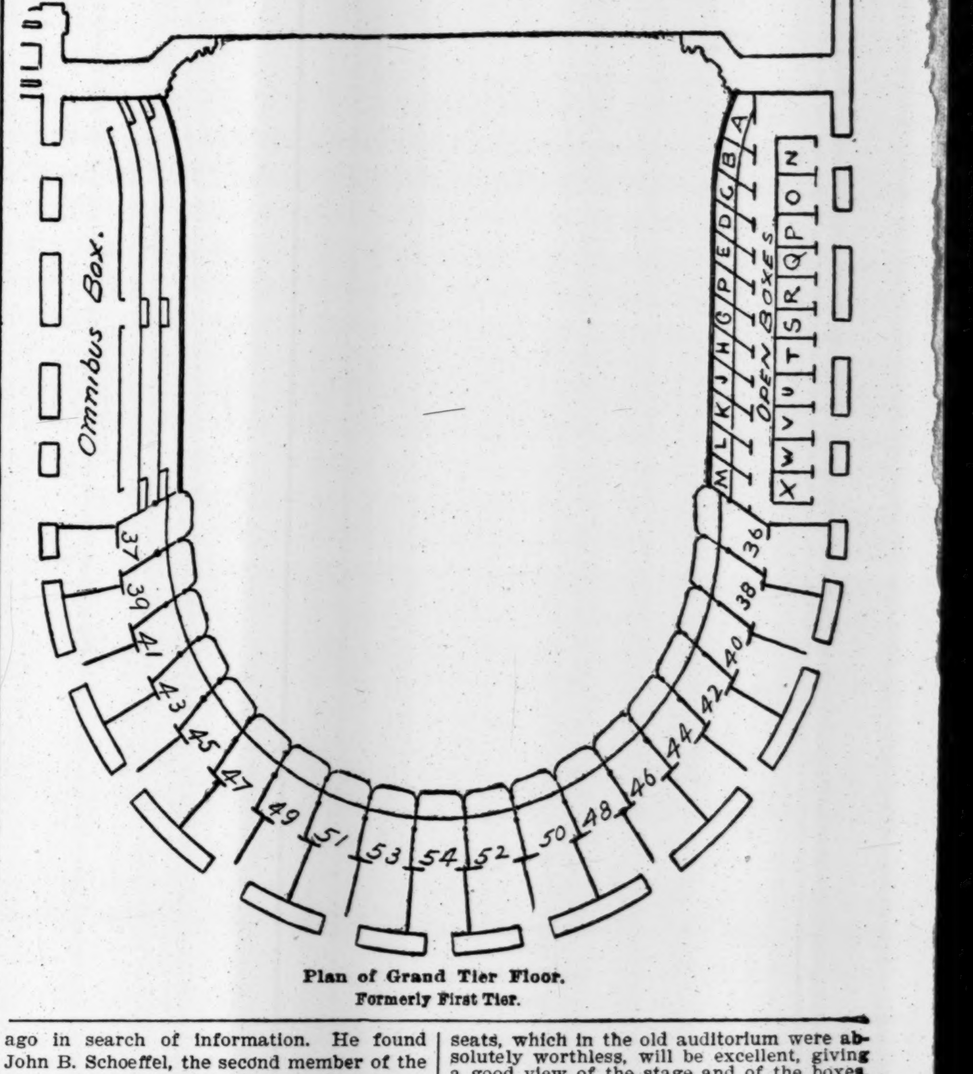
It is likely that, in spite of what has been published, the music-loving public knows very little about the amount of work which has been done in the Metropolitan Opera House. It will be practically a new building. The alterations began with the tearing out of the entire interior, stage and auditorium, leaving only the bare walls. The stage has been lowered and so has the orchestra floor. The parterre boxes, instead of resting on the orchestra floor at the rear, as they formerly did, are now about ten feet above it, supported on powerful iron columns. The orchestra, instead of containing less than 800 seats, will now contain nearly 1,000. Instead of standing room for about 300, there will be standing room for nearly 1,500 in the house.

The new parterre boxes will be 6 feet 3 inches wide across the front and will have ante-rooms as in the old house. There will be thirty-five of these boxes, No. 35 being in the centre, where the old centre-aisle entrance used to be. There will not be any centre aisle in the new auditorium, but one aisle on each side of a central block of seats, and one along each side of the house. Instead of five entrances from the foyer to the orchestra there will be a dozen, and the patron of the house will not have to pass through a low passage, but will go through swinging doors directly into the house, just as he used to do in the old Academy of Music.

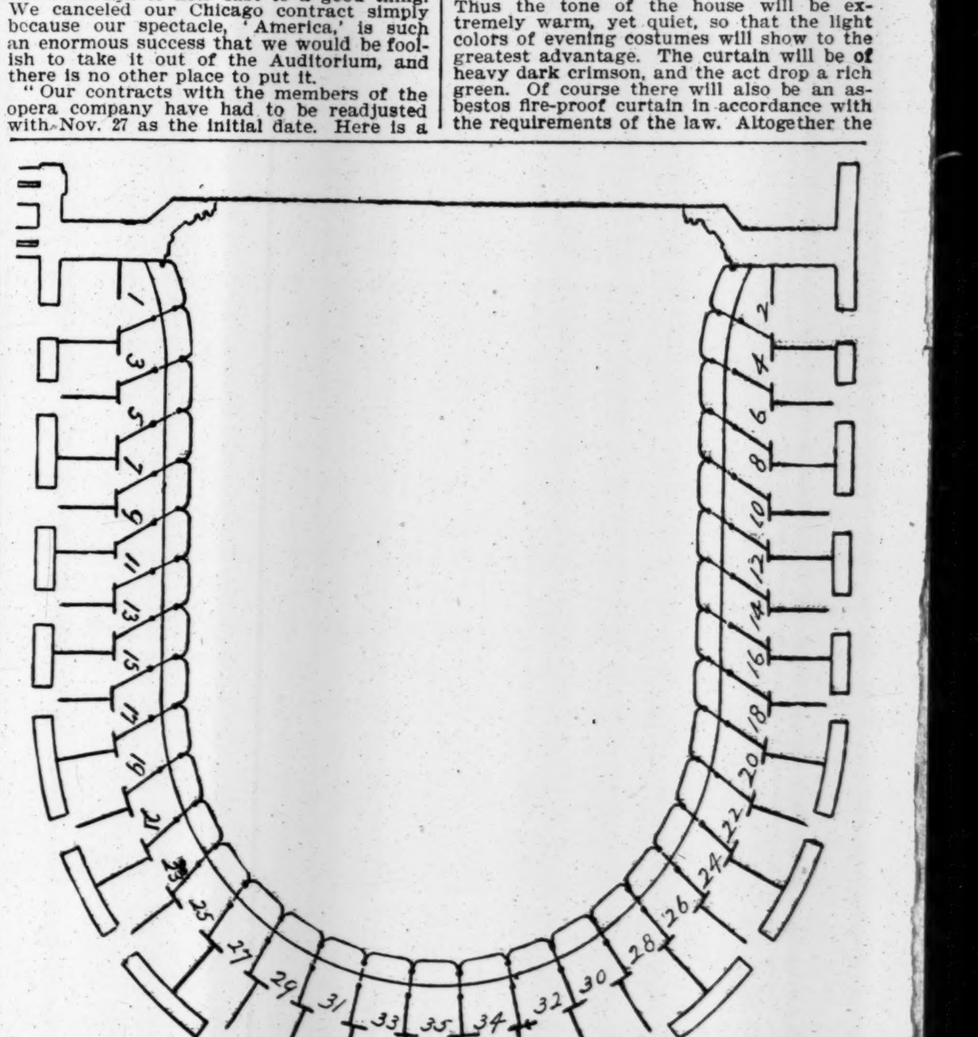
The arrangement of the grand tier boxes will be still more widely different from the first tier, as it was called, in the old house. The central boxes, numbered from 36 to 54, will be similar to those in the parterre. On the extreme left will be a long box, called the Omnibus Box, intended for the accommodation of large parties or clubs. It is not unlikely that the Vaudeville Club will have this box on certain nights. On the extreme right will be twelve open boxes, lettered from A to M. These will be small and uncovered, as were the front boxes in the Academy of Music. They will be specially adapted to the wants of small parties, and will be sold at a comparatively low price. When it is desired, two or more of them can be thrown into one at half an hour's notice. Back of these open boxes will be eleven small closed boxes, something like the mezzanine boxes of the old Academy. It will thus be seen that the new house is to contain boxes suited to all tastes.

There will be three galleries above the two tiers of boxes, just as there were in the old house. Nevertheless, they will not be as hard to reach, nor as unsatisfactory when reached, as the old ones were. They are to be made accessible by four large elevators capable of carrying up about 100 persons a minute. Thus between the hour of opening the doors, 7:30, and that of beginning the performance, 8 o'clock, they could take up 3,000 persons—or as many as the whole house would seat. Moreover, the lines of sight have all been altered so that the side seats, which in the old auditorium were absolutely worthless, will be excellent, giving a good view of the stage and of the boxes. It would not be at all surprising to find these seats taking the lead in popularity.

In coloring, the new house will be far handsomer than the old one. The orchestra chairs are to be covered with a heavy, dark maroon rep, with a quiet yellowish figure in the centre. The hangings of the boxes are to have a warm, though not pronounced, reddish tinge. The fronts of the balconies and the proscenium arch will have cream color as the prevailing tint. Thus the tone of the house will be extremely warm, yet quiet, so that the light colors of evening costumes will show to the greatest advantage. The curtain will be of heavy dark crimson, and the act drop a rich green. Of course there will also be an asbestos fire-proof curtain in accordance with the requirements of the law. Altogether the new house will be a beautiful, attractive, and comfortable place; and with such a company as Messrs. Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau are bringing over, should be full every night. There will be no performance of any kind in the house previous to the opening of the opera season on Nov. 27. Thereafter the spectacle "America" will be presented on the nights when there is no opera, and at the conclusion of the opera season it will be given every night. Messrs. Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau have booked no other attractions of any kind, as they believe that these will keep the house open as long as necessary.



**Plan of Grand Tier Floor.**
Formerly First Tier.



**Plan of Parterre Floor.**
New Arrangement.

### Miss Bufel.

A brand-new baby camel arrived early Friday morning at Druid Hill Park, Baltimore, and Annie Rooney's nose is out of joint. But Annie's nose is now quite a grown-up one, and no one takes more pride in its disjointedness than Annie herself. The new baby is Annie's sister, and it's just as cute and sweet as possible. Whoever knew of a baby that wasn't? asks The Baltimore Sun, and it goes on to say: "It's a mighty spry baby, too, is the new little camel. It hops about in its stall and shows off its beauty with pardonable pride. The beauty, by the way, consists mainly of four yard-long legs upholding an uncertain hump. Its color is a delicate fawn, and Capt. Cassell and Gen. Berry, too, think it a gem of a camel. The Captain introduced it to some lady visitors, and their first cry, woman-like, was: 'Oh, you bufel thing!' The camel was forthwith dubbed 'Miss Bufel' by the sponsors."

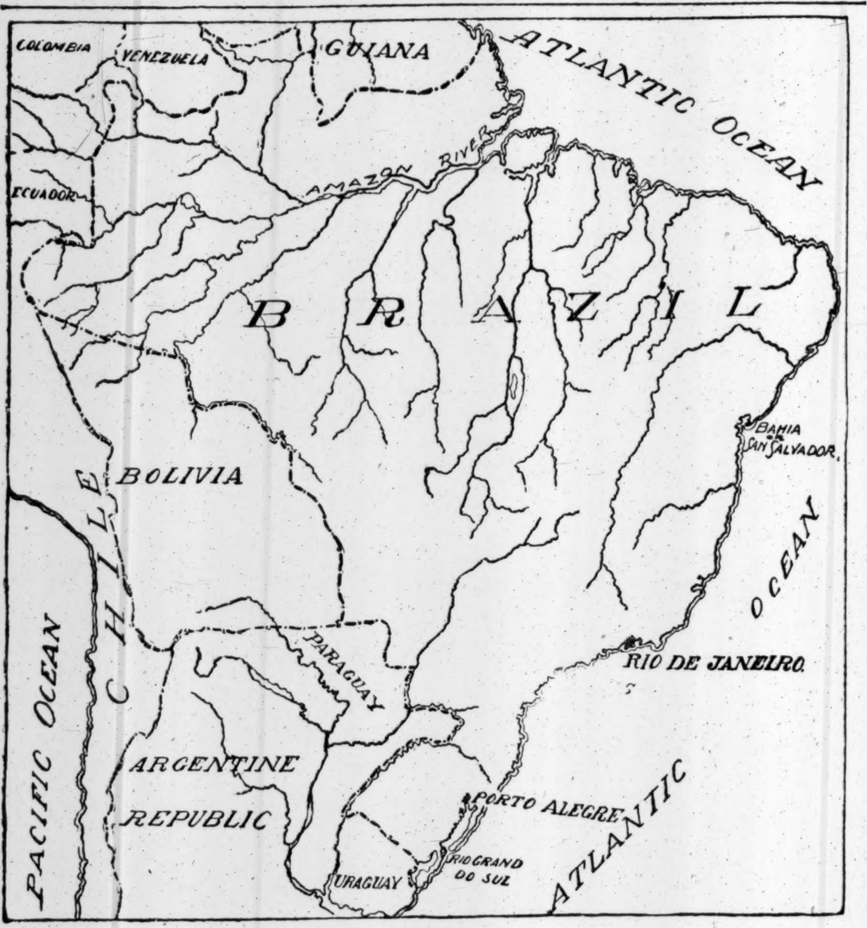
# THE INSURRECTION IN BRAZIL

## STORY OF THE CAUSES WHICH HAVE LED TO THE UPRISING.

### The Downfall of the Empire Under Dom Pedro II.—How that Monarch Was Forced to Abdicate—Advent of Gen. Deodoro da Fonseca as a Political Power—How He Resigned and Made Floriano Peixotto President—The Naval Forces Against the Government.

Brazil has not had a very happy time in the last half dozen years. Some of the smaller South American nations occasionally have outbreaks which are dignified with the title "revolution," but Brazil certainly had a political revolution, not wholly without bloodshed, in 1889, and now she seems to be in the throes of another. The former one appears to have been engineered largely by the army, and was carried out in an outwardly peaceable manner.

The present outbreak is in the hands of the navy, and great guns have been sending their crashing missiles across the beautiful harbor of Rio Janeiro and into the terrified city. It seems but yesterday that the battle ship Aquidaban and the cruisers Republica and Tiradentes lay peacefully at anchor in the North River in the starboard column of the Columbian review fleet, while their swarthy sailors, to the music of a negro band, marched picturesquely down Fifth Avenue amid the cheers of thousands. And now the Aquidaban and Republica are rebel ships and have been thundering at the gates of Rio, while the Tiradentes has been one of the few loyal ships upon whose guns President Peixotto could count for support.



Map of Brazil.

To all appearances the present republic of the United States of Brazil seems to totter on its suddenly-laid foundations, and commercial interests in this city wonder what will come next. It was on Sept. 7 that this city suddenly learned that there was trouble in the great South American country. On that day the Commercial Cable Company sent out the following notice to those whom it concerned:

"The Brazilian Government has suspended all telegraphic communication to and from Brazil for the present, and messages for that country cannot be accepted until further notice. Telegrams for Uruguay, Argentine, and the places beyond can, however, be accepted as usual."

To the coffee trade, which naturally has a deep interest in Brazilian affairs, this notice was wholly surprising. Its members knew that Brazil was a favorable soil for the growth of revolutions, but up to the date of the notice no one had received information indicating that a revolutionary movement was on foot. Louis Seligsberg, Secretary of the Coffee Exchange in this city, telegraphed to Secretary Gresham, only to learn that the National Government was wholly ignorant of any reason for the cessation of the cable service.

Antonio A. de Castilho, the Brazilian Consul General here, said: "I have heard of nothing taking place in Brazil which would warrant this action by the Government. I never have known anything like it. Even when there is a revolution in Brazil all communication is not cut off, as it has been now, but cipher dispatches are stopped. I can hardly believe now that the Government has issued this order."

The next day, however, news began to reach this city by way of Europe, which showed that the great South American republic had a disorder of the body politic. A dispatch from Rome stated that the Brazilian Minister had informed the Italian Premier Giolotti that the Brazilian squadron had revolted, and that, although the Government was strong enough to preserve public order, it would not be able to prevent the bombardment of Rio. The Italian Government promptly telegraphed its cruiser Dogali, one of the late additions to the Columbian review squadron, then at Bahia, to go to Rio and protect Italian residents.

The United States Government began to cast about for a vessel to send there, and immediately found itself in difficulties, its most available vessels being where they could not be reached. London sent out the news that Brazil had stopped all general communication by wire with Europe. That was practically all the news of Sept. 8. It may be added that President Scrymser of the Mexican Telegraph Cable Company got a message from Buenos Ayres saying that a newspaper there reported a revolt of the Brazilian fleet at Rio. Mr. Scrymser did not think that the trouble would extend beyond the capital.

Still, there was no satisfactory reason given for the revolt. On Sept. 9 the Brazilian Legation at London communicated to the press an official telegram from Rio Janeiro, dated that day. This telegram declared that the city was in a state of perfect tranquillity, that the theatres and places of public amusement were open, and that the Government would certainly suppress the revolt. Congress had voted in favor of a state of siege, but it was hoped that the Government would not find it necessary to establish it. The insurgents had tried to land in various places, but had everywhere been repulsed, and seemed to be disheartened.

Admiral Mello, who was in command of the insurgent fleet, the telegram further said, had asked Fort Santa Cruz to join in the revolt, but it had refused. The rebel squadron was held in check by the forts, and could not go to sea. It was in a trap. The officers of the navy had been summoned to report at headquarters, when it was found that only 28 had rebelled. The military was in favor of the Government. In the meantime Secretary Herbert had been searching for the Yorktown and Charleston, but could not find them, and he had about made up his mind to send the Detroit to Brazil.

All the news that reached this city the next day related to the movements of the Navy Department of this country and its energetic efforts to stop the Charleston or the Yorktown on their way south. To add to the generally blue outlook from Brazil a report came along that cholera had appeared there. The advent of the comma bacillus, however, was quite forgotten when the evening papers of Sept. 14 announced that the insurgent fleet had declined to stay shut up in the rose-colored trap manufactured for it by the Brazilian Government's cable to London, and had grimly made the revolution a stern reality by bombarding the City of Rio Janeiro.

It was at 9 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 13 that the Aquidaban, the Republica, and their consorts opened fire on the forts in the beautiful harbor, and at 11 o'clock modern high-powered guns began to hurl steel shells into the city. No theatres and other public places of amusement open now; "the town has a desolate appearance" and "the people who are compelled to remain are greatly excited," said the meagre cable dispatch. The Coffee Exchange in this city fairly danced with excitement when it learned that the Brazilian Government had forbidden the sending of cables, even through the official agency of the Minister of Marine; and the coffee market took an upward bound of three-fifths of a cent a pound for September options.

On Sept. 14 Secretary Gresham received the following cable message from United States Minister Thompson at Rio: "At 11 this morning the revolutionary forces bombarded the forts commanding entrance to the harbor; also arsenal on wharf, centre of city. A few shells were fired into the city, and a woman was killed in her residence. Commercial telegrams have again been forbidden. The Charleston has not yet arrived."

Another telegram announced that the United States cruiser Detroit had adjusted her compasses and steamed southward from Hampton Roads. She did not go far, however, before she had to be recalled because her final trial had not taken place.

From London came more detailed accounts of the bombardment. The rebel war ships, including the Aquidaban, Republica, and Trajano, took positions before the forts, and soon after 9 A. M. the signal "Commence firing" was hoisted on the flagship, promptly followed by the roar of one of her own twenty-ton guns. The forts answered, and the firing became general. There was a great deal of noise, but not a remarkable amount of destruction, owing to bad gunnery on both sides. At 3 P. M. the flagship sent up the signal, "Cease firing," and the rebel fleet withdrew.

There were a few casualties among the Government troops; the insurgent loss was, of course, unknown. The Government gunboat Alagoas surrendered without a shot. A Buenos Ayres dispatch said that of the 486 officers in the Brazilian Navy, 296 had joined in the revolt. The increase over that rose-colored 28 was most notable. The coffee market was much disturbed.

The bombardment continued at intervals from nine vessels now in the hands of insurgents. The garrison at Fort Villegaignon became neutral. The rebels landed a force which captured the arsenal and the Custom House. President Peixotto encamped at Santa Ana, and the Brazilian Congress voted him an address of loyalty. Nevertheless, on Sept. 17 the bombardment was so heavy that news of it reached London. Heavy firing was continued for several hours, but no details were received. The Republica, in a severe fight with the forts, forced a passage across the bar at night and steamed away southward to blockade the port of Santos. Subsequently the Aquidaban and the rest of the fleet went southward, and it was expected that they would blockade all the ports below Rio de Janeiro.

The news of Sept. 20 was to the effect that Admiral Mello sent his ultimatum to the authorities at Rio, vowing that if they did not surrender the city at once he would go right on bombarding with all his force. This ultimatum caused a panic in Rio. About the same time the insurgent war ships landed a strong naval brigade, and there was hot fighting around the city. Then came the news that two days earlier the 5,700-ton Brazilian battle ship Riachuelo, mounting four twenty-ton guns in turrets protected by ten-inch armor, had sailed from Gibraltar to join Admiral Mello's fleet. Secretary Herbert ordered the Newark to Rio, whither he had already ordered the discovered Charleston. Spot coffee declined in this city from 18 5-8 to 18 cents a pound, and December options tumbled 75 points.

The next day's news was to the effect that the Brazilian authorities had entered into negotiations with Admiral Mello. The dispatches added the comforting assurance that this hero would undoubtedly be satisfied with nothing short of an unconditional surrender of the City of Rio. If he did not get that, he would certainly lay it waste.

The origin of all this trouble lies a considerable distance back in the history of Brazil. Indeed, it goes further back than the downfall of the empire, for had not the empire fallen Peixotto never would have become President. In November, 1889, in the brief space of five days, the Empire of Brazil became the United States of Brazil, Dom Pedro and his imperial family accepted the situation and left the country, and the new order had entered upon what seemed to be an endless vista of peace and prosperity. The ostensible cause of this remarkable revolution was a plain, everyday conspiracy, arranged by a small number of army officers who objected to the announced purpose of the Ministry to send them to distant and unhealthful posts. The navy appeared to have joined in the movement, simply out of sympathy with the army.

A special correspondent of The New-York Times made a thorough investigation of the causes which really led to the downfall of the empire, and he found that the military conspiracy was merely an outward result of secret convulsions. Dom Pedro I. had begun his reign by adopting, on the advice of his father, Dom Joao VI., an extremely liberal policy. He abolished the hereditary aristocracy in a summary manner, such as the Irish home rulers would now like to adopt in England. He created a strong Legislature, and, in short, assured the Brazilians all the rights and immunities of free citizens. Dom Pedro I., however, did not succeed in making himself popular with all parties, and the opposition developed sufficient strength to compel him to abdicate in 1831 in favor of the unfortunate Dom Pedro II.

This monarch, who was most liberal, reigned fifty years, in the course of which the democratic movement in Brazil constantly gained ground. In 1834 he granted the provinces of his empire their own Legislatures, which were authorized to manage nearly all local matters. Certain important matters of general interest continued to be in the control of the central power at the capital. In 1871 the Empire of Brazil proclaimed that thenceforward and forever all children born of slave mothers within its borders were free. But on May 13, 1888, the movement toward freedom resulted in the passage of a law wiping out slavery altogether. These laws were enacted while the Emperor was in Europe, and received the imperial signature of Princess Isabel, who was acting as Regent on both occasions.

It is hardly necessary to point out to the student of history the fact that such steps were, as a matter of course, bringing Brazil closer and closer to republican ideas. There has been a vast amount of discussion as to whether the Emperor and his daughter saw the signs of the times and felt that no monarchy could thrive so near the United States unless it was a most liberal one, or whether they were actuated by a sincere desire to confer upon their countrymen the blessings of civil liberty without considering the possible consequences to themselves. Certain it is that thoughtful Brazilians began to entertain ideas of a republic, and there were open predictions that, should Donna Isabel again ascend the throne, her occupancy would come to a sudden and significant termination.

The Princess herself was not overpopular, while her husband, a Frenchman, the Count d'Eu, grandson of Louis Philippe, was decidedly unpopular. When Isabel signed the law of emancipation, an act which in the American mind, entitles her to the highest honor, she brought down upon herself the hatred of the slave owners, who, through their wealth and social position, formed the most influential class in Brazil. Moreover, the general expectation that the depression caused by the emancipation and the transformation of slaves into paid workingmen would be speedily offset by a tremendous inflow of immigrants and a consequent period of general prosperity was doomed to disappointment. The immigrants proved to be of a poor kind, the great sugar plantations were without labor, and the yellow fever drove such immigrants as went to Rio away to the interior. Speculators took advantage of the restless condition of affairs and there was a great deal of "booming" of questionable securities.

As a result of the general dissatisfaction, the Conservative Ministry went to pieces, and on June 7, 1889, the Emperor called upon Affonso Celso, Visconde Ouro Preto, to form another. This ambitious man, knowing the temperament of the Princess and the mental decadence of the Emperor, decided upon a policy designed to equip himself with absolute powers. He courted the favor of speculators by retiring the national currency notes and substituting bank notes redeemable in gold. Then he confided the placing of a domestic loan with a handsome margin to Visconde Figueirado, a speculator supported by the new Banco Internacional and stock gamblers in France. Next, the Prime Minister converted this bank into a Banco Nacional with a capital of about $55,000,000. The Parliament had authorized a system of national banks similar to that of this country, but Celso's scheme was, in defiance of this law, to create one monster bank, which, with its branches, would control all Government financial operations.

The August elections resulted favorably to the Ministerial candidates. Now Celso resolved upon a grand stroke to remove the only obstacle in the path of his ambition. His scheme was to create a National Guard, to officer it with tools of the Ministry, and to disperse the regular army by sending its regiments to distant posts on the frontiers of Peru and Bolivia. His purpose was to get rid of the army officers, most of whom he knew to be republicans at heart. He began his operations by sending the Twenty-second Regiment to the Province of Amazonas. Soon afterward two battalions were ordered to Matto Grosso.

Apparently the leaders of the Republican Party were doing nothing all this time. Their leader, Quintino Bocayuva, accompanied Count d'Eu on an electioneering tour, but did nothing openly. It transpired in course of time, however, that Bocayuva had effected a very thorough organization of the Republicans throughout the empire. They intended to wait for the Emperor's death, but they soon learned that it was a part of Celso's scheme to have the Emperor abdicate in favor of the Princess on Dec. 2. The Republicans began their preparations for the establishment of a republic on that day.

The attempt to disperse the army simply hastened the event. The preparations of the Republicans, which must have included various comings and goings, as well as secret meetings, were not noticed. This was partly due to the presence in the harbor of a Chilean cruiser and a series of entertainments given to her officers. These culminated on Nov. 9 in a grand ball given by Celso. There were 5,000 guests, and the fete cost altogether about $100,000.

On the morning of Nov. 15 the special correspondent of The New-York Times heard that there was a probability of trouble because the Ninth Battalion had been ordered to Corumba, in the Province of Matto-Grosso, where yellow fever was raging. A fear was expressed that the officers would refuse to go, and that their action would be sustained by their brethern in the service. In the Rua Catelle little groups gathered in the shop doors and discussed the situation without excitement. In the Rua Ouvidor men said that the Minister of Marine had been shot by an army officer, and that troops were under arms in the Praca de Acclamacao. Yet no one was excited. Some shrugged their shoulders and said: "No one knows. Perhaps the army will declare the republic."

What had really happened? The Ninth Battalion had been ordered aboard a transport without arms or ammunition. The officers and men had at once refused to go, had equipped themselves with arms and ammunition, and had marched out of their barracks. Later the Ministry assembled at the War Department. After a serious conference it was determined to land the naval forces from the war ships in the harbor, call out the fire brigade and all the police, and compel the Ninth Battalion to obey orders. The firemen were under military discipline, but without arms. They marched into the square before the War Department and were promptly surrounded by the First, Seventh, and Tenth Battalions of Infantry, already there. The police came, armed with rifles, and were drawn up outside. The naval forces arrived next with rifles and two Gatlings.

"In the meantime," wrote the special correspondent of The New-York Times in his graphic story, "Field Marshal Deodoro da Fonseca, the General of the Army, with his staff, arrived on the scene. He was received with cheers by the troops. He issued orders for the First and Ninth Regiments of cavalry to report to him immediately. There was a quiet conference with the commanders of the marines, Capts. Osta and Pestana. The cavalry regiments having reported, the combined army and naval forces numbered about 2,500 men.

"Gen. Deodoro da Fonseca, after his conference with the commanders of the naval forces, at once issued an order for the arrest of the Ministers then in the War Department. Different officers proceeded with files of soldiers to execute the order. When the Barao Ladario, Minister of Marine, was summoned to surrender, he drew a revolver and attempted to fire at the officer, but the pistol missed fire, whereupon the officer shot him in the groin, and two other shots were fired by some of the soldiers, and one struck the Barao on the head with his sword. At the time it was supposed that the Barao was killed, and he was borne to a friend's house." He, however, recovered.

"After being arrested, the members of the Ministry asked permission to telegraph their resignations to the Emperor, at Petropolis, which was granted. They stated in their telegram that, being in the power of the naval and military forces, whose officers had refused to obey orders, they returned their portfolios and asked his Majesty to come in person to Rio de Janeiro."

Gen. da Fonseca and his most efficient allies, Quintino Bocayuva, Ruy Barbosa, and Benjamin Constant Botelho de Magalhaes, held a conference and decided to proclaim the republic at once. The announcement was forthwith made to the troops, and the officers led the men in shouting "Viva Republica!"

Then the General marched with his troops to the space in front of the Custom House, the troops deploying along the Street of the First of March. The officers and soldiers filled the air with vivas, but the people generally looked dazed. The General, with Bocayuva, editor of O Paiz, and Magalhaes, went into the office of the newspaper and formulated a provisional Government, in which Fonseca assumed the title of Chief of the Executive Power. An hour later the troops marched away, and the usual vocations of the populace went forward without interruption. It was a peaceful and practically bloodless revolution, though the city was declared to be in a state of siege and soldiers took the place of police in patrolling the streets.

The Emperor returned to Rio de Janeiro and attempted to form a new Ministry. The provisional Government responded by demanding the Emperor's abdication and the departure of the imperial family from the country. The mentally-broken and now thoroughly-disheartened monarch, perceiving that the Republican Party was in possession of all the sources of power, reluctantly consented to do as it wished. It was announced that he would depart with his family at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Nov. 17. Secretly it was determined that the imperial party should set sail at 3 A. M. This determination was carried out and Dom Pedro passed the remainder of his days in exile in France. When the people of Rio went into the streets on the morning of Nov. 17, 1889, the flag of the empire was no longer flying.

The provisional Government was in course of time transformed into a permanent one under the title of the United States of Brazil, with Gen. da Fonseca as President. In June, 1891, da Fonseca resigned on account of ill health in favor of Gen. Floriano Peixoto, Vice President, who had been Secretary of War under the provisional Government and who was looked upon as an exceptionally able man.

The cause of the current trouble was the veto by President Peixoto of an act passed by the Brazilian Congress prohibiting a Vice President from ever filling the office of President. This act has been construed as aimed directly at President Peixoto. Behind the immediate reason of the outbreak, however, there existed a widespread dissatisfaction with many arbitrary acts of Peixoto. Furthermore, the Province of Rio Grande do Sul has shown a strong desire to establish itself as an independent State, or, failing in that, to effect a union with Uruguay. One of the peculiarities of the numerous political convulsions in Brazil since the downfall of the empire is the fact that the entire people has not actively engaged in any one of them. They have been local or provincial, or they have been effected by independent action on the part of either the army or the navy. In the present revolution the active factor is the navy.

The trouble has given rise to all kinds of talk as to the likelihood of a restoration of the monarchy, with Isabella, daughter of Dom Pedro, or possibly the latter's grandson, on the throne. It is not generally believed that a movement in this direction would meet with success.

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### Mr. Vanderbilt's North Carolina House.

**It is thought now that the stone-cutters engaged on George W. Vanderbilt's palace will complete all the work in that class within the next six months. The walls of the palace are well up and rising comparatively rapidly. In fact, some portions of the great building are now ready for the roof.—Asheville (N. C.) Citizen.**

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# THE ART CENTRE OF FRANCE

## BEAUTIES AND SHORTCOMINGS OF THE LOUVRE.

### David's Master Painting Brought from Versailles—His Apotheosis of Bonaparte—The Girl Faces of Greuze—Gems of the Salon Carre—Restoration of the Great "Marriage Feast" by Paul Veronese—Rubbish in the Thiers Collection—Sauvageot's Marvelous Finds.

PARIS, Sept. 13—1793! The artistic world is stifling in the hothouse heat of overculture. Watteau has passed away, Boucher also, and the rococo grace of the Pompadour years has worked and labored into the pastoral, overwrought simplicity of the Trianon. Like some rare orchid Greuze rises; pure, akin to a Greek cameo; like the perfect Queen of tropical beauty, his faces shine radiantly forth. Never since Raphael was maidenly modesty and sweetness rendered thus well, and yet, one is conscious of the intermediary gulf of vice and folly of the Regency, of the pomp, the earthliness of the siecle of Louis XIV.

By what intuitive genius did the master attach those charming heads upon those slender necks? Did a vision of the dark future show to him in dream creativeness that awful axe, and its still more terrible work? The fascinating features glow from his canvas with liquid, sad eyes, great gray orbs, looking far away into space. Generally the mouth is small to excess, with humid, coralline lips partially open, as if about to speak, and always that inordinately stem-like neck, even when it is not encircled by a small band or string. Oh, what cruel significance this detail takes—so often respected in the master's work! The time for painting virgins being past, Raphael's soul shines forth again in Greuze, and "pensant peindre des femmes, il peignit des martyrs."

But the master is growing old and weary; in party strife, art, for the moment, is at a discount. Who cares for art? What is it at best? A plaything for Kings and Princes; a bauble disdained by Spartans and scoffed at by the older Romans; good only for the Courts of Augustus and Nero! Art is nothing. Liberte, fraternite, or la mort is written on all the portals, defacing the most harmonious creations, and the grass sprouts rank and wild between the stones of the Cour de Marbre of Versailles, and amid the flagstones of the Sainte Chapelle.

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In this desert a soft footfall is heard. A man, beautiful as a god, majestic in power, enjoying everything that kind fate can give, wealthy to the limit of extreme affluence, handsome beyond expression, a statesman, orator, and poet, he moves about adulated, flattered, and sought—and yet destined to be killed to serve as a lesson to the party he adored. This man crosses the deserted courts of the Tuileries holding between the folds of his mantle a cup from which he has just drunk to the health of Liberty. As he passes through the archways, which have witnessed the progress of Francis I. and Leonardo, as he steps over the thresholds where Louis XIV. and Lebrun have trodden, he chats gayly with the surrounding crowds. The entire convention is there, and a hushed silence prevails as Herault de Sechelles deposits in its place the cup of agate, the small gem which, by itself alone, for an instant, comprises the whole future museum of the magnificent Louvre.

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1893! Just one hundred years ago the first public museum was opened to the people—they little heeded its creation, we must frankly state—and as to the artistic circles which were destined in the future to turn upon that point alone, instead of the numerous cogwheels of princely patronage, they do not seem to have been aware of the importance of the event.

Like some dark ominous cloud, David looms up against the sunny background of the eighteenth century. A relative of Boucher, with whom he quarreled to a point of aggressive antagonism; poor, ugly, his mouth all distorted into a disgusting leer; soured by neglect, and dreaming of great things in a period of small events, David rose alone and stately before the world, saying, "C'est moi et c'est assez." The gay world passed on, not deigning even to notice the miserable nephew of le peintre du roi, M. Boucher. The former was self-sufficient enough to mock the mannerism of M. Boucher's nymphs and cupids, and he called unnatural those lovely floating draperies, and he stigmatized those marvelously small hands and feet as out of drawing. Take heed, gay world, and beware; for this young nephew of M. Boucher will carve his way to fame with the knife of the guillotine and sever from their bodies the very heads he once sought to immortalize!

C'est moi et c'est assez. Like his uncle, he will also be a sovereign's painter; only he will first clear the way. Ah, David, when you rose that famous night from your seat in the convention, and you spoke those awful words, la mort, behind the grotesque figure of the poor King, with his stuttering speech and bloated features, did you not see an eagle profile rise, crowned by you with the imperial laurel? And when in later years crowds bowed to the echo of the Tuileries, repeating in golden measure, Monsieur David, peintre de sa Majeste l'Empereur et Roi, did not some lonely stone repeat softly—by mere force of habit—Monsieur Boucher, peintre du roi?

Who was it who engraved that noble head upon the coinage of the new-born century? Who was it who designed those imperial robes and draped that figure, as it was destined to go down to posterity, carefully omitting every detail which might recall the poor officier de fortune, the cadet of Brienne? Folds of heavy satin embroidered in gold conceal the small figure, once so slight and wiry, as it flew across the bridge at Arcola, or faced with crossed arms the Assembly on the 18th Brumaire. Regal buskins covered those feet which had trodden the world as master, and those hands, of which he was so proud and careful, as if the soldier of Toulon had known that they were to handle the seal of France. Why did you paint them in the act of crowning the former widow of the Marquis de Beauharnais, instead of resting on the jeweled and gilded bauble that replaces at the side of the Emperor the sword of Marengo?

No, unconsciously, but god-gifted for the purpose by the Most High, it was your destiny, Jean Louis David, after sitting side by side with Robespierre and St. Just in that dread revolutionary tribunal, wielding the republican scythe that swept away the fairest flowers of France—it was for you to ennoble from Buonaparte the sublime figure of Napoleon, so that the world, which had yielded to the prestige of that impalpable thing one calls immortal genius, might find its semblance as handsome as its ideal.

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Did any one think of this when the "Sacre" was viewed for the first time in the Louvre only a year ago? This wonderful work, the gem of this century, now hangs where the "Wreck of the Medusa" was previously seen. During two generations politics had condemned the imperial masterpiece to the seclusion of distant Versailles. It now shines forth like some colossal dream. Fame, fortune, and one-dollar Kings—all supposed to have started in life with the sixpence in their pocket—look and gaze and strive to see under the laurel leaves crowning that imperial profile, to distinguish under the bee-studded folds of that imperial mantle the soldat de fortune whom England, as it seems, refused to admit to her navy and who nearly starved, neglected in a garret of the Quai Malaquais.

Still more do they gaze upon that mother's face, sitting as she does in the centre of the painting, sphinxlike in attitude, contemplating some far-off vision in which she takes no part. "Ego sum mater," she seems to say. Every one, even now, is inclined to bow as Letizia Ramollino sits uncrowned at the coronation of her little boy.

To the right and left of "the" David, as the phrase now runs, hangs the portrait of the Pope by the same master, and that of Buonaparte at Arcola, with stormy hair and excited features, holding the flag in his nervous hands, looking as little like the imperial figure of the coronation as one could imagine.

This last painting has replaced the famous race horses of Gericault, which now hang further off. In this we see three jockeys riding at full speed. It was the first time in art that a horse in motion had been featured without the hind feet touching the ground. The critics howled at the absurdity, instantaneous photography having not yet come to light, and science, that is to say, the rocking-horse attitudes of Velasquez and Van der Meulen were metaphorically hurled at the painter's head. Gericault's "Wreck of the Medusa" may be considered as the pictorial "Hernani" of the romantic period. The storm of opposition it met with when sent to the Salon, the revolting realism—as was then said—of the attitudes, the unclassical fury of the brushwork, prepared the future for Delacroix's "Barque de Dante," which hangs in the Salle des Etats. This room, as a rule, is given to the so-called school of 1830.

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In point of fact a world within itself, the Louvre has, like some vast empire, its capital, its great cities with their suburbs, its towns and villages. It has also its stagnant pools—the English school, for instance; two little puny rooms away at the end of the long gallery, waiting for an artistic engineer to transform them into royal lakes. It has its desert—those long, dreary rooms of Assyrian antiquities; and its north pole—the section of drawing, which in these torrid days greets one with a deliciously-chilling atmosphere. The Louvre has also its colonies—in the courtyard. Italian sculpture, the Renaissance, and the French Louis XIV. and XV. periods, may well represent Australia and Canada, important in themselves, but not possessing home rule, with all its advantages and faults. The centre of this art world—the Paris, Rome, Alexandria, and Athens of the Louvre—is certainly the Salon Carre.

Here were held the first annual exhibitions for living painters since the creation of that curiously-named institution, the Salon. Did any humble mind ever ponder why the May exhibitions of the Societe des Artistes Francais was called the parlor? Let them go and contemplate these four walls and vaulted ceiling, where hang the "Noces de Cana" by Paolo Cagliari of Verona; "The Assumption of the Virgin" by Murillo; the "Belle Jardiniere" by Raphael, and "The Calliope" by Correggio. Let them then imagine these same four walls hung with the yearly production of modern French art, and let them mentally compare the Salon of the twenties with the two miles of canvas that belong to the one of the nineties.

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The Salon Carre of the Louvre is supposed to contain at least one masterpiece of every celebrated art school, and many a struggle and fight it has caused and will cause, not only to gain admittance, but still more to remain there. Pere Watteau's wonderful masterpiece, the "Embarquement pour Cythere," was hung here a year or two ago for a short period beside the "Belle Jardiniere"—the type of Raphael's first manner—but it was then removed to its former place in the French section under the pretext that it was only the esquisse of the painting in Berlin. The sketch is considered a dream of genius; the painting as a painfully enlarged attempt to recreate the sketch. The Salon Carre recoiled at this mesalliance, and the only hope left for Watteau and for art is that some happy catastrophe may one day destroy the Berlin canvas, which will permit Vinci's "Mona Lisa" and Titian's "Mistress" to welcome the sprightly figures of Louis XV. to their sacred presence.

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Raphael, of course, carries high the standard of Roman art, and the "Gioconda" smiles approval in the name of Milan to a miniature head, supposed at first to date from Antonello da Messina. It has been decided otherwise; but this did not prevent the Government paying 200,000f. for those humid, living lips and that frowning brow. Close beside it comes the German school—this not to be compared to England's wonderful collection.

France possesses but few of the works of Henry the Eighth's great painter, but what marvelous execution and even association can be found in the portrait of Erasmus by Hans Holbein, second only, one would say, to that unique "Charles the First," which England offered to spread with gold. England is not rich enough to offer to herself a painting representing her martyr King, not in regal robes, but as a fugitive Cavalier, standing near the sea which separates him from all he loves—his wife and children.

This picture was purchased by d'Aiguillon for the Countess Dubarry, to hang in her boudoir, that she might use it as a lever to stir up the ire of the easy-going Louis XV. against his Parliament. This picture, forgotten and unthought of, was curiously enough the first thing that met the eyes of Louis XVI. when he entered the Tuileries after the 10th of August.

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The two central panels contain the "Noces de Cana," by Veronese—now entirely restored on new canvas—filling the whole hall with the shimmering of silks and satins, illuminating it by the pageant of its color. What a long and mind-wearing labor it was, the change of this colossus from one canvas to another. First, the painful rubbing away of canvas number one, after the previous fixation of brown paper over the surface of the painting itself. When there remained only a tangible coating of the first canvas it was ironed down and its threads warmly pressed into the new background behind. Then the careful, warm washings began to remove the paper, until it crumbled into pellets of waste, yet showing only a part and portion of the glorious life beneath. Imagine the agony, the mental strain, of the art workers, as each head, arm, or hand appeared, as the portrait of the master himself—playing the contra basso, and dressed in green and yellow velvet—came out, or the head of the Saviour, with the loving St. John leaning near, and even the familiar figure of the man pouring the wine and water—all these projecting slowly from chaos and possible confusion, if not dire dismay.

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Opposite hangs Murillo's "Virgin," so pure, so rapturous, so girl-like, that when the Immaculate Conception was consecrated as a dogma of the Roman Church the world immediately adopted the painting as its cherished symbol; and now this picture is more widely known than any of its rivals, even more than the presumed 200 Virgins, attributed to Raphael. Michael Angelo's "Pieta" is the accepted type of Christ, just as Murillo's "Assumption" is the acknowledged daughter of St. Anna, and as Guido's head in the portrait of the "Stabat Mater" and his "Ecce Homo" are the sad delineations of human suffering endured with resigned faith.

The four corners complete this sanctum sanctorum of the museum. In one we find the "Sleeping Antiope" by Correggio, whose white, creamy, exquisite flesh tints and wonderful foreshortening disturbs the peace of mind of all modern artists. In a second corner is the "St. Michael" by Raphael, and the unique "Holy Family," while along the line hang the "Marguerite de Navarre" by Clouet, representing the old French school; two Teniers, Gerard Dow's "Femme Hydropique," Terburg's "Cavalier," Titian's "Burial of Christ," and, one might ask, why is not that lovely "Infante Margarita" of Velasquez, so much out of place in the Spanish section, here also?

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The metropolis of the Louvre will be made more accessible in times to come by the grand staircase, the decoration of which, in gold-grounded mosaic, is abandoned in a half-finished state, owing to lack of funds. The ornamentation will be right royal if completed as the project reads. The white marble steps already await their destination, miserably situated pro tem. in the damp cellars below, while our anxious feet tread their temporary sisters. One of the gems of the world, however, the flying figure of "Victory," is there, and in the scarlet room, so dear to artists, lives to all eternity the "Venus Victrix," which was found at Melos—not, as a Cook's tourist once put it, the "Venus of Mr. Milo." She stands there in hushed silence, far away from Parisian fun and frolic, and all remote from rumor and toil, half turned from the glass case supposed to contain her missing arms. These she scorns, indifferent to the fact that generations are still anxiously discussing whether her right hand held a mirror or a sword.

If in the Salon Carre above we feel admiration and calm before the wonders of consecrated high art, here we are at rest before eternal beauty, the sensation of the achieved. Our admiration has none of that combativeness one feels in the Salle des Etats, for example, where Delacroix's color rages beside Ingre's impeccable portrait of Cherubini, with skeletonlike hands, and where Millet's masterpiece, the "Glaneuses," quite kills the poor items owned by France and signed by Corot. These have come too near to us.

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The Louvre should not be thrown open to an artist, even ten years after his death, but only, as in the case of David's "Sacre," at the exhibition of 1889, when vox populi, vox Dei designated the work as worthy of the highest honors. To some this comes before death. The "1814" by Meissonier reassured its master's doubts before he closed his eyes in final rest. To others the wheel of fortune has been kinder still.

Under these presumably sacred vaults Bonnat's portrait of M. Thiers suddenly meets our amazed gaze. It is not in the Louvre, properly speaking. It is very much out of place in the Salle Thiers, a private room where it finds hospitality with two big services of Sevres porcelain given to the statesman by the State, and other knickknacks and rubbish. How in the world can two carved reproductions of Michael Angelo's "Night and Day," an imitation parrot in Dresden china, fruit services, &c., be tolerated here, all in a block, when that unique collection by Savageot is scattered all about, like shining stars in stray corners! By what right can a man, simply because he happens to be President of the French Republic, be allowed to desecrate the Louvre with a legacy of his table china—coming from China, unartistic and marketable in value—and hang his own portrait in the midst of his questionable household gods, including some jewelry belonging to his wife, while modest Savageot, the second violin of the Opera, whose collection made by himself, relic by relic, and glorified by Balzac in "Cousin Pons," was admitted first with indifference and even reluctance? This humble art lover prayed to be allowed to occupy a small room in the Louvre and have the privilege to touch and dust his treasures until death should drop the brush from his unwilling fingers and close his reluctant eyelids.

What honor could be too great for the man who discovered among a lot of waste in the ironmonger's shop the golden casket of Anne of Austria, which is now guarded by two watchful special men? It was purchased for a song and brought home to the curious cleaning of the amateur, who brushed off the rust with his toothbrush, on account of the delicate workmanship. He soon discovered that he had saved a historical document wrought in virgin gold. A glorious find, surely, even for a man who knew that he could already leave to his country bahuts signed Jean Goujon, emaux signed Limousin, the crystal death's-head which had contained the watch of Henry III., the mirror of Diana of Poitiers, Catherine's "Book of Hours," hundreds of miniatures and sword hilts, opal vases, Renaissance statuettes, rare missals, and chaplets. All this was done with the savings of a miserable salary, earned by scraping away at night as the second violin in Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" or Rossini's "William Tell." The man whose shadow still haunts the Louvre halls must smile at the Salle Thiers; and that small feather duster which he used to carry about to caress his beloved gifts, now standing in beautiful glass cases, and which he must hide in some familiar corner—he must wish to brandish this with deadly skill and send flying to other shelter the desecrating modernites of the dead historian, leaving Bonnat to await his day.

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The Louvre is the typical museum, the central focus of art progress and history. It should not even become a show of one nation's glory. Look at its growth in one short century. Its proportions are enormous, yet they are far too small, especially if every so-called genius is allowed to enter its halls with established weight. As time goes on, the weeding out will be severe. If England's school is miserably scarce—there is not a single Turner to be found—why is Rubens allowed to crowd its walls? One single jewel of careful selection, one masterpiece among the chef d'oeuvres to illustrate the name, a sample of his different styles, if one can afford it, as in the case of Raphael—this is the true way to consider and limit the selections for the Louvre. The many numbers of the uncelebrated or of merely local celebrities, as one might say, in the section of the French school of the Louis XIV. and Louis XV. periods; the uninteresting place-taking rooms where hang the dreary legend of white-robed monks by Lesueur, the seascapes of Joseph and Carle Vernet—better suited to a marine section—are incumbrances, not ornaments, to the great and complete museum of France. The marine section might easily be given to the war department of the Invalides, leaving thus one entire floor for the numerous art treasures still kept in the closets of the palace for lack of space.

Why, moreover, should Mme. Dieulafoy's so-called discoveries in Persia monopolize several rooms by reason of their size, including a plan of the palace of Darius, which might, with advantage, be reduced three-quarters without loss of interest? The masculine attire adopted by Madame—which utterly dumfounds the crowd—may give strength to the pretensions of the collection; she is allowed to wear the "pants" anyhow, notwithstanding the law and the Art Committee. When republican politics, Panama scandals, electioneering campaigns, and colonial conflicts give time, let us hope that France may find a few odd pennies, not to erect statues to ephemeral great men, but to finish, complete, and beautify the house where smiles the wife of Zanobi del Giocondo where rests the Grecian Venus in hushed, expectant silence and submission.

L. K.

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## CASSIMATI THE SCIENTIST.

### He Calls New-York the Magnificent Centre of Future Civilization.

Dr. S. J. Cassimati, one of the leaders in the neo-Hellenic movement and a celebrated scientist of Greece, is at the Broadway Central Hotel, where American scientific men and artists who knew him at the School of Athens have paid their respects to him.

He is seventy-five years old, tall and dark, with white hair and a short Socratic beard. He is a little deaf and complains of old age, but his voice is as sonorous as in the best days of his lecturing. He has rewritten in English, and expects to give to his publisher before starting for Chicago, his work on "The Course of Civilization with Reference to Ontogony and Ethnogony, on which the Development of Natural Beings and the Birth, Growth, and Decay of Nations Depend."

As a result of twenty-five years of study, this edition is to contain a demonstration, hitherto unpublished, that Christopher Columbus was a Greek, and that his uncle, also a Greek, was an Admiral of Charles VIII. and of Louis XII. of France. The work naturally begins with the discovery of America, because it is a prediction based on a very skillful scientific system that the future of Anglicanism will be in the United States.

That the future of civilization is in Anglicanism—that is, in English language, science, and art—he has maintained for many years. This does not make him like England, for he regards its Government as "Greece's usurer," and its politics as "fallen so low that a man is neither a Whig nor a Tory, but a Gladstonian." But science, as he has learned it, predicts the future of Anglicanism, and his opinion of New-York is simply that "it is the magnificent centre of the future civilization."

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### Decline of Long Branch's Bluff.

The ocean drive on the bluff, which has been for years the pride of Long Branch, is each year becoming narrower and in a short time will be impassable. There are currents at work that have cut away, within a hundred years, at least three-quarters of a mile of fringing beach and upland. The old tide line was at least that distance from the present tide line. The State Geologist has the testimony of old residents of Long Branch, who state that they farmed on land which is now a half mile out in the water, showing a tremendous eating away of the beach in half a century. The disposition of the tide is to cut away that shoulder of the coast which is made by the indentation of the Raritan Bay and Sandy Hook. The bluff at Long Branch has a layer of gravel and upper crust of good clay. The sea simply cuts out the gravel and the road gives way. From the pier to the West End this work of destruction has been going on persistently for ten years. The State has looked into the matter, and unless some permanent change of the tide is secured Long Branch Village will sooner or later crumble away.—Philadelphia Times.

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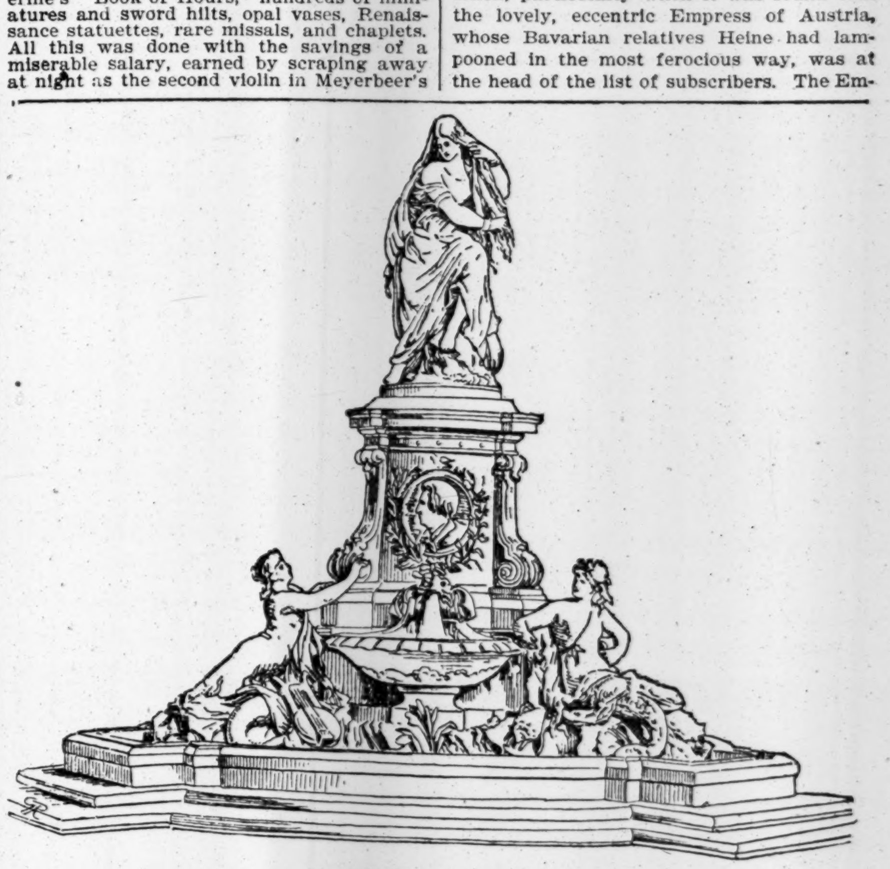
# NEW-YORK HONORS HEINE

## THE FOUNTAIN OF THE LORELEI BOUGHT BY THE ARION

### Rejected by Dusseldorf, the Poet's Birthplace—The Empress of Austria's Vain Efforts—Consoled Herself by Ordering a Statue of Heine—Reasons for German Hatred of Heine—Thought a Renegade and Traitor—His Judaism His Greatest Crime—Heine's Fame as a Poet.

The Arion Society of New-York has bought the monument in honor of Heinrich Heine, the German lyrical poet, which was designed for Duseldorf, the poet's birthplace. The design is a fountain which refers to the story of the Lorelei of the Rhine embodied by Heine in immortal verse.

The idea of a monument to Heine was broached many, many years ago, and his admirers in Germany did not expect opposition, particularly when it was found that the lovely, eccentric Empress of Austria, whose Bavarian relatives Heine had lampooned in the most ferocious way, was at the head of the list of subscribers. The Empress has always had the most impassioned admiration for Heine and has proved the constancy of her love for his poems by causing a marble statue of the poet to be placed in the grounds of her palace on the Greek island of Corfu, off the Turkish Province of Epirus. It was after the Dusseldorfers had absolutely refused to grant the honor of a monument to their famous fellow-townsman that the Empress, disgusted with their narrowness and provincialism, commissioned Hasselriis of Rome, a Danish sculptor, to model the statue which now looks out over the Ionian Sea from a terrace where the Empress has placed it under a little shelter. The obstinacy of the Dusseldorfers arose from various reasons.



The Monument to Heine.

Foremost is the dislike of the Jews, which in some Germans amounts to a mania and causes frequent outbreaks of the Judenhetze, a dislike aggravated by the skill of Hebrews in seizing upon the money-making professions and trades and beating their German competitors. Banking, broking, employments as middlemen, journalism, find them beter equipped than the Teutons; racial hatred forms a natural ground on which the bitter rivalry of commerce and internal trade flourishes and seems to die out from time to time only to revive. Heinrich Heine is the great literary representative of the Jews in Germany, and while he was far from a Hebrew in religion, the sad injustice dealt out to his race goaded him to fury, and he fell on the Germans not only as a Radical in politics, but as a Jew. His savage assaults on the Jews themselves did not make the Germans any more comfortable. It has never been possible to raise a monument to him in his own land.

Partly owing to his disqualification from earning a living in Germany by the practice of law or medicine because of his race, but more in consequence of his profound contempt for the "doughfacedness" of Germans in clinging to their Princelets and allowing Prussia to play the bully, Heine added to the sin of being a Jew by birth the further crimes of apostasizing from his ancestral faith in order to obtain his degree of doctor, and then of settling in Paris, where he found a people congenial to his ideas. He went yet further. While launching against German Princes, German bureaucrats, and Germans generally the most scorching satires, he was receiving a small pension from the French Government. When this leaked out, his innumerable enemies, Jewish as well as Gentile, crowed aloud, and his efforts to argue that he had merely accepted what was an honorable aid from a Government which helped foreign as well as native authors and artists, were fruitless. His position was untenable, although his admirers will always maintain that the virulence of German officialism prevented him, a German author, from earning his living by proscribing his books, and thus forced him to accept the pension or starve. It was certainly unfortunate that when he applied for and received the pension he did not acknowledge the fact and explain at once that the Fatherland had compelled it by gross injustice to one of her most brilliant wits.

Under Wilhelm II. Germany has gone backward into a Prussian militarism far worse than that which made progressive minds miserable sixty years ago. In spite of the lapse of time, there is no hope for a monument to the man who tried to rouse Germany from her lethargy by saying cruel or witty or simply disgusting things about her. In his own way Heine loved Germany, and, while his bitter remarks are forgotten, his lovely Lieder are sung and quoted from one end of the land to the other. Doubtless his so-called apostasy and treachery would have been forgiven long ago, but the original sin of his Judaism is too much for Germans. It is that which blocks the way to a monument after all the other arguments have been beaten down.

The fountain is not, indeed, a very great work of art, but as a symbol that America will not accept from the old country its prejudices of race it has its own value. The Lorelei legend appeals to every German; few Americans are ignorant of it; many who know no German have sung Heine's words in translation. The sculptor shows the wicked nymph sitting above the dangerous headland on the Rhine, combing her golden hair.

"Die Lorelei sitzt da droben
Und kammt ihr goldnes Haar,"

while mermaids lounge about the bottom of the pedestal, with their fishy terminations in the water of the basin. One of them points to the bas relief of Heine's head on the pedestal. The proportions of basin, pedestal, chief figure, and lower figures to each other are happy, and the sculptor has obtained pleasing curves for the main outlines of the monument.

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### A Maze at Bar Harbor.

A novelty in landscape effects has been arranged at Schooner Head, Bar Harbor, by Summer visitors, and will be further developed by the Village Improvement Society. This is the cutting of a maze of paths in the woods, marked by various colors, as is done in the Black Forest and at Fontainebleau; that is, rings on the trees and colored arrows denote each path. For instance, one goes in at the old Newport path and finds a diagram of all the Newport paths. If he wishes to go to Great Head he follows the white marks right through. If he follows the white and then the red he will come out at Meadow Brook, on the Schooner Head Road. The blue will take him nearer to Schooner Head. The yellow will take him just there. The red and white will take him over to Newport; blue and white to the Bowl; yellow and white to Otter Creek; brown to Bee Hive from the blue and white, and so on. It is the intention eventually to make most of the level paths available as bridle paths, but at present they are only open to pedestrians. They will never be open to carriages.—Lewiston Journal.

# BEST LITERATURE OF THE DAY

## THE PASSING OF BALDUR.

Low on the ship he lies
Circled with fire;
Red glow the sunset skies—
Flames darting higher,
Glance in his sightless eyes
Nigher and nigher.

'Neath him the billows lie
Blood red and bright;
Sea birds above him fly
Bathed in the light;
Sunset along the sky
Lingers through night.

Northward the breezes bring
Murmurs of blame;
Sea voices muttering
Whisper his name;
Waves that would quench it spring
Over the flame.

Far in the pallid west,
Faded, forlorn—
While on the water's breast
Daylight is born—
Baldur the loveliest
Passes from morn.

ARTHUR L. SALMON.

—The Gentleman's Magazine.

## VESPER.

The heron left her watch and hit the cloud,
And labored homeward to her wood of pines;
And, as the red west died, a wreathing shroud
Came feeling on in weft of silver lines.
The laughter died out of the village street;
The anvil's echoes sank into the hill;
The tower's challenging, low-tongued and sweet,
A moment lingered—and the land was still.

So gently day his mantle round him drew,
You had not known that moment he was hid,
But that the shy stars, shivering wan and few,
Crept into place. And now the cricket chid
The chilling hours; and now the wanderer moon
Moved into her blue sea with placid light,
And "Good night" sighed the river's softened tune,
And from the ether came again "Good night."

AUBYN TREVOR-BATTYE.

—Longman's Magazine.

## A NOTE OF WARNING.

There had never been a beginning, at least that we could remember. Since we had known ourselves Ruth and I had known and loved each other. Together we had played on the sands when we were so little that each one was a care to the other. Together we had toddled, hand in hand, to the primary school, and sauntered arm in arm to the Foundation. Together we had sailed within the retreat of the harbor and then over the rolling bar into the rock-bound bay, until we dared venture on the mighty surges of the Atlantic and had tested and proved our blood by circumnavigating the island.

And when I left for the university there had been no coquetry, no doubt. "God bring you back to me, Ralph," said Ruth, as she stood within arm's reach of me on the point of the pier. "I'm not leaving you, dear; I'm simply preparing our home," said I as I leaned over the rail from the deck.

Each day of the four years, varying as it did in storm, sunshine, heat, and cold, was constant in this single joy: a letter from Ruth to me and a letter from me to Ruth.

And when I returned with my degree, and we sailed again over the rolling bar, beyond the dark, shadowy waters of the bay, and out on the broad ocean until our island home was but a smudge like a sea scud on the horizon, every wave which embraced us and lifted us up seemed to say: "It was yesterday that we greeted you, and to-morrow we shall greet you again."

All through that Summer we sailed over the trackless waters whose paths were well defined to us. We were both expert, but Ruth was the better sailor, as she was my superior in all respects. I was apt to be indifferent, unmindful, enwrapped with dreams; but there was an instinct of Ruth's whose every impulse was timely and complete. Often when I was far away within the Temple of Fame, at work at that niche which surely was to be mine, her quick hand on the sheet had saved us from capsizing. Perhaps I was the more careless since I felt that wherever Ruth was there also were peace and security.

How we talked over our future, for there never had been a time when that future hadn't been ours. I was to go to the city in the Autumn and enter the law school. How faithfully I would work and how learned I would become! And then, when I had established myself in my profession, we were to be married and buy a cottage, with surrounding grounds, in the suburban university town whose shades I loved so well, and Ruth did too, because I did, and ever after we were to be happy, as we ever had been—together!

We each had a little money, small enough in aggregate, yet we believed that it would keep us until my success came. My success! What brilliant-hued likeness of it we drew! I was to be a great advocate, of course, a dread to all designing men, but a tower of strength, especially to the weak and the unfortunate. Besides—though this "besides" was generally my own—there was my divine gift, my poesy. What golden showers might it not conjure for us! I had indeed won quite a name for occasional verse, for which I had facility, but this was nothing to what that Utopian "some day" should bring when the great poem of which I was always dreaming was published and the bay leaves were bound about my brows by admiring throngs!

"But never neglect the real for the ideal," Ruth would say gravely. "We can get along without the pinnacle, but not without the foundation. Future fancy is pleasanter than present duty; but I prefer our cottage to your temple with its niche, don't you, dear?"

Sweet little Ruth, so prudent, so wise! She should have her cottage surely, I vowed; but as we sat on its veranda at eventide we would see the sunlight gilding the minarets of that temple also.

The Autumn came and brought the day of my departure. Again Ruth stood on the point of the pier; again I leaned over the rail; again we talked as if never before we had talked, until the Captain shouted, the gangway was drawn, and the hawsers loosed. Then, as the paddles churned, Ruth stretched on tip of toe. "Here, Ralph, dear!" she cried, and she reached me a note.

Rather puzzled—for this was not like Ruth—I went into the cabin and read it. It was but a line:

"Ralph: I ask you to be suspicious of Frank Dunbar. Ruth."

How surprising, how incomprehensible! I might almost as well be suspicious of Ruth! Yet that "almost" was a long word, believe me. But Frank Dunbar, my friend! My roommate at the university, and now again to be at the law school! How could I be suspicious of one who was constant in kindness to me, whom I respected for his character, and honored for his ability? Surely, something which I had said in my blundering way must have misled Ruth; yet, what had I said, except praiseworthy things? For the first time I almost doubted Ruth's judgment. But, again, that "almost" was a long word, believe me.

Frank Dunbar! How spotless, how noble he appeared, as I considered him. His nickname revealed his character, as nicknames always do. "Perfection" Dunbar! Never had he varied a hairbreadth from the line of duty. Never had he taken part in frolics—rarely in pleasures. Work was his preference—work that told. He had led his class; but this had not sufficed. His exuberant energy had mastered the modern languages and the theory of music. Yet he was never a prig. He sympathized with the weaknesses of others, though he had none himself. No one could laugh more heartily over scrapes, nor picture revelry more enticingly. But when others, after such a conversation, rushed headlong and heedless into trouble, Frank returned tranquilly to his books. He never preached, never sought to inculcate his principles. That is what we all liked in him. Often he would say to me: "Go ahead, old boy. What's the difference? Enjoy your youth!" Yet he was a year younger than I.

He was such a prudent fellow, too, was Frank. He lived like the rest of us, but he discriminated between comfort and extravagance. So, while we were generally in debt, and sometimes in distress, he always had plenty of money. I used to be so sorry for him. He couldn't lend, for he had promised his father, and he would grieve lest his inability should be misconstrued.

Frank was ambitious, truly. No young Squire, emulous of his spurs, could have been more so. Yet he was distrustful of his powers. "I can't do what you fellows do," he would say, humbly. "I must stick to my treadmill." And, while we all realized his mental as well as moral superiority, we liked him the better for veiling it. We respected his honest scruples and never sought to tempt him from his course.

How heart-single, too, was Frank. Though not a handsome man, for he had small eyes, red hair, and a short, squat figure, he was fascinating in manner and speech. He attracted and retained interest. There were many sides to his nature, and that side which would be most consonant and agreeable to a companion he intuitively revealed. We all concurred in the opinion that he would prove irresistible to any woman if he should ever care to exert himself. But he had no time for romance, so he said. And yet what a confidant he was; never prying, never curious; but learning one's secret thoughts as if in spite of himself. Why, he knew all about Ruth; I had talked of her for hours at a time, and he had been just as interested, just as helpful, when I finished as when I began. I had read her letters to him; and he would say "Good night, Ruth," "Good morning, Ruth," to her little picture which was enshrined in a blue cabinet on the mantel of our study, just as I did.

Ruth knew all about him, too. Why, my letters and our talks had been full of him for years. Was that not natural, since he was my hero, as she was my darling?

Besides they had met and were such good friends. Ruth had often attended events at the university, and during this past Summer Frank had visited me at our island home, and had sailed with us over the bar and through the bay and out on the broad surges. Of all our happy days, those when Frank had been with us were the happiest. How versatile, how brilliant, how charming he had been! For once he had tried all his gifts to their utmost, out of loyalty to me, his friend.

And yet Ruth had written this note of warning. Could she be jealous? I laughed at the thought. Ruth was Ruth. Besides, if such an impossible emotion had entered her dear little heart, perfect love would have cast it forth immediately. No, there was no explanation. It was simply a misapprehension, a mistake. I kissed the little note and laid it away in my pocketcase, resolved never to think of it again. Should I doubt friendship might not my faith be so shattered that I would even come to doubt love also?

I reached the city station at eventide, and there was Frank awaiting me, quiet, self-contained as ever, but oh, so glad to see me!

"My dear boy! What happiness to have you with me again!" he exclaimed. "And how brave and bonny we've grown, to be sure. Right foot forward, and on to success, hey? Well, well! Oh, fortunate youth!" And tears shone in Frank's eyes. I, too, was moved. Who wouldn't be, indeed, by such manifest affection?

"Some of the fellows are around at Blang's," said Frank. "A nice quiet place, most respectable. We might join them for a while and renew old times."

Agreed. We went, and spent such a jolly evening of song and reminiscence and good cheer. But the next morning when I awoke with such a dizzy head there was Frank, cool and alert, pegging away at his desk.

"I must do it, you know," he said apologetically. "Thank your stars you're not a tortoise, and take another doze."

The next day I started briskly at my studies, determined to master the law. For weeks Frank and I worked steadily side by side, weeks of contentment for me, for I felt that I was doing my duty and pleasing Ruth. The little note didn't disturb me. I never referred to it in my daily letters. My present course seemed its best answer. After a while, though, came interruptions. Our merry friends of the first evening began to drop into our rooms. I believed that most of them were not prudent companions and I told Frank so.

"You're right," he replied. "Still, they're such dear, good fellows. A little reckless, perhaps, but it's mere froth, and beneath is worthy substance. Because we are fixed we mustn't be Pharisaical, Ralph. We owe a duty to our old comrades, don't you think?"

I did think, and with shame. How open and manly Frank was in every way! So, evenings, there was apt to be a jovial gathering in our rooms. No one would be so jolly, so full of suggestions of sport as Frank, until suddenly he would clutch his hair with mock gravity and shout: "Now clear out, you fellows, every one of you. Ralph can go with you. He takes to the law like a duck to water. But I am the plowman who must plod his weary way." And off we'd go, at heart quite sorry for Frank.

One day he said to me, noticing that I was yawning over my books as I had yawned much of late:

"How's the epic, Ralph?"

"There's no need of ridiculing it," I replied rather sharply. "You know very well what I hope some day to do—'The Adventures of Alvarado' in heroic verse. Doubtless it will never see light, but respect its prenatal condition."

"My dear boy, don't be so touchy. You wrong me. You know what faith I have in your genius. I want you to take up this subject in all seriousness. Let me do the boning; you can achieve success in a leap."

"Or fall in the ditch."

"Or wake some morning like Byron to find yourself famous."

"But the lectures, the cramming, the moot courts. What would Ruth think should I neglect these obligations?"

"What would she think should you receive your due and be hailed as America's laureate before you are twenty-five? 'Tis woman truly who clings to the young knight and entreats him to stay from the wars; but when he returns glorious, she is the first to crown him. Besides, law is so natural to you. You know that your judgment exceeds your industry. You can readily make up the work of a quarter in a fortnight. But the profession will never be even an incident to you, believe me. No man will grub if he can fly."

Oh, rare and beauteous vision that rose before me! The little cottage with Ruth in the quiet university town; the delightful toil in the study, with Ruth by my side as an inspiration; the society of the cultured; the praise of the worthy!

"Surprise her," suggested Frank.

Aye, I would. I would refine the gold of my intellect. I tossed Justinian into a corner behind the lounge, and there he lay until the dust was as thick as his age might warrant. Thereafter I dreamed and dreamed—until I was aroused.

How careful Frank was of my moods, for, of course, I became moody. He taught me that a poet must be a child of impulse, not a man of habit; that when the spirit moved him he must drive his thoughts until they tottered from weariness; but, except when that mysterious spell settled, he must suffer them to recruit in apparent idleness. He led me to believe, oh, so easily, that I, poor I, indeed! was as one set apart and chosen, not answerable to the calls of duty nor accountable for foibles. He would instance Horace, and Dryden, and Chatterton, and Savage, and Shelley, and Byron. Byron especially he considered my prototype; and I was dolt enough to think so too. "Here, you fellows!" he would cry, "take Ralph out of this rush for a hurrah. Pegasus's wings are drooping." And the lively, generous-hearted lads would oil the downward grade with sincere adulation.

I did work, feverishly, unnaturally, turning night into day, and burning the candle at both ends. I became nervous, irritable, overwrought; but each manifestation was greeted as a proof of the divine afflatus which filled me. I grew careless of my appearance. My collar was rolled back, my hair disheveled—oh, what an egregious ass!

As for money, I disdained it as dross. When I had it I flung it broadcast, but the lack of it never restrained me. I had a credit which would have been inexplicable to a rational man, but I accepted it as tribute to my genius. No jackdaw ever believed in his borrowed plumage or strutted as arrogantly as did I. I posed before the distorted lens of Conceit and thought its reflection real. In one thing alone I was constant. I wrote to Ruth the same contented, cheery daily letters as of yore. Oh, how hard it was! Sentence by sentence I dragged through a task that had formerly been such a delight. Yet I succeeded—at least I thought I did.

The Spring came. After infinite copyings and recopyings "Alvardo" was finished.

"Don't prune," warned Frank, as I hesitated over passages of my wildest moments. "Luxuriance is the poet's attribute."

And so I bound the mighty pile of manuscript together and sent it confidently to a leading publisher. Confidently, indeed, for my assurance had achieved a brief apotheosis. Then followed an intolerable waiting, bringing doubt, dread, and misery. The fever had passed and left my mind, too weak for any exertion, a prey to worry. My gay companions were gay no longer. In the face of the approaching examinations they were throwing up earthworks of desperate diligence. Yet when I tried to dig also I found I was absolutely impotent. Where now was my intuitive knowledge of the law, where that judgment so accordant with equity? Alas! I comprehended that I had risked everything on a single cast, and I dared not think what this everything might include.

Then it was that I noticed a singular change in Frank.

"Just look at my duns," I said to him one day anxiously, holding up a mass of bills and letters. "It seems impossible that I could have been so reckless. Why, I must have been crazy."

"You certainly have had an agreeable faculty of ignoring such little matters."

"But what shall I do?"

"Do? You have money, haven't you?"

"Gone, all gone."

"Phew! You have been going it, haven't you, in spite of precept and example. Oh, well, your precious 'Alvarado' will settle everything, I guess," and Frank laughed.

It wasn't a pleasant laugh, nor did it sound like Frank; but I was so troubled that I scarce appreciated it then.

"Do you really think so?" I questioned, eagerly.

"I mean what I say. It will settle everything—you included. But doubtless Ruth will pay."

I leaped to my feet in a rage. Frank confronted me for an instant with cold, sarcastic eyes, then he shrugged his shoulders disdainfully and left the room.

I sank in a chair, trembling and gasping. What did it all mean? Was I held by a horrible dream? Such words, such looks from Frank, my friend, my Pylades, my Mentor! Could it be that he had changed, that I had changed, that the future was a void, that the past was a sham, and that nothing was real except the present debt, the approaching examination, the impending disgrace?

I opened my pocket case. I read the note of warning from Ruth, so long unheeded. Again I couldn't comprehend it, but I did thoroughly realize that whatever she said should have been obeyed with a true lover's fealty.

For hours I sat pressing my throbbing head within my hands, trying to shut out the disordered visions which flashed before me. Then came a knock at the door. I opened it, and a messenger entered, laid a large, yellow parcel on the table, and withdrew. Did I recognize the wrapper? Oh, didn't I! A hundred years weighted me as I glanced at it. The very paper! The very string which I had knotted with such excited fingers! Oh, dear, oh, dear! too well did I know what had happened. There was a note which I read in a flash. "Regret—evident merit—voluminous—expense to warrant publication!" I threw "Alvarado" into the corner behind the lounge, where its fall scattered the dust from Justinian. Then I moaned. The room faded away. Again I felt the clinging air of the island home. Again I saw the harbor, the rolling bar, the rock-bound bay, the broad surges of the Atlantic; but, alas! sombre and melancholy were their sweeps, a requiem, not a welcome, for I was alone. Where, oh, where was Ruth?

There were heavy steps on the stairs. The door opened, and my principal creditor entered, accompanied by a marshal. "I want you, my man," said that functionary.

"But you can't arrest for debt," I stammered.

"How about fraud and fake representation and pretense? This man claims that you have deceived him into believing you a young millionaire, when you haven't a cent."

"I never said such a word."

"No, but your roommate did, many a time," interrupted my creditor. "Oh, it was a cunning catch between you. But you're vastly mistaken if you think you can do me without smarting for it."

"Come along!" said the officer.

At this juncture Frank strolled in whistling. In an instant all recent doubts had fled; I only remembered our old intimacy.

"Oh, Frank!" I cried. "Help me!"

He looked at the officer and winked amusedly.

"No green there," he ejaculated. Then he turned toward me. "You will have to excuse me," he said, suavely, "if I decline to walk the floor instead of our confiding friend here. Besides, I have an urgent engagement. I'm off to the island home to see Ruth."

Then, while the blood roared within my ears and clouded my eyes, a wonderful thing occurred. Again the door opened. A little form glided to my side and threw her arms about me, and Ruth's voice exclaimed, oh! so blithely:

"That won't be necessary, Mr. Dunbar. You can find me here for the future with my husband."

Then she went to the men and whispered a few words, and they sneaked away shame-faced.

"I told you she would pay, you cur," sneered Frank.

"Hush, dear," she interposed. "Why shouldn't I? Whatever is mine becomes his on our wedding day."

Then, at length, I comprehended the note of warning, for as Frank departed from my sight and from my life his glance, as it rested on Ruth, changed from one of fierce malignity to one of unutterable longing and despair.

What more shall I say? The sequel is the old unreal ending, but for us most real: "They were ever after happy." We were married that day, for Ruth scarcely dared trust me from her sight. In a few years the little cottage in the quiet university town became an actuality. I was never a "dread" nor a "tower of strength," I am sure, but I honestly earned our daily bread.

And more, during one Summer vacation I picked up "Alvarado," and I slashed it well, remorsely hewing away all that luxuriance which is a true poet's attribute, and I sent it, much shrunken, to a publisher.

One evening, as I sat on the veranda, Ruth brought me a letter. It contained a bewildering offer for the poem.

"My dear," said I, as I showed it to her, "perhaps we may yet see the sunlight gilding the minarets of that temple."

"You see," she exclaimed, "all things come to you."

"Because in you I have everything," I replied.

### Earth Worms.

The worms know well that rapid heaving of the soil which betokens the approach of a mole to their innocent burrows, and the moment they feel it rush wildly to the surface, prepared rather to face the worst that lark or blackbird may bring upon them than to await the onslaught of their most ruthless and bloodthirsty enemy. If you dig a pointed stick into the ground and shake the earth a little by moving it from side to side you will find dozens of worms hurry up to the surface at once, under the mistaken impression that the petty earthquake is some mole's doing. For the senses of earthworms are extremely keen and their perception of danger most acute and vivid.

A person unaccustomed to the ways of worms might wonder that enough of them could be found in the comparatively small tract of land which each mole taboos or occupies as his own to satisfy the needs of so voracious a creature. But, as a matter of fact, the worm population of England is something incredibly high, to be numbered, no doubt, by millions of millions. Every field on our downs is far more thickly populated underground than London is on the surface; every meadow is as dense with teeming thousands of worms as Lancashire is with men or an anthill with emmets. The soil swarms with life.

Vinegar kills worms, and where a barrel of vinegar has been accidentally spilled upon the ground the surface is sometimes positively covered before long by a thick layer of wriggling creatures which have come up to die, as is the wont of their species. The abundance and ubiquity of the game explains the numbers and frequency of the hunters. Every mole eats daily many pounds of worms, and yet every field supports a whole villageful of them.

It is the entire drama of nature on a small scale underground—remorseless, self-centred, unfeeling as ever. Worms exist, and exist in thousands, because there are myriads and myriads of dead leaves for them to live upon. Almost every dead leaf that falls from tree or shrub or weed or herb, except in Autumn, (when the supply all at once immensely outruns the demand,) they carry underground and bury or devour with ceaseless industry. In doing so they create and keep up the layer of vegetable mold on the surface of the earth which alone makes plant life, and especially cultivation, possible.

Cultivated areas are, therefore, those where worms are most abundant. So far as they themselves are concerned, however, the worms eat only for their own appetites' sake and never suspect they are the friends of lordly man, whose fields and crofts they thus unconsciously fertilize.—The Cornhill Magazine.

### Father Ohrwalder.

At the central entrance of the Refuge Home we were received by an Austrian priest and conducted into a spacious apartment with whitewashed walls and marble floor, the coolness of which was most refreshing, as the afternoon happened to be exceptionally hot.

Scarcely had we seated ourselves, before a tall, thin man, with sunken cheeks, long black hair, and straggling beard, entered the room and greeted us kindly. It was hard to realize at first that this was really Father Ohrwalder; that, there before us, in actual flesh and blood, was the patient, noble, heroic martyr who had endured such terrible sufferings for the last ten years; who had been intimately acquainted with the Mahdi and the Khalifa; who had enjoyed the personal friendship of Gen. Gordon, Emin Pasha, Slatin Bey, and most of those whose names are as household words in connection with the Soudan; who had actually been at El Obeid at the time of the annihilation of Hicks Pasha's army; who was familiar with every nook and corner of Omdurman and Khartoum, and who had so lately emerged from what had been in literal truth "the valley of the shadow of death."

Plain, simple, straightforward, and unaffected, without the slightest trace of self-consciousness on the one hand or of mock modesty on the other, ready to answer all inquiries fully, freely, and without exaggeration or reserve, Father Ohrwalder might have been the most commonplace of individuals, for all the pretension which he made to the contrary.

And yet, as the conversation deepened in interest and intimacy, one became gradually more sensible, not only from his words, but from the expression of his countenance and from his general demeanor, that he in whose presence we were was no ordinary man.—Blackwood's Magazine.

### The Holy Office.

There are two different tribunals at Rome to which is intrusted the judgment of books, pamphlets, articles, and other writings referred to them as liable to a charge of endangering faith and morals. One of these is the Congregation of the Holy Office, or Inquisition, and the other is the Congregation of the Index. The very name of the former of these will cause a thrill of horror in the minds of those whose knowledge of the Inquisition is derived from the calumnies and exaggerations that have been heaped upon it by its enemies.

It is not my business to defend it in my present paper. I would only remind the reader that it is most unfair to impute to the Roman Inquisition the cruelty and injustice of the Spanish tribunal against which the Popes again and again protested. The Spanish Inquisition is now happily defunct, and the Roman Congregation of the Inquisition alone survives. It is a permanent committee chosen from the Cardinalitian body, and holds its meetings always within the precincts of the Holy City. It was instituted in the year 1542 by Paul III. by the constitution beginning with the words "Licet ab initio," and had for its chief object to arrest the progress of the doctrines of Luther.

The Congregation of the Holy Office, or Inquisition, holds the first place among Roman congregations. Its members are some dozen Cardinals, more or less, selected by the Pope on account of their knowledge of theology and canon law, and their skill and energy in the transaction of ecclesiastical business. It has jurisdiction over a field of greater importance than any other tribunal whatsoever, for it has intrusted to it the guardianship of the purity of faith and morals throughout the Christian world.

Alone of all the Roman courts it has for its official President the Pope himself, although in point of fact his multitudinous duties rarely permit of his presence at its meetings, and his place is taken by one of the Cardinals chosen by him, who has to report to the Holy Father the same evening all that takes place during its session. Besides the Cardinal who acts as President there is a Secretary, who is usually the senior Cardinal present; a commissary, whose business it is to decide what questions shall be referred to the consultors for their opinion, and who is always a Dominican; a promotor fiscalis, or public prosecutor, who conducts the case, and an advocatus reorum, or counsel for the defendant, who seeks to clear the suspected writings of the charge of false doctrine.

In addition to the Cardinals who compose the tribunal there is attached to it, as I have said, a number of consultors, and of these a certain number are selected, under the name of qualificators, for what is the most difficult and delicate part of the work intrusted to them. The consultors include the most celebrated of the Roman theologians, secular and regular.—The Nineteenth Century.

### The Elgin Marbles.

Every year or so it is rumored in Athens that we are going to send these stolen treasures back. England is the only nation in the world which has ever been known to surrender valuable territory unthreatened and simply on sentimental grounds. If England gave up the Ionian Islands, they argue, worth several millions sterling, why should they not give back the marbles, which, if put up to auction in lots, would hardly fetch a million.

Capt. Trant, writing in 1830, said that it was reported that the King of Bavaria, who was a great Philhellene, had expressed his intention of making his Glyptothek at Munich disgorge the Aiginetan marbles, and restoring them to Greece. He rightly thought it problematical, and they are, of course, still at Munich. Oddly enough, the people who abuse us most for having robbed the Parthenon are not the Greeks, but the French, who have done more of that kind of thing than any nation since the Romans.

This occurred to Chateaubriand, (who confessed to a certain amount of mild spoliation himself,) and he attempted to contrast our thefts with those of his compatriots; his first distinction that they did not pull down to take away is plausible, but will not bear examination, as the bare places they left behind them in Italy were quite as great eyesores, and the precious prey did not stand in so great need of protection; his second distinction, that in their case the glory of France required it, smells too much of vanity for us to have anything to do with it.

The question of the restoration of the Elgin marbles is one of artistic expediency. Few Englishmen would maintain that we had a moral right to keep them longer than is necessary in the interests of art. The first question to be decided is whether they are more useful to the world in London or in Athens. If it be in doubt, the original ownership of Athens should shift the balance of proving the superior advantages of London on to us; if it be admitted that Athens is the more suitable place for them, the question resolves itself into selecting the right moment for their restoration. This will obviously be when they will be in no danger from either a foreign enemy or a revolutionary mob. I am inclined to answer the first question in favor of Athens. To the second I should reply that as long as Deleyannism exists the marbles must stay in the British Museum, which means that, before they go, the criminal statistics must show a very marked improvement, and the drachma must get to within 10 per cent. of its nominal value.—Greece Under King George. Bickford Smith.

### Curious Showers.

M. Peltier has put a frog shower on record as having happened within his own experience. He speaks of seeing the frogs fall on the roofs of the houses and rebound thence on to the pavement below. A mud shower occurred along the Union Pacific Railway at Onaga on the 4th of April, 1892. The rain, we are assured, commenced early in the day, and soon the south and east sides of all the houses were covered with yellow clay.

A Union Pacific train which ran through the storm had its windows covered, and the headlight was so completely plastered that the light was shut in and the train ran in darkness into Rossville, where the mud had to be scraped off. As far east as Topeka the windows showed that the edge of the mudstorm had extended this far. It is said to have been even more severe fifty miles northwest.

Blood rain and black rain are only varieties of this phenomenon. Of the latter we hear nothing worth speaking of nowadays, but an almost historic shower of this sort fell at Montreal in the earlier part of this century and enveloped the then youthful city in a black pall, which must have been worse than a prime London fog, seeing that it gave the inhabitants the idea that the last day had come, or was, at least, on the point of coming.

"Blood" rain is caused by the presence of infinitely little plants, animacules, or minerals in the globules. In one instance of a shower that fell at Bristol and in the Bristol Channel, the analytical examination showed that the red color was due to ivyberry seeds. In medieval times blood rain was a prodigy. In the East it was connected with the belief that man was produced from blood that fell from heaven.—Chambers's Journal.

### Leopard Shooting.

The first time that I saw a wild leopard in the jungle might have been easily also the last time for my seeing any wild leopards. I was creeping along under the trees on the slope of one of the little hills at Chittagong, just inside the tangled fringe of briars and grasses at the edge of the covert. I was stalking, or rather sneaking, after one of those beautiful pheasants which we used to call the mathoora, (Euplocamus horsfieldi,) and listening for its footfall on the dry leaves, for this pheasant rather disregards the precaution of moving silently.

Suddenly there was a slight noise of a broken twig on the projecting branch of a tree almost overhead in front of me. A glance showed to me a leopard stretched out along the branch and gazing earnestly into the bushes below it.

The leopard was hunting the mathoora after his fashion, hoping to pounce on it from the tree. He was so intent on his work that he seemed not to have heard or smelled or seen me. In a moment I raised my gun and fired a charge of No. 5 shot into his head just behind the ear. The leopard fell dead almost at my feet, nearly all the shot having penetrated the brain. But if I had not been so lucky as to see the leopard, and also to kill it, it might perhaps have jumped down on me and broken my neck, or in its dying struggles it might have bitten and mauled me. It was great luck for me, but bad luck for the leopard.

It was a very handsome young beast, apparently full grown, though leopards vary so much in size and length that it is not easy to say when one of them has reached maturity. This adventure happened many years ago. I still have the animal's skin, but it looks rather dingy and dirty now.—Longman's Magazine.

### Mountain Climbing.

All crafts depend upon knowledge and acquired skill—knowledge of the material to be handled, acquired skill in the handling of the material. Pioneers of mountaineering had first to learn what mountains actually are like, the details of their structure, and the forces in action upon them. Rock structure, which has one meaning for a geologist, has others for a mountaineer. One kind of mountain masonry forms ridges and gullies, another forms ledges and precipices; one texture and dip makes staircases that can be rushed, another makes slabs that can scarcely be adhered to; one kind of substance is firm and trustworthy, another is friable and treacherous to hand and foot. If there was so much to be learned about rocks, snow and ice were at first far more unknown.

The anatomy of glaciers had to be discovered, the secrets of crevasse formation to be learned. There were the varied phenomena implied in the phrase, "state of the snow," to be understood. Both foot and eye had to be trained to recognize by feel and glance what the "state of the snow" at any time might be. Avalanches had to be investigated—avalanches of snow, ice, and rock—when they might be expected to fall, where they were to be looked for, how far they would go. Climbers had to learn to distinguish afar off between snow and ice slopes. Moreover, the tools of mountaineering had to be invented. Many were tried and discarded; a few were retained and improved. The form of the axe was slowly evolved and its uses learned. The way to employ the rope was a yet more difficult discovery. Even now the proper form for climbing irons is only being arrived at.

Accidents, usually fatal, were the lessons wherefrom these facts were derived. The great Matterhorn accident finally demonstrated how the rope should be used, and proved that large parties were a source of danger. The Lyskamm accident showed the peril of cornices. Unroped climbers met their death on many mountains. From almost every accident something was learned. The safety of the many has been bought by the death of the few.

We can now plunge into the world of snow without undue peril. We know its dangers and can guard against them; we know also when we are safe and where we can freely go. Our forerunners went aloft as neolithic navigators put to sea—badly equipped and into a misunderstood region. We are now on the footing of the modern sailor; snow, as such, has no more terrors for us than sea for them. Ill luck may overtake us and we may fall, as they may be drowned, but with good equipment and experience the climber and the seafarer are about as safe as the townsman at home.—The Fortnightly Review.

### Matins in a Trappist Monastery.

A postulant fetched me and led me through a labyrinth of passages to the church. Although the building was almost in darkness, I could see that it was in the pointed style, and that it was marked by a cold elegance befitting its special purpose. The nave was divided near the middle by a Gothic screen of wood artistically carved, although the ornamental motive had been kept in subjection. The half that adjoined the sanctuary was somewhat higher than the other, and here the Trappist fathers had their stalls—the brothers' stalls were in the lower part.

I was led to a place below the screen. The office had already commenced. The monotonous plain chant by deep-toned voices had reached me in the corridors. Perhaps it was half an hour later when the chanting ceased. The lamps were darkened in the stalls above the screen—in the lower part there was but one very small light suspended from the vault—then the monks knelt each upon the narrow piece of wood affixed to their stalls for this purpose, and for half an hour with heads bent down they prayed in silence, while the thunder groaned outside and the lightning flashed through the clerestory windows.

To the Trappists, who day after day, year after year, at the same hour had been going through the same part of their unchanging discipline, heedless whether the stars shone overhead or the lightning glittered, there was nothing in all this to draw their minds from the circle of devotional routine; I alone felt as if I was going down into my grave. The gray light that was now making the ribs of the vaulting dimly visible was like the dawn of eternity breaking through the brief night called death, which is not perhaps so dark as it seems.

At 3 o'clock the chill and awful silence was broken by the white-robed prior, who rose from his low posture like a dead man in his shroud, and began to chant in another tone and measure from what had gone before, and which had in it the sadness of the wind that I heard moaning in the pine tops on the moor before the storm broke. The voice was strong and clear, but so solemn that it was almost unearthly, and it seemed in some strange way to mingle with the purity of the cold dawn that comes when all the passions of the world are still, but which makes the leaves tremble at the crime and trouble of another day.—Temple Bar.

### Amassers of Books.

One has a kind of contempt for the collector who has no specialty, and buys without discrimination, and even without inspection. Mr. Heber, the brother of the Bishop, was a purchaser of this class. "'A book is a book,' he said, and he bought all that came in his way by cartloads and shiploads and in whole libraries, on which, in some cases, he never cast his eyes. The most zealous lovers of books have smiled at his duplicates, quadruplicates, and multiplied specimens of a single edition."

Rawlinson, another English collector, had the same insensate craving, and if he had twenty copies of a book would always buy another. "His covetousness increased as the mass of his library was multiplied, and as he lived, said Oldys, so he died, among dust and cobwebs, in his bundles, piles, and bulwarks of paper."

Of a similar disposition was the far more famous Antonio Magliabecchi, who is said to have lived on titles and indexes, and whose very pillow was a folio. "The old bibliomaniac lived in a kind of cave made of piles and masses of books, with hardly any room for his cooking or for the wooden cradle lined with pamphlets which he slung between his shelves for a bed. He died in 1714, in his eighty-second year, dirty, ragged, and as happy as a King." Another Florentine of that century, Giovanni Lami, showed the same devotion to books, and died with a manuscript in his arms. "'Tis hard to part when friends are dear," says Mrs. Barbauld, and death for the bibliophile has an additional pang.—The Spectator.

### Burros.

Donkey is in Spanish burro. In Texas, New-Mexico, Colorado, and in Arizona, where the donkey is as well known as the horse, he is always called by his Spanish name, on account of the fact that this section of the United States so recently belonged to the Mexicans, who, as everybody knows, talk that language. The Spaniards and Mexicans also apply the term "burro" to a stupid or ignorant person, just as English-speaking races use the word "donkey."

The donkeys found in Kentucky and Missouri are probably the largest of their race, because they are carefully bred and looked after. But the donkey of the West—the burro—has no "blood," no pedigree. Like Topsy, he "just growed." With ancestors no better off than himself, he has been kicked and cuffed and overworked all his life, and left to pick up his living as he could. In consequence he is stupid and lazy and stubborn and dwarfed.

And yet, for all that, he is patient and long-suffering, will grow fat on rations that would scarcely keep a nobler animal from starvation, and is a most valuable aid to the progress of industry and civilization in the West.—St. Nicholas.

## IZAAK WALTON'S HANGING CUPBOARD.

### The Owner "Loquitur."

Haunted by Izaak's presence sure thou art;
For, gazing on thee, ancient cabinet,
Forgot are mortal ills, and the world's fret,
When thus before thee, hastens to depart,
And a brief season of that sweet content
That in thy earliest Master ever reigned,
When in this England naught but strife obtained,
Steals o'er my heart, and draweth nourishment
In quiet thoughts that to his name pertain;
I scent the haystack—hear the birds and streams,
Hold converse with his worthies in these dreams,
And love the gentle craft and gentler swain.
On thy carved panels dwell my charmed eyes,
And days of eld, rejuvenate, arise.

—The Academy. CHELMA.

### The Redemptioners.

In Daniel Defoe's time, debtors were frequently compelled, in seeking means to extricate themselves from their embarrassments, to consent to anything, if they thereby could avoid the horrors of the debtors' prison. In many cases they took advantage of a custom that, in one form or another, had the sanction of antiquity, and being generally able-bodied men, they placed themselves in the hands of some merchant or agent, who, having effected an arrangement with the creditors, took possession of the unfortunate debtors, and, hurrying them to the nearest seaport, shipped them abroad, generally to Virginia or Maryland, as so much merchandise. Sometimes the dealer accompanied his cargo, in order, if possible, to obtain a better price at the end of the voyage.

Arrived at their destination, the captives—to give them their real name—were sold to any planter whose offer would recoup the agent for the sum he had expended in purchase and transit and also allow him a handsome profit. By the terms of this sale the captive was bound to serve his new master for several years, his liberty being nominally secured at the end of that period; and from the hope of redemption and deliverance thus held out to him, the term "Redemptioner" came to be applied to these unfortunates.

But any hopes that the Redemptioner might cherish of his ultimate liberation soon proved fallacious, and he found himself plunged into fresh embarrassments long before his period of servitude had expired.

Charges were made upon him for clothing, for tobacco, even for the necessaries of life—charges which he had no means of meeting, however good his inclination; and too late he found that he had, in fact, become a slave, without money, without rights, and without hope. Such friends as he had were in England, and probably had forgotten him altogether; perhaps, if even they remembered him, they were without the means of assisting him. And the chance of money reaching the individual for whom it was intended was in those days very small. Pacific Railways and "ocean greyhounds" were unknown in the "good old times," and communication was slow and insecure.

Some of these Redemptioners were of course more fortunate than others, and had friends and connections more powerful and more kindly disposed, and such often ultimately obtained their freedom. But these were the exception, and, generally speaking, the unhappy victim labored on from year to year, his "redemption" receding further and further into the distance, till at last death put an end to his sufferings.—Chambers's Journal.

### The Players.

In 1572, by the statute 14 Eliz., c. 5, it was enacted that players were to be treated as rogues and vagabonds unless they were the servants of a Baron of the realm, or some personage of higher rank, or had received the license of two Justices of the Peace at least, "whereof one must be of the quorum." By entering the service of the nobility players thus escaped the severe and exceedingly unpleasant punishment awarded to rogues and vagabonds—"to be grievously whipped and burned through the gristle of the right ear with a hot iron of the compass of an inch"—a punishment actually inflicted unless some respectable person would enter into recognizances to employ the prisoner for one whole year.

But exemption from the law was not the only advantage which the livery of a nobleman gave to the actors who wore it. The "servants" of the sovereign and nobility were welcomed by the Mayor, or Bailiff, of each town they visited, and paid for their first performance on each visit out of the corporate funds. From the accounts of the Chamberlain of Stratford-on-Avon it appears that such payments were not infrequently made.

In 1569, when John Shakespeare, Shakespeare's father, was High Bailiff, the Queen's players received 9s., and the Earl of Worcester's servants the modest sum of 12d. In 1573 Lord Leicester's players were paid 5s. 8d. Three years later payments of 17s. and 5s. 8d. are made to the players of the Earl of Warwick and of the Earl of Worcester.

In 1577 Lord Leicester's servants receive 15s., and those of Lord Worcester 3s. 4d. In 1579 and 1580 similar payments were made to the players of the Countess of Essex, of the Earl of Derby, and of Lord Strange. The accounts from the year 1581 to 1597 show similar payments to have been made in every year excepting in the years 1585, 1590, 1591, 1594, and 1595. The last entry concerning actors occurs in 1622, and is somewhat curious:

Payd to the Kynges players for not playing in the hall……………………vj.s.

In 1574 Queen Elizabeth gave the first direct royal license to a company of players.—The Gentleman's Magazine.

### Arfur, Movver.

Parents amuse themselves with the phonetic disabilities of their offspring, and often take no pains to seek for a remedy in cases where children come to years far beyond babyhood without mastering the mechanism of speech. This is probably especially usual when the parents, one or both, have been themselves neglected, because imperfect enunciation is then regarded as consecrated to the new god Heredity, and is treated with respect not unmingled with admiration.

It even happens that men and women who cannot speak their native tongue with ease believe themselves to be rather superior to those who can. It is almost a mark of caste to shirk the difficulties of letter "r"; and there is a charm in avoidance of the struggle with "th," which is absent when it is only "h," solus, that a speaker fails to grapple with.

The matron who addresses her grown-up son and daughter as "Arfur" and "Effel" and is responded to as "Movver," breathes in an atmosphere altogether apart from the lady who owns "'Erbert" and "'Ilda"; and the infantile pronunciation of the words seems to connote her own juvenility, simplicity, and sweetness.

A good exercise was that to which Mr. Allix Wilkinson induced the ex-Queen of Hanover to submit herself:

"She came out quite victorious over the following sentence: 'I thrust three and thirty thousand thorny thistles through the thick of my thumb.'"—Notes and Queries.

### The T Girders Used by the Romans.

In discussing the use of iron on a large scale by the Romans, Mr. Gardner writes: "From Pompeii we might infer the total absence of constructive ironwork in Roman architecture, yet Prof. Aitchison claims that in the Baths of Caracalla a large ceiling was supported on iron girders." This fact might be stated less doubtfully than these words would imply, since some tons of broken iron T girders were found a few years ago during the excavation of the great cella soliaris of the Therma of Caracalla. These girders had been cased in bronze, and they were arranged so as to form square panels, which were filled in with concrete decorated with mosaic and delicate stucco reliefs, all colored and gilt, thus forming a strong and richly-decorated flat ceiling, with a span of enormous width.—The Saturday Review.

### Ugliness of Trousers.

Trousers appear to have been introduced into Rome at a comparatively late period and as a part of the military uniform. They are worn by the Roman soldiers represented on Trajan's Column, as well as by barbarians. The Greeks had never adopted them. With their instinctive sense of beauty they had recognized that these are the only garments that cannot possibly be made graceful. A sleeve may become a part of the drapery of a figure, a trouser leg is more obstinate in its ugliness. If tight it bags at the knees on the third wearing. Yet this is perhaps its least objectionable shape. If somewhat loose it takes petty and meaningless folds. Some Oriental nations have tried to disguise it as a skirt, but the result is not entirely satisfactory. If the trousers do not appear to give freedom to the leg they have lost their principal merit. Compromise, which is the life of politics, is the death of art, which should always struggle after an ideal. So thought the Greeks when they entirely renounced for themselves the barbarous pantaloons.—Scribner.

### The Irish Constabulary.

For police purposes Ireland is divided into thirty-six counties and ridings. Dublin has a police force of its own, while in Belfast and Cork a fixed force of the Royal Irish Constabulary is maintained. Each county is divided into districts numbering from two to twelve, and each district into sub-districts varying from three to sometimes as many as thirty, when temporary huts and special protection posts are reckoned. Among the sub-districts the various town lands are allotted, each of which has to be frequently patrolled by the police of the sub-district.

The police stations, or barracks, as they are called, are generally five to ten miles apart, the strength of each being, on an average, one Sergeant and four constables. The duties to be performed are various; in addition to the ordinary police work they are charged with taking agricultural statistics, carrying out the provisions of the Cattle Diseases, Customs, and Illicit Distillation acts, and attending fairs, markets, races, and elections to preserve the peace. But during the disturbed times they were almost wholly occupied in protecting process servers and bailiffs, Sheriffs executing writs, agents, landlords, farmers who had paid their rents, boycotted persons, and all persons obnoxious for some reason or other incomprehensible to any one outside the immediate neighborhood.

A dangerous and arduous duty was protecting Government note takers at Land League meetings, dispersing proclaimed meetings, and suppressing riots. Again, at Orange and Nationalist anniversaries in Ulster, vast numbers of the Royal Irish Constabulary are drafted from other parts of Ireland to prevent collisions when opposing factions meet. On those occasions the police are stoned and maltreated with great energy by Orange and Green alike, and, when they have recourse to the baton or the bayonet, they are denounced and abused with refreshing vigor by both sides.—The Saturday Review.

### A Countess's Diamond.

For many years the rumor of a magnificent diamond, said to be in the possession of a tribe dwelling in a far-away region vaguely indicated by the expression "up country," had tickled the ears of adventurers. Many had gone in search of it; none had come within measurable distance of obtaining it.

About this time, however, (1869,) a Dutch farmer named Van Neikerk got upon the track of the diamond. He wandered from tribe to tribe and from village to village, one day hopeful of success and the next disappointed. At length he was directed to a medicine man, or witch doctor, residing in a certain Kaffir village, and, sure enough, after a good deal of palaver, and plentiful libations of jowala, discovered him to be possessed of a pure white stone of extraordinary size and lustre, which he had little doubt was the diamond referred to.

The witch doctor, however, was extremely unwilling to part with it. A high price was offered, then a higher still; but he remained immovable. The Dutchman now became excited and offered him his whole span of oxen. To this had of necessity to be added the tent wagon which he had fitted out for his journey, together with his appurtenances. And, at last, stripped of all his belongings save his gun and ammunition, he departed, with the gem safely concealed somewhere about his person.

The bargain, nevertheless, was a good one, as the stone was found, when brought to the frontier, to be a beautiful, flawless diamond of the purest water, and worth £25,000. This diamond—which is now in the possession of the Countess of Dudley—may be called "the foundation stone of the diamond industry."—Good Words.

### Leviathan Davis, Bookmaker.

"Leviathan" Davis was a very singular personage with whom I had already done business more than once. Tall and extremely thin, with keen, penetrating eyes that seemed to look you through and through, and a deep, cavernous voice, he was perpetually on the move, and, known as he was to be thoroughly fair and straightforward in his dealings, enjoyed the almost exclusive patronage of turfites of every degree, from the "plunger" to the investor of a modest sovereign. He was, I have heard say, backed up by certain influential capitalists, so that he always had the command of a large sum of money; and I remember a case in point.

My old friend John Bowes once told me that, after he had entered West Australian for the Derby "the Leviathan" offered to lay forty to one in thousands against the colt, which Bowes accepted, and never hedged a penny. "After the race," continued my informant, "Davis came up to me in the paddock, and saying that he might possibly be unable to attend at the 'Corner' on settling day, asked me if I had any objection to receive the amount then and there. You will readily understand that there could only be one answer to such a question, whereupon, extracting from an apparently unfathomable breast pocket a roll of banknotes, my debtor counted out forty of £1,000 each, and handed them to me as indifferently as if they were so many shillings. I can assure you," added Bowes, "that I felt by no means easy in my mind until they were safely lodged in the bank."—Temple Bar.

### Females and Fashions.

A recent visitor to Somoa tells of a famous village beauty in that remote region, whose headdress is thus described: "Round her forehead was a band of small pieces of nautilus shell; above towered a mass of human hair that had been bleached for months in a marsh, with scraps of looking-glass arranged in front, the whole surmounted with a trail of red humming birds' feathers."

Dr. Drummond, in his book of African travel, makes mention of the chieftain's daughter, whose hair, heavily greased with ground-nut oil, was made up into small-sized balls, like black currants, and then divided into patterns—diamonds, circles, and parterres, designed with the skill of a landscape gardener. Both these "arrangements" would, in the eyes of Regent Street artists and connoisseurs, be probably regarded as savage monstrosities, but it is to be doubted whether they are not utterly surpassed by the goldfinch and canary arrangement, by a kingfisher's wing crowned with red shivering glass and sham jewels, both in tawdry insolence and depravity of taste. What is called "barbarous" if found among savages may, after all, be the very height of fashion in Mayfair, though the cheap finery of the Samoan or African belle is marked neither by cruelty to the victim nor by gain to the artist.—The Edinburgh Review.

### Names of Authors.

The habit frequently adopted by booksellers of using the possessive case of a writer's name followed by the title of his work leads sometimes to curious effects. For instance: "Berkeley's Wealth and Welfare," "Lalor's Money and Morals," "Turner's Wish and Will," "Ellis's Temper and Temperament," and "Wynter's Subtle Brains and Lissom Fingers," suggestive of the Artful Dodger's profession. Occasionally the bookseller himself deviates into humor, as in the two following instances: "King's Interest Tables, a rather poor copy and very poor price;" "Poems by James Gay, with a portrait of the Great Man, who modestly calls himself Poet Laureate of Canada and Master of all Poets. Notwithstanding these high claims I sell his poems for 4d."—Chambers's Journal.

### Spare the Rod, Spoil the Child.

I complain of your not having sent me word that you had whipped my son, for I desire and order you to whip him every time that he is obstinate or naughty, knowing well from my own case that there is nothing in the world which does more good; I know by experience what good it did me, for, when I was his age, I was whipped a great deal.—Correspondence of Henry IV.

# NEW PUBLICATIONS

## GOLDWIN SMITH'S SKETCH OF OUR POLITICAL HISTORY.

THE UNITED STATES. An Outline of Political History, 1492 1871. By Goldwin Smith, D. C. L. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co.

Although this volume sees the light in New-York after having been printed and bound in Boston, and although we may assume that it was written in its author's Toronto home, the readers for whom Prof. Smith intends it are not Americans, but Englishmen. He offers some apology for the point of view from which he has written, but trusts to the liberality of Americans to make the necessary allowances. The American commonwealth he describes as "the great achievement of his race," but he desires "to do justice to the mother country and to render to her the meed of gratitude which will always be her due."

Writen though it was for English readers, the volume must possess rare interest for Americans. Goldwin Smith's friendship for us, his disinterestedness of mind, and his eminence as a student of history alone assure for his work a wide circle of readers. But it is not from these causes exclution. The book would make its way here tion. The book would make its way here even if its author had no American reputation, for it is of surpassing interest. Prof. Bryce has written a wonderfully exhaustive, penetrating, and illuminating study of our institutions, and the fame of it is as wide as the Continent. Prof. Smith deals not with institutions, as did Prof. Bryce, but with events by which our institutions were begun and established.

It is a history of the American people in their political acts, from the beginning of the settlements down to the end of the civil war period. The condensation shown is not more remarkable than the grasp and skill with which every essential phase of change and growth has been set forth. If we see an English bias in it, that bias is far removed from the familiar British assumption with respect to the causes and the merits of the dispute between the colonies and the mother land. On those points he is usually fair-minded beyond what we could have hoped for. Where the bias crops out is in treating the colonies as if they were exclusively of English origin and in spirit wholly English. The part which other European nations played gets scant treatment. Of Dutch influence, for example, he is oblivious, and the case argued so ably by the late Douglas Campbell appears to have produced slight effect on his mind. He holds that Massachusetts, and not New-Netherlands, "led the world in the institution of common schools," overlooking the convincing case that has been advanced for the Dutch settlement. Indeed, the remains of Dutch influence that he sees are scarcely more than old houses, striking faces, and long pedigrees, as found in New-York and Albany. But we are to remember that Goldwin Smith is an Englishman in every fibre of his structure, the St. George's Club of Toronto to the contrary notwithstanding, and one of the impossibilities of the world is the production of an Englishman who can understand that anything really beneficent to mankind ever was accomplished without either English initiative or an English act of propulsion.

Prof. Smith begins with the discovery of the continent, and remarks that this was accomplished "by the man who had staked most on the belief that no such continent existed." He regards Columbus as a typical man of his generation, "who displayed in the highest degree that daring spirit of adventure which could put forth in a tiny caravel, without chart, quadrant, or even a full acquaintance with the compass, over the wide and wild Atlantic to an unknown shore." His dealings with his own companions were equivocal, and in the quest of gold he was greedy, although he may have meant the gold for use in a crusade. The line of adventurers of whom Columbus was the father were, like himself, seekers of gold. None of them looked upon America as a new home or thought of it as a place to found a new nation.

Of the English who settled in Virginia after Raleigh's romantic enterprise had failed, the author says they were "a company of commercial adventurers," many of whom were broken-down gentlemen seeking to repair their fortunes. Only a few were laborers or mechanics. To show the remoteness from their mind of any thoughts toward founding a settlement, he cites the fact that they brought no women with them. In later arrivals were found men whom he describes as "vagabonds," and to these afterward were added "jailbirds." But convicts who were offered a choice between the gallows and Virginia sometimes made selection of the gallows.

Prof. Smith, in seeking for colonists who had a sustaining motive higher than gain, finds it in the men who landed at Plymouth Rock in 1620. "Setting rhetorical exaggeration aside," he says, "we need not doubt that in watching that sad yet hopeful procession of men, women, and children we are witnessing one of the great events and one of the heroic scenes of history." If it was Columbus who discovered the new continent, it was the men of Plymouth who discovered the New World. To the world's end, he says, the honor is theirs.

In the fact that the Pilgrims still regarded themselves as the liege men of the English sovereign he finds a relation which, from the beginning, was false. Herein lay the fatal seeds of misunderstanding, of encroachment on one side and revolt on the other, which ended in the Revolution a century and a half later. It was the misfortune of the New-England colonies that they were dependencies, in which sense they were unlike the famous colonies of Greece, and as they grew strong enough to spurn dependence, a bond remained to be broken, and this process involved violence and breach of affection.

Prof. Smith eulogizes Gov. Winthrop as "a noble specimen of the Puritan character" in whom was united gentle grace with force. He was "a wise counselor, skillful as Hampden in the management of men, and in all distractions piously serene." He has no defense or excuse to offer for the treatment which Quakers received, except such as the fallacies of the age and Quaker extravagance may afford. On the other hand, he admits distinctly that the Puritans did not come here to assert liberty of conscience for all men. That is a principle which had never dawned on their minds. They came to found a religious commonwealth strictly on their own model and for their own use. Massachusetts they made a school of political and social order, not one of religious toleration. It was in Rhode Island, to which Roger Williams had been banished, that a school of freedom of opinion was founded. The two colonies thus were unconsciously supplements of each other. Rhode Island he describes as "the cradle of liberty of conscience," while Connecticut, a democratic secession from Massachusetts, was the cradle of American democracy.

Proceeding to write of the Southern colonies, Prof. Smith points out how, although English in origin, they widely differed in social, religious, and political aspects from the New-England settlement. The colonies of New-England practically were a republic owing a nominal allegiance to the British monarchy, while Virginia was "a colonial monarchy after the English pattern, with a Governor who was the delegate of the King and a little image of royal majesty." Quite as great was the difference in the economic life of the two portions of the New World. Not parsimony, as in New-England, but prodigality became the fault of the Virginia people, who, while the masters of many slaves, were apt themselves to be the slaves of debt.

After the tyranny exercised under James II. Prof. Smith proceeds to write of Parliamentary tyranny toward the colonies near the end of the seventeenth century. Parliament then became the legislative organ of a commercial interest animated by blind and unscrupulous greed. No one had yet learned to think of the colonies as possessing the germs of independent nations, and thus their real interests, as well as the interests of the imperial country, were sacrificed to the interests of merchants. Every step forward made by the colonists demonstrated more and more how radically false was the relation between the younger and the older land. The author says again and again that separation was inevitable, and he finds that it was visibly approaching long years before the first serious clashings occurred. He cannot cease to regret that after the French war had closed with the fall of Quebec a separation did not take place by mutual consent. He believes that had it occurred the history of the English race, perhaps to the end of time, would have been far different.

The responsibility for the Revolutionary War he places upon the shoulders of many, but attributes it first "to the arbitrary and bigoted King whose best excuse is that he had not made himself a ruler instead of being what nature intended him to be—a plowman." Then follow on the English side Grenville, Townshend, Lord North, (who "in stooping to do the will of the King was sinning against the light of good nature and good sense in himself,") Lord Mansfield, and Parliament, and on the American, agitators in Boston who did their utmost to push the quarrel to extremity, and preachers of Boston "who made themselves the trumpeters of discord and perverted the Gospel into a message of civil war."

Among these Boston fomenters of quarrel he ranks as chief Samuel Adams, of whom he writes disparagingly as a man who had failed in business as a maltster and succeeded as a political agitator, but has "found a shrine in American history as a patron saint." Of Patrick Henry he also writes in disparagement, and unjustly, as if unfamiliar with Prof. Moses Coit Tyler's late researches. He "had tried various ways of earning a livelihood and had failed in all, was a bankrupt at twenty-three, and lounged in thriftless idleness till he found that, though he could not live by industry, he could live by his eloquent tongue." Of Franklin he writes in a higher strain. He happily describes him as "an offspring of New-England Puritanism grown mellow."

Prof. Smith has a liking for the character of Washington, and to it gives clear and emphatic expression. To the American cause Washington "was all in all." Moreover:

"Without him it would have been ten times lost, and the names of the politicians who had drawn the country into the conflict would have gone down to posterity linked with defeat and shame. History has hardly a stronger case of an indispensable man. His form, like all other forms of the Revolution, has no doubt been seen through a golden haze of panegyric. We can hardly number among the greatest Captains a General who acted on so small a scale and who, though he was the soul of the war, never won a battle. An English gentleman sees in Washington his ideal as surely as he does not see it in Franklin, Samuel Adams, or Patrick Henry. It has been truly said that Washington and Wellington have much in common. Wellington, contending with Spanish perversity and Ministerial incompetence, reminds us by his calmness and self-control of Washington contending with the folly and dishonesty of Congress and the fractiousness of the State militia. They write in the same even, passionless, and somewhat personal style, the expression of a mind always master of itself. In both of them there was, though under control, the strong temper which is almost inseparable from force. Wellington might be more of an aristocrat than Washington; less of a democrat he could not be."

In the whole conflict the three noblest things were "the character of Washington, the behavior of his army at Valley Forge, and the devotion of the better class of loyalists." After stating this judgment the author proceeds to record with pride the fact that when Washington died the flags of the British fleet under Lord Bridport were placed at half mast. He adds a reminder to the English that they are indebted to the historian Hildreth for making mention of this English recognition. In closing his account of the Revolution he asserts again the inevitableness of the separation of the colonies from England. The most fervid imperialist could not to-day imagine the 65,000,000 who now dwell here existing peacefully in a state of dependence on the 35,000,000 who dwell in the British Islands. The task of governing such a people from London would make any English statesman shudder. To the work done in consolidating the country after the war the author accords cordial praise. All the world now declares that that work itself proclaims the wisdom by which the fathers acted. If they did not found the first national republic, they founded "the first that was destined to endure."

Jefferson's character is sketched in interesting colors. His Declaration is "one of the most famous documents in the muniment room of history." Prof. Smith finds his character difficult to treat. He was and he still is a popular idol, but "there is something enigmatic about his portrait, which combines a body large and strong, fitted for horsemanship and athletic exercise, with a face somewhat feminine, not to say feline." Moreover, "few will maintain that he was in an eminent degree truthful, straightforward, free from propensity to artifice and intrigue." But of all our statesmen, Jefferson "has left the deepest impression on the character of his people. His are their political ideas and hopes, his their notions of their own destiny and the part they are to play in the drama of humanity." It was not Hamilton, but Jefferson, who rightly divined the tendency of society and the secret of the future. In the genius of a man who made so vast an impression on so great a Nation, he says, we must believe, although he thinks it sometimes an exercise of faith "to believe in the genius of Jefferson for anything but party management and personal fascination."

The author introduces Andrew Jackson into his narrative when, at the time of the retirement of Washington, he dissented from the vote of gratitude passed in Congress. The future leader and hero is described as "of gaunt frame and grim aspect, with elf locks hanging over his face and his hair tied behind in an eelskin, and so hot in temper that when he tried to speak his utterance was choked by passion." Burr was "a local Catiline whose unscrupulous ambition Hamilton had crossed," and "a true scion of New-York politics as they then were, a strong and restless adventurer, with revolutionary morals and a gift of misleading youth."

The Harrison campaign interests him more than any other previous to the war. What the frenzy of that time denotes he finds it not easy to say, and questions whether it was simply a recoil from a too prosaic life or a sign that in half a century the American people had traversed the whole distance that divides the phlegmatic Englishman from the wild shouter for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too."

In his chapter on the slavery contests in Congress before the war, Prof. Smith gives striking sketches of Clay, Webster, and Calhoun. Clay was the first consummate party leader of the Congressional and platform type, Jefferson having worked, not on the platform, but in the closet and through the press. Of that personal quality now called magnetism he was a paragon, and this, indeed, he must have been, in manner and voice, "if they could make the speeches he has left us pass for the most cogent reasoning and the highest eloquence."

Webster was a man "cast in the Puritan mold," and, although in his later years given to running carelessly into debt and too fond of wine, in the cast of his character he was moral and devout. Writing of Webster's eloquence, Prof. Smith says that "as an orator of reason he has no superior, if he has an equal, in the English language." He finds it difficult to say what political speech "can vie in logical force and impressiveness" with his speech defending the Union, in reply to Hayne, or what forensic speech rivals in the same qualities his speech for the prosecution in the case of White. Webster's economical and financial speeches also are "first rate of their kind."

Calhoun was "one of the men who are born to bring questions to an issue." As a speaker he did not make impressions by appeals to the imagination, "but by intense earnestness and logical force." His purity and sincerity were questioned by none, although the effect of the Presidential fever may be traced in his career as in that of Clay and Webster.

In his chapter on the war English readers will find much to confirm the erroneous foreign view that the war was fought and won for the purpose of freeing the slaves. It is not made sufficiently clear how large was the support given to Lincoln by men who hated not slavery so much as they loved the Union. And so when he points out how slavery in Russia and the West Indies was abolished peacefully and how, in the West Indies, the cost was only $150,000,000—"little more than two-thirds of the amount of the American pension list for one year"—closing with a remark that in some things in government "a supreme authority in good hands can do best," he is misleading. The cause lost by the South was not so much the cause of slave holding as the cause of dissolving the Union. Both causes were lost, it is true, but it was the latter which the Northern people fought against in their whole might. With the former alone for an issue, who is bold enough to assert that the North could have won?

Lincoln, the author calls "one of the marvels of history," the like of whom no land but this has produced, and in the course of a most effective though brief sketch he calls attention to him as follows:

"This destined chief of a nation in its most perilous hour was the son of a thriftless and wandering settler, bred in the most sordid poverty. He had received only the rudiments of education, and though he afterward read eagerly such works as were within his reach, it is wonderful that he should have attained as a speaker and writer a mastery of language and a pure as well as effective style. He could look back smiling on the day when his long shanks appeared bare below the shrunken leather breeches which were his only nether garment. His frame was gaunt and grotesque, but mighty. He stood 6 feet 4, and was said to have lifted a cask full of beer and to have drunk out of the bunghole. * * *

"At the same time, he was melancholy, touched with the pathos of human life, fond of mournful poetry, religious though not orthodox, with a strong sense of an overruling Providence which, when he was out of spirits, sometimes took the shape of fatalism. Like his father, he was without habits of settled industry. He tried boating, he tried storekeeping, he tried surveying, he tried soldiering in an Indian war, though he never came under fire. * * * As a politician he played the game; he jumped out of a window to break a quorum, and conspired in wrecking a hostile journal by the furtive insertion of a ruinous editorial. Still, his character was at bottom thoroughly sound.

"Admiration has risen to worship, and Lincoln has, in the minds of some of his eulogists, become the greatest statesman and the master spirit of his age. He has even become a great strategist, though it seems almost certain that he did harm by interfering or allowing his military counselors at Washington to interfere with the conduct of the war."

The chapter dealing with reconstruction is in no way sympathetic with the "carpetbag" enterprises. Lincoln, he believes, was inclined to a liberal policy and would have pursued one just as far as he constitutionally could have done. Reconstruction, as it went into effect, involving the disfranchisement of all who had held other than petty offices under rebel authority, was "reconstruction by elimination of all that was most capable of governing or worthy to govern in each State." All who had taken an active part in the war being disfranchised, legislation and government were handed over to "the enfranchised blacks, who were the clients of the Republican Party." The author further says:

"Ostensibly the negro was master of the States, but his utter ignorance, incapacity, and credulity made him the dupe and tool of white adventurers from the North, nicknamed carpet-baggers, who, in alliance with some apostate Southern whites, nicknamed Scallywags, got the Southern Governments into their hands. Then ensued a reign of roguery, jobbery, and peculation under the military protection of the party dominating the North. States were loaded with debt and the money was stolen by the carpet-baggers. * * * At last the scandal of the system grew insufferable, military protection was withdrawn from the carpet-bagging Governments, which fell, and the whites were enabled to reinstate themselves in power. They did not fail practically to disfranchise the negro, either by driving him from the poll or refusing to count his vote. So it is still. The negro at the South enjoys, as a rule, personal and industrial rights which the war won for him, but is excluded from political power."

Prof. Smith has done the American people fine and noble service in writing this book, and we must again, in conclusion, link it with Prof. Bryce's far larger and more impressive work. Here are the two most gratifying tributes which any Englishmen in many years have paid us. We can no longer see reason why America should be misunderstood politically by any educated and thoughtful man of England. Here he can learn, with facility and perfect safety, what we have come from, what we have done in our time, and what we now are. Just as no American could have written the Bryce book, so none could have written this. Americans no less than Englishmen will read and gain wisdom from a careful perusal of it. We know nothing on the subject at all approaching it in brevity, joined to clearness and completeness, as an essay, nothing where intellectual disinterestedness so dominates all things, none where a happy sentence or a striking phrase so effectually tells a story which many pages in other hands have in vain sought to tell.

## NEWEST OF THE NOVELS.

### An Earlier Work of Sarah Grand.

IDEALA. By Sarah Grand. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

The romantic swing of "The Heavenly Twins," although the present volume was written before that work, brought Sarah Grand first into immediate notice. Sarah Grand is certainly a most unconventional person, and daring to a degree. She does not write what has been called the skim-milk romance. This much all will admit.

We should hardly call "Ideala" a romance. It is a careful study. An artist friend here describes Ideala as a married woman "who slipped into her place almost unnoticed," and then, without having aspired to it, acquired a leading position. Ideala was author, artist, musician, and a conversationist, but without presumption. Her moods and manners, as various as the sea in calm or storm, are presented to us. For the major part of her life she was wretched. She had married a man who was a beast, tyrant, and liar. She had been a mother and had lost her child. She might even have taxed her husband with having been the cause of her child's death. Had the child only lived, Ideala would have borne her lot more easily.

Ideala came near to falling, but it was not her own will that saved her. It was her friends and her sister, who loved her dearly, that brought her to a proper sense of duty.

The incidents in Ideala's life are as old as the hills. You are not to believe that Georges Sand in "Indiana" first discovered the woman who was mated to a brute. The trouble about a story of this kind is that it is always the poor man who is in the wrong. Was there never the reverse of Ideala's life? Perhaps long-suffering man may find an advocate, and we may have the fiction of it touched by a woman's hand. Ideala does not spare women. She used to rail at them "as artificial, milliner-made, man-hunting, self-indulgent animals."

A most pathetic portion of the story relates to Ideala's religious convictions, and how she struggled to have faith, and how it was denied her. Sarah Grand is familiar with French, and her quotations are numerous and apropos. She confesses to the gambling propensity, and tells how it ran through the family. She never played. She quotes Lessing, who wrote, "All clever people love gambling." But M. de Voltaire did not gamble, and wrote that he could not understand how anybody was fond of it.

Where Ideala is clever is in presenting the most opposite ideas. It is Ideala's wont to say the wrong thing at the wrong time, and one would fancy she was wanting in tact. Studying the method of this book, it would look as if Sarah Grand loved the paradox and put it to the front whenever she could, and strengthened it with a maxim. Then, fearful that she would be taken seriously, she backed out as fast as she could. With a certain class of intelligent readers the story will evoke more than curiosity. Even those who are sparing in sympathy must concede that this fiction is written with a bon motif. Although Ideala tottered for a while, and was near being swept from her pedestal, she managed somehow to keep steady on her pins. It was in kindly acts afterward that she saved the shattering of her soul.

Man, and man alone, is the dominant element in nature's scheme, but woman is not thereby relegated to a subservient part. In "Don Quixote" the comic element relieves the character. When a woman assumes that difficult role, she only sees the dramatic side of it, and the end is invariably a tragedy.

### These Times in Tales.

NOWADAYS, AND OTHER STORIES. By George A. Hibbard. Illustrated. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1893.

Mr. Hibbard is modern, recent, "in touch with his times," altogether of the present, and the amused and generally good-humored observer of "people now on earth," as Eugene Field of Chicago, Ill., phrases it. This modernity is in Mr. Hibbard's thought, in his vocabulary, in his style, in his choice of subjects. Yet there is nothing raw in his literary manner; nothing that offends by its newness, no smell, in short, of fresh paint and green shavings.

There is a delightful literary quality in these short tales; they have finish, atmosphere and perspective. They are not exactly cheerful and uplifting. Many writers who have this trait of modernity—it is almost a gift—seem to be strangely afflicted by a sort of morbidity. In Mr. Hibbard's work it is not always clearly perceptible, but you feel that it is always there. It seems to be caused by the sense that the world is growing very, very old, and has not, thus far, made a very good showing for itself.

There are six tales in this volume, and only one, that about the Irish lout and his bride who passed their wedding night in the police station because they had no money and no home, that we are not glad to have read. That is painful, repellent, and its moral seems to us dreadfully gloomy. "Love's young dream" in these days, when the Republic has been builded up, is not quite what it was. We are no longer like the Israelites of old, with the work of making a nation still before us.

But that tale of the modern woman, invested with an elusive yet understandable charm, who was still enough of a woman to forget her modernity and the fetish of "nowadays" and go to comfort her lover, as Juliet or Imogen might have done, when his troubles were hardest to bear, is exquisitely told—and the telling of it is everything. Character, scenery, and speech are all true and belong to "nowadays."

Equally good, in a somewhat different vein, is the story of the rich American who had all he wanted except a historic background and was prevailed upon to purchase a family ghost, with a curse attachment, while the longest of the tales, called "A Flirt," has so much of character and wit and intrigue, all well defined, well expressed, and well managed, as to suggest that Mr. Hibbard may yet have a great triumph in store for him in the new field he intends to work in as a writer of polite comedy for the dramatic stage.

### Short Italian Tales.

STORIES OF ITALY. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

We have four contributors to this dainty volume—F. Hopkinson Smith, T. R. Sullivan, John A'Becket, and Grace Ellery Channing. Mr. Smith in a delightful way gives his experiences in ambulant studios. He has tried tartanas in Spain, volantes in Cuba, canalboats, maybe, in Holland, and mules in Mexico. There was an old rattletrap on wheels somewhere that had immense advantages. There was a knothole in the wood of the botom of the cab, and through that he could pour his water. But of all ateliers, undoubtedly the gondola is the best, for that craft, being part of Venice, inspires the dullest of artists with ideas. Mr. Smith finds in Espero Gorgoni an aristocrat of gondoliers, since he belongs to the Castellani family.

"The Anatomist of the Heart" presents Mr. Sullivan's ideas of the majestic pose of an author whose august name is Malcolm Powell. That dear creature has written a stunning book, and it has been translated into many languages, into Italian certainly, because the Marchesa del Riso has the volume on her dressing table. Malcolm is a trifle of a poseur, but a breaker of hearts. He absolutely forces the Marchesa to rush into his arms, and then the poor woman finds that Malcolm is only rehearsing the business of love making. When she writes him a letter he preserves it because he deems it "very excellent material." Malcolm will probably reproduce it in his next book.

### A Kind of Pocahontas Story.

THE TRANSLATION OF THE SAVAGE. By Gilbert Parker. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

Frank Armour took for a wife a lady in buckskins. When he left England for the Hudson Bay country he was engaged to Julia Sherwood. No sooner had Frank taken steamer than Julia threw him over and married Lord Haldwell. Why Frank did it, unless, as has been explained, "through pique and brandy," it is difficult to understand, but at once he married Lali, the daughter of that Indian chief, The Eye of the Moon. In order to enrage his English family, Frank ships Mrs. Armour, blankets, buckskin, and all, from the Saskatchewan Valley to Hertfordshire, England, where Greyhope is the country seat of the Armours.

Fancy the terror of the Armours, who have to entertain a squaw. Lali is soon conscious of her changed conditions. It is some time before she stops greasing her hair, wearing a blanket, and riding a horse on both sides of him. But Lali wins the affection of the whole Armour family. She learns soon enough to understand that her husband has married her through spite. When her child is born, who is to be the heir of the Armours, her heart is broken because of the absence of her husband. Lali becomes apparently a female stoic, but don't say "How?" any more. At last her husband comes and is astounded at the change he finds in Lali. She is the fashion in London. Lali receives him courteously, but as if he were an utter stranger to her. She has acquired all the ways of civilization and the manners of a great lady. There always is in "a nice story" the possibility of mending matters, and in time Frank and Lali are happy.

### A Story Long Drawn Out.

AMABEL. By Cathae Magguere. New-York: Rand, McNally & Co.

"Amabel" may hardly be called a Summer novel, for there is quite enough of it to last a diligent reader through the Autumn and Winter. The story is about Amabel, a mysterious kind of girl, apparently the daughter of a silly woman, Mrs. George, and how she married Cyril Morshead, a Sergeant of the Hussars. Alice, a friend of Amabel, is a jealous vixen, and tries to ruin the happiness of the Sergeant's wife. The romance is written in the true British style, with every t crossed and every i dotted, so that little is left for the imagination. Cyril turns out to be a poor husband and Amabel's heart is broken. Just before he gets his death wound in India Cyril is conscious of what he has lost. He finds out how much Amabel had loved him.

### A Book for Young Boys.

OSCAR PETERSON, RANCHMAN AND RANGER. By Henry Willard French. Boston: D. Lothrop Company.

Mr. French describes a young man's adventures in the far West. Oscar Peterson has an Oxford education, but was born on the shores of Manitoba Lake. Oscar goes through a variety of hardships, and with Indian troubles there are yachting, hunting, and herding experiences.

## OPINIONS OF HENRY JAMES.

ESSAYS IN LONDON AND ELSEWHERE. By Henry James. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1893.

This new volume of essays by Henry James is made up altogether of collected papers that had previously done good service in periodicals. The charming and graphic record of impressions of London originally appeared in The Century, where it was accompanied by some remarkable drawings by Mr. Pennell, for the absence of which from the book Mr. James apologizes in the preface. But the essay really seems more satisfying and more complete without the pictures. No illustrations are needed to fix in the reader's mind exactly the impression the author desires to convey; while the presence of the most suitable pictures inevitably confuses this impression.

To one who has never seen London this vivid account of it, architecturally, atmospherically, socially, wholly devoid of those petty and dispiriting facts about size and quantity and numbers which have little meaning that the ordinary mind can grasp, is wholly satisfying, while one who knows his London well will not find it lacking in anything if he has learned to like the author's literary manner, to "care for" what he writes, as Mr. James himself would express it.

There is in this essay of Mr. James, as in his fine account of George du Maurier published some years ago, and in a very few other essays and sketches he has written, a certain clearly-defined personal quality—one might use the word "note" here if it had not been so sadly misused lately by clumsy imitators of Mr. James—that seems to us highly gratifying. The degree of pleasure a student and admirer of this able but often cold and reserved writer derives from the knowledge that when he first visited London, twenty-five years ago, Mr. James bought "'hair wash" at Mr. Rimmel's, in the Strand, and probably used it, is not to be easily explained or comprehended by the uninitiated.

Mr. James has so deeply and lovingly studied London in a quarter of a century, so thoroughly saturated himself in its social and physical atmosphere; he understands so well its possibilities, and has developed such a strong sense of its vast importance, that he naturally views coldly and even with contempt most of the modern attempts to express phases of that social life and reproduce that atmosphere in literature and art.

This volume also contains his admirable essay on James Russell Lowell, which is not to be taken as a final appreciation of that great man, but contains many phrases that we are glad to see perpetuated in book form. Here are some of them:

"'The Biglow Papers' show to what a tune he could play with his patriotism—all literature contains, I think, no finer sport."

"His America was a country worth hearing about, a magnificent conception, an admirably consistent and lovable object of allegiance."

"If he was American enough in Europe, in America he was abundantly European."

As a phrasemaker among present-day writers of good English Mr. James has few equals, and Mr. Pater is almost his only superior.

His essays on Flaubert, Pierre Loti, the Goncourt brothers, and the passing of Browning are exactly what we have gained the right to expect from him on such fertile and inspiring subjects, but his essays on tiresome Dr. Ibsen, called forth by the little Scandinavian theatrical uprising in London, are specimens of not very luminous or, we are sorry to find, not even very interesting examples of "dramatic criticism." The essay on "Criticism," however, is interesting with a vengeance to those unfortunate beings who earn their livelihood by reviewing—"a practice that in general has nothing in common with the art of criticism"—and have striven, against odds, to create a large public liking for the nice literary skill of Mr. James.

The book closes with one of Mr. James's frequently-vivacious "imaginary conversations"—a report of some tattle in the drawing room of one Belinda—for the preservation of which there may be some occult reason.

## REFLECTION AND PRESAGE.

### REFLECTION.

You have a tongue of honey and gall,
You can trip up truth with the deftest fall;
Your wit is as bright as your heart is true—
And how does that sentence read to you?

You have seen my soul in the clearest light,
And would not read its riddle aright;
The heart you think of, the mind you see,
Are but your trappings transferred to me.

### PRESAGE.

You bird of ocean, o'er the tossing wave,
You flit prey seeking—I am not your prey;
Though I can ne'er forget the gift you gave,
Until all time dissolves in the last day.
Pause in your flight—look on this wretch of error,
Who fearless fears your presage—is it well
Your brilliant wings should bring a flash of terror
To one whose vows and hopes you ne'er can tell?

Wing on your flight, work out your destined story,
Work to the prize that waits you at the end,
And when your wings shall burn with heaven's glory
Think not of me—you cannot make or mend.
Watching your flight, I still shall wait in wonder
To see you dauntless in the lightning's blaze,
And while I hear, and tremble at, the thunder,
May know you restful after restless days.

WALTER HERRIES POLLOCK.
—Longman's Magazine.

### Spider Showers.

Spider showers are worthy of mention. The spiders are gossamers, and all those who have read White's "Natural History of Selborne" will call to mind his description of the showers he observed. One of these, he tells us, continued for nearly a whole day, and the gossamers descended from a surprising height, for when one gentleman ascended a hill near at hand, some 300 feet high, he found that the spiders were dropping from a region in the atmosphere that was still beyond the reach of his gaze.

Dr. Martin Lister named this aerial spider "the bird," from the facility with which it can traverse the air, and upon one occasion, when he observed a shower of them at York, he ascended to the top of the minster and found that even at that altitude he was still below their level—that they were descending from some region above that standpoint.

Darwin, another observer of spider showers, describes one which he saw in 1832, when on board the Beagle, at the mouth of the La Plata River, when the vessel was some sixty miles from land, and he seems to have been the first to notice that each parachute of gossamer carried a spider aeronaut, for he not only observed them arrive on board the ship, but he also saw them reproduce a new parachute and on this frail bark launch forth again "on the bosom of the palpitating air."

These gossamer showers are great mysteries, and, once seen, cannot very readily be forgotten, for the air on these occasions becomes literally crowded with the tiny parachutes mentioned, which are composed of a few threads of almost invisible gossamer, with a small but lively spider attached. This may be regarded as the most beautiful thing in strange showers.—Chambers's Journal.

### Pepper Pot.

Some years ago an Englishman who had been a resident in Guiana returned to Southampton. Scarcely had he got well inside the portals of his hotel than he incontinently asked for pepper pot. He had learned to love the dish during his sunland exile. His requests were in vain, not only in Southampton, but in London, and his importunity astonished the waiters as much as that of young Twist surprised the famous Bumble. "Then," said he at last, in despair, "I will go back," and he returned to Demerara by the next Royal Mail boat.

It is further related of a respected old colonist, a native of Britain north of the Tweed, that he was able, through the intelligent devotion of his cook, to maintain a pepper pot for years. A new cook arose, unhappily, who scarcely grasped the extent of his master's partiality for this peculiar and perennial dish. He stole the floating ingredients and destroyed the pepper pot. As a result, the hardy Scot nearly succumbed to an apoplectic attack. When he was sufficiently recovered he had no mercy on his faithless servant, who had committed a sin locally unpardonable. These anecdotes, which hail from the home of the pepper pot, serve to show that it is held in no common esteem.—The Gentleman's Magazine.

### Natural Sanitary Agents.

There is no more effective sanitary agent than fire. The ancient who made his napkin of asbestos had but to throw it into the fire when soiled, and it could not be made cleaner. And could we but build our houses of incombustible materials the Spring cleaning might be efficiently accomplished by incendiarism. London, indeed, was purified from a plague by a general conflagration. And almost the one thing which that nearly indestructible disease germ, the bacillus, cannot stand is heat.

But if heat is a great purifier, cold is no less a preserver from decay. Amid the eternal snows of the arctic regions the unburied carcass may lie fresh and uncorrupt for months; the flesh of the mammoth, buried in the frozen soil of Siberia, has resisted decay for untold centuries. And here, perhaps, we have one of "nature's hints to inventors," for meat is now largely preserved by freezing.

Electricity is also a sanitary agent. When Prof. Tyndall was experimenting with atmospheric dust in his classical researches on the origin of the lowest forms of life, he found that an electric discharge passed through a dusty atmosphere purified it, by causing the minute particles to settle. And long before these researches, it was commonly said and believed that a thunderstorm purified the air. Thus a scientific foundation is found for the popular belief, and the lightning flash takes its place as an accredited sanitary agent.—Chambers's Journal.

### Milord, Miss, and the Dog.

A traveler's tale of British phlegm is told in the following terms: A Frenchman was seated in a smoking carriage and had for his companion a "milord Anglais." Enter a British miss—of course with a plaid and protruding teeth and a Skye terrier. She sat opposite the milord. He politely informed her that she had by mistake got into a smoking carriage. She made not the slightest answer, but sat grimly on.

The milord threw away his cigar, much to the astonishment of the Frenchman, who, according to the story, sat watching what would happen. When they reached the next station the milord said, with the cold dignity of his race and cast: "Madam can now change into a non-smoking carriage. If she does not I shall assume that she does not mind smoke and shall light another cigar."

Madam said never a word, but stared in front of her. The train went on again and the milord lighted up. When his cigar was well alight and the train in motion, the lady bent forward, took the cigar out of the milord's mouth, and threw it out of the window. The milord not only did not make any remark, but he did not even seem disturbed. All he did was to wait a minute, and then to bend over the lady, seize the Skye terrier, which was lying in her lap, and fling it out of the window.

Of this act the lady, to the complete astonishment of the French spectator, took no notice whatever. At the next station both the lady and the milord got out, but without exchanging a word in regard to the cigar-and-dog incident, while the Frenchman turned over in his head an etude on the subject of "Les Anglais taciturnes."—The Spectator.

### Russian Explorations.

A vast but fascinating problem confronts Russia on her Chinese frontier—a problem which cannot be disposed of in one or even two generations. No power, however, knows better how to wait than Russia. Time is on her side, and as the necessary preliminary to all wise action is knowledge, the Russian General Staff has been making the fullest use of the opportunities which treaties afforded to gain accurate information concerning the Chinese territories and everything appertaining thereto.

Not a corner of the whole empire, save what comes within the "sphere of influence" of the French but has been intersected by Russian Government explorers and armed expeditions during the past thirty years. These explorers include botanists and geologists of course, but the military expert and the skilled topographer are the animating soul and the true raison d'etre of these expeditions.

Occasional glimpses into their proceedings are allowed to the world, but every fact of military or political significance is carefully conserved in the archives of the Russian Intelligence Department. The minute information concerning all the northern and western territories of China which is now in the possession of the Russian Staff is not only such as no other power possesses, but is incomparably superior to anything in the hands of the Chinese Government itself.

Hence it is that whenever a question of boundaries arises, Russia is prepared with elaborated maps of the regions, to which China has not only nothing to oppose, but which she is not even able to criticise.—Blackwood's Magazine.

### Sultan Faysul.

Sultan Faysul, Imam of Muscat, is a very young man, not much over twenty. He was greatly interested to see us, for we were the first English travelers who had visited him since his accession. We caught him peeping at us over the balcony as we passed through the courtyard below, and he was at the top of a ladder, up which we had to clamber to the gallery, ready to welcome us. He seized our hands and shook them warmly, and then led us with much effusion to his khawah, a long room just over the sea, which is his reception and throne room. Here we found tall cane-bottomed chairs around the walls, and at one end a red chair, which is the throne, just beneath two grotesque pictures of our Queen and the Prince Consort, such as one would buy for a penny at a fair. They are looked upon as objects of great value here, and act as fitting symbols of our protectorate.

The Imam fed us with sweets and coffee, asked us innumerable questions, and seemed full of boyish fun. Certainly, with his turban and blue-and-red checked cotton, which would have been a housemaid's duster at home, his faded greenish-yellow cloak, fastened round his slender frame by a red girdle, he looked anything but a King. As we were preparing to depart, the young monarch grew apparently very uneasy and shouted something to his attendant impatiently, and when he came in, Faysul hurried to him, seized four little gilt bottles of attar of roses, thrust two of them into each of our pockets, and the audience was at an end.—The Fortnightly Review.

### A Shred of Silk.

In the church of Alverstoke, down by the Hampshire coast, there is hanging a stained and tattered piece of silk, the sight of which can scarcely fail to rouse a sense of pride in the breast of even the most phlegmatic of Englishmen. It is all that war and the seasons have spared of an old regimental color of the Forty-fourth Foot, but it is a record of imperishable heroism.

It has waved through the battle smoke around the Burmese forts; it has traversed the Indian plains; it has climbed the mountain wall that lifts upward from the Indus shore; it has witnessed a struggle between a handful of Englishmen and a whole nation in arms; it is the very flag that floated over the bayonets on that fatal morning in the year '48, as the battalion filed slowly through the breach in the cantonment wall at Cabul, out into the winding sheet of snow stretching from the city to the grim defile of the Jugdulluck.

The men who guarded the banner are sleeping by the Cabul road. Its blackened shreds, perhaps the only vestige that is left of the whole doomed column, rest there in the quiet Hampshire church in a case of glass and oak.—Temple Bar.

### A Doctor With Experience.

One day while mending the roof of his house Chodja lost his balance and, falling to the ground, broke a rib. A friend of his went hurriedly for a Hakim, (doctor.) "Hakim, have you ever fallen from a roof and broken a rib?" was the first question Chodja asked the doctor. "Thank God, no," replied the Hakim. "Then go away at once, please," cried Chodja; "I want a doctor who has fallen from a roof and knows what it is!"—Good Words.

### Cause of Death.

Perhaps one of the very oldest monuments is the tablet at Farringdon Church, Berks, in memory of a soldier who had his left leg taken off "by the above ball," an actual cannon ball being inserted at the top.—Notes and Queries.

## ART NOTES.

In the line of crazy men who do not betray their lunacy save in some one particular, the French appear to carry off the palm. It was only last Winter that a well-known adept with the foil imagined he had fought four duels with the sword consecutively on the same morning with four different foes and gave the story to the press with so much modesty and so many details that nearly everybody was taken in. He even defended himself, when challenged to give the names of his opponents, by writing a bright, evasive letter to the press, although a few days afterward his state of mind became so patent that he was hurried into an insane asylum. A similar case has occurred at an art sale, and, strange to say, the maniac was proved to have done the same thing before. At the Meissonier sale a well-known banker of Amiens bought pictures for $72,000, and gave a check for half the sum to the auctioneer, but the check was returned as worthless. Notwithstanding this warning the same banker turned up at the Coquelin sale, in the Petit Gallery, and, although bidders who found him raising pictures out of their reach called the attention of the auctioneer to the fact that he was no better than a maniac, the auctioneer allowed him to continue. He bid on pictures to about the same amount—$72,000—and tendered his check as before, but by that time the auctioneer realized the state of affairs and declined to accept. This man has joined the fantastic duelist in a sanitary retreat.

In honor of the French caricaturist Forain, now in this country, the Durand-Ruel galleries are showing some of his paintings and water colors. A largish view of a race course near Paris, with the horses in the distance and horsey Parisians in the foreground, belongs to his earlier work. It is done with the broad, flat colors and definite outlines one expects from him. His talent for caricature is seen in the elderly man on a chair by the barrier to the right, seen from behind. A few clever outlines give his character and the emotions that sway him. In front, to the left, a flirtation is quietly going on between a well-dressed young woman and her admirer; they care no more for the race than they do for the moon. The centre has for chief figure a large Parisian "gent," who is doing the Briton on the strength of his long reddish whiskers. The bottoms of his trousers are rolled up; he uses a monocle, and has a fieldglass slung over his shoulder in a knowing way. Water colors are more fitted to Forain's rapid, satirical hand. One shows a chorus for the opera rehearsing in walking dress and hats; another a dreadfully vulgar frequenter of the Boulevard strutting along by the side of an overdressed young woman, who turns her head to ogle somebody. Behind is an elderly villain. These water colors suggest Grevin and carry one back to Daumier.

A bill appropriating $75,000 to remove the Naval Monument, at the foot of Capitol Hill, Washington, to another part of the city and erect a monument to Columbus on its site was passed by the Senate in the early months of 1892, and is now in the hands of the Chairman of the Library Committee of the House of Representatives. American sculptors have had no intimation that there will be a chance to compete for a Columbus Monument for Washington, nor has any sculptor of national reputation been designated to carry out this important work. If the bill is brought up in the House an effort should be made to ascertain in advance whether its passage is to involve a plan to obtain the best work our sculptors can produce or is to be followed by the insensate gift of the commission to some ignoramus who will model one more scarecrow for Washington. Frank Leslie's Weekly has published one model, which its author has avowed as in the race, and very sensibly points out why it is just the thing that ought not be erected. There is no use lowering the already low average of sculpture in our great cities.

Mr. Philip Gilbert Hamerton has been taking Mr. Ruskin roundly to task in The Contemporary for the many extravagant revilings the latter has published addressed to the pictures of Constable. In a letter to the press Mr. Hamerton says that Constable saw nature in a painterlike manner, while Mr. Ruskin sees nature not at all as a painter, but as a delicate linear draughtsman, "which is quite different, as a strong painter deals roughly with many minute beauties that the accurate draughtsman values." Mr. Hamerton notes Ruskin's method of dogmatizing and straining after contrasts, "as when a schoolmaster has been loud and lavish in his praises of the good boy of the school, and then in a few contemptuous phrases dismisses the boy whom he dislikes, pointing to him as an example of ignorance, laziness, and general emptiness of mind."

Mr. Henry James has written a capital story about a vulgar young person of London, who understood, in her profession of model, how to throw herself into the spirit of the ladies of high degree which were needed in her employer's pictures, while the lady who knew intimately Marchionesses and Countesses was, as a model, an appalling failure. This young woman's talent appears to have been sadly lacking in a lad at Edinburgh who stood for a local sculptor as the model for his Youth Holding Aloft the Torch of Knowledge, a statue for the dome of Edinburgh University. So far from throwing himself into the spirit of knowledge, in so far, at least, that honesty is the best policy, this lad took advantage of the sculptor's absence to plunder the studio of all portable goods.

The danger to works of art from ignorant photographers has caused an English collector to rue the day when he trusted a picture to their hands. Mr. F. Craven owns the series of "Pygmalion," by Burne Jones, and other works by that master, among which is a picture called "Love Among the Ruins," known in America through reproductions in black and white and photographs. This picture is not painted in oils, but the art photographers assumed that it was, and in order to get a smooth, glistening surface, poured over it a preparation which has ruined it throughout.

The well-informed art critic of The Westminster Gazette denies categorically the truth of a statement widely published in France, to the effect that magnificent frescoes by Lionardo da Vinci have been discovered in Milan on the demolition of certain old buildings. "Having set inquiries on foot by one who would probably hear at once of any such discovery, I am informed that neither he nor the Academy of Fine Arts, to which he also applied, can hear anything of the matter, nor do they believe a word of it."

Admirers of the water colors of A. L. Barye, the sculptor, may be glad to learn that Mr. Herman Schaus has obtained a very fine specimen of his tiger portraits, which will be shown at the Schaus Gallery next week. Several examples of Boudin, a Cazin or two, an Italian girl by Bonnat, and a Japanese view by Mortimer Menpes of London are among the spoils of Mr. Schaus's latest trip abroad. He has also obtained a fine example of Theodor Rousseau.

A second replica of Titian's portrait of the Turkish Sultan Soliman has been bought by the Hungarian National Gallery, and is now in Pesth. The original and the first replica are at Mantua and Urbino. It remains to be decided whether the Hungarian picture is really from Titian's hand or a fine old copy.

The writer on art who contributes to The London Sunday Times remarks that The Sketch, a local weekly, has "coined a new word for us." Amateurs anxious for new terms which may express with greater precision than the old the various phases of art need not be kept long in suspense. This creation of The Sketch is our old friend pleinairist, applied in its ordinary meaning to Claude Monet and his comrades and disciples!

Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Rheard of Flatbush, L. I., exhibit at their studio a portrait of Bishop Littlejohn of Long Island and a painting of the angel appearing to the shepherds of Bethlehem.

The Magazine of Art will publish an essay on the portraits of Robert Burns by J. M. Gray, Director of the Scottish National Gallery. Many little-known portraits will be reproduced in woodcut.

### Books with Their Backs to the Wall.

The library in Wimborne Minster is to-day as perfect a specimen as could anywhere be seen in mediaeval times of the inverted order of ranging books. Near the middle of the south aisle a door opens into a vestry, from which we ascend into the minster library, formerly called the treasure chamber.

The volumes, said to number 240, stand on the shelves with the cut edges of their leaves toward the spectator, except some half a dozen turned about in modern fashion by accident. On an upper shelf there are 52 volumes, 10 of which, forming a set, are numbered on their leaf edges. The names of others are inscribed in the same way on several books of the 47 on a lower shelf. Each tome, whether above or below, is secured by a chain riveted into the left side of the cover, which also has a ring fastened to an iron bar running along the edge of the shelf. A sloping consultation stand, very much like a prie dieu, slides from side to side just below the shelf.—Notes and Queries.

# PERILS IN OCEAN PATHWAYS

## NECESSITY FOR THE REMOVAL OF ALL FLOATING WRECKS.

### Efforts of Commissioner of Navigation E. C. O'Brien to Secure International Action—What Is Already Done by This Country—An Average of Eight Collisions a Year with Derelicts—Suggestions for an Agreement of Maritime Nations—The Government's Chart.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—United States Commissioner of Navigation E. C. O'Brien has just submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury an exhaustive report making certain recommendations to provide for the better protection of life and property at sea and along the coast of the United States and in the North Atlantic Ocean.

The Commissioner observes that the loss of life at sea has been considerably diminished in the past decade, owing to the improved workmanship in vessels and machinery, the advances in skill, and the prudence with which vessels are managed. The important duty, he says, remains to remove the dangers attending navigation by the reporting, marking, and removal of a large number of wrecks and derelicts.

The Commissioner says that wrecks should be marked by means of a buoy beacon or light vessel. Floating wrecks should be towed into port or to some point where they can be recovered by their owners. All wrecks which are obviously not salvable should be blown up or otherwise destroyed. He thinks that private enterprise may be relied upon to rescue wrecked vessels obviously salvable. Under the present law provision is made for the removal by the War Department of wrecks that are in the way of river or harbor commerce. There is no particular service of the Government required by law to destroy or remove floating wrecks or derelicts, but it has been the practice of the Navy Department, when its attention is called to such wrecks, to blow them up on becoming satisfied that the Government would not be liable to the owner for damages.

Mr. O'Brien recommends that under such rules as may be formulated by the Commissioner of Navigation and promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury, commanders of naval vessels be authorized by the Secretary of the Navy to blow up or otherwise remove any wrecked vessel abandoned and afloat, obviously not salvable, without incurring any liability. It is suggested by him that it might be made the duty of the seagoing vessels of the Revenue Marine Service to put to sea immediately after disastrous storms on the coast for the relief of vessels in distress. There is also, he believes, a pressing need of two steamers of about 800 tons each, especially built and equipped for the purpose of cruising continually along the coasts and in the great highways of transatlantic navigation, with the single object in view of discovering wrecks and relieving seamen and others who may be in distress.

It is to derelicts and other menaces to navigation on the North Atlantic Ocean that the Commissioner especially invites attention. He shows that about 70 per cent. of the transocean international commerce of the globe is carried on within a belt of water about 600 miles in width, between Europe and North America. This great lane of commerce embraces only about 2 per cent. of the entire ocean surface of the world. In this comparatively small part of the ocean many of the derelicts are reported.

A history of the efforts made to remove derelicts which are dangerous to commerce is given by Mr. O'Brien. The International Marine Conference, assembled at Washington in 1889 upon the invitation of the United States, recommended that joint action be taken by the maritime nations concerned in the navigation of the North Atlantic Ocean, to destroy derelicts, and urged that the work be done under rules established by an international agreement. Three years have passed with no attempt having been made on the part of any foreign nation to carry these recommendations into effect. Last April Commissioner O'Brien made a vigorous effort to have the great ocean lanes searched for derelicts by the fleet of war vessels which assembled at New-York. The Maritime Exchange at New-York indorsed the plan, but it was found impossible by the State Department to complete the necessary diplomatic correspondence in time to carry it out.

Mr. O'Brien now urges that the recommendations of the marine conference for an international agreement as to rules and regulations and instrumentality for the report and marking and removal of derelicts and other obstructions to navigation be adopted. In this he is supported by the maritime interests of the country, notably by the Maritime Exchange of New-York, the American Steamship Association, and the leading transatlantic steamship lines.

Although nothing has been accomplished in the nature of associated effort on the part of the nations concerned for the removal or destruction of wrecks and derelicts, the United States has from the beginning, and is to-day, taking the lead in this important matter. The United States Hydrographic Office since 1883 has performed a most valuable service to the country's commerce, as well as to that of other nations, by publishing monthly a chart showing wrecks on the North Atlantic Ocean which have been identified and traced.

There appears to be an annual total loss of 2,172 vessels and about 12,000 lives in the entire ocean commerce of the world. The annual value of the ships and cargoes thus lost is estimated at about $100,000,000. The hydrographic chart issued Feb. 20 last shows the places where 956 vessels were wrecked on the Atlantic coast of North America. It also shows the positions of 332 vessels abandoned on the high seas, of which 139 were so frequently reported that their drift tracks are marked on the chart. Besides, there were 625 derelicts reported whose tracks were not ascertained. The 625 unknown and 332 known derelicts make a total of 957 during the period of five years from 1887 to 1891 inclusive, an average of 16 each month. During the same period there occurred 38 collisions with derelicts, or an average of 8 every year. The average time a derelict remains afloat is found to be about thirty days.

Commissioner O'Brien's plan for the removal of wrecks and derelicts contemplates that each Government which is a party to the agreement shall provide and equip one vessel, except in the cases of Great Britain and the United States, which shall have two vessels each, to be sent cruising, and to have regular stations on the respective coast of each country, where they will be available for the relief of distressed vessels, and to tow them to port if they appear to be salvable, otherwise to destroy them.

The Commissioner has devised a draft of a proposed international agreement, which contains fifteen articles covering the whole subject. Under these articles, in the event of the disappearance of a vessel the owner will be obliged to send notice to the authorities of the port from which she sailed, giving a complete description of the vessel, the nature of her cargo, and other information which may lead to her identification. All vessels discovered abandoned in the North Atlantic will become the property of the finder, provided that the owner does not claim the craft and pay the salvage for towing her to port within a stipulated time; all wrecked vessels obviously not salvable are to be considered as derelicts, and shall be destroyed; each Government a party to the agreement must prepare and issue a record of the wrecks and derelicts found in its jurisdiction, stating the position of all rig, tonnage, and other characteristics.

### Park & Tilford's Handsome Building.

The substantial new building at the corner of Columbus Avenue and Seventy-second Street, which Park & Tilford, the well-known grocers, have erected as a home for their west side establishment, was opened yesterday. There is no business building more handsome on the west side. It is constructed of terra cotta brick and granite, and is absolutely fire-proof. It is six stories in height, and is remarkably well lighted. The building has a frontage of 102 feet on Columbus Avenue and 50 feet on Seventy-second Street. The interior work is of light wood.

The entire floor space in the new building will be occupied by Park & Tilford in their wholesale and retail trade. The building was erected for west side patronage, and it is the firm's intention to make it an establishment of which the people of the west side may well be proud. Their reputation for dealing only in reliable and first-class groceries has already won for them a warm welcome and a generous number of customers.

Their opening yesterday was attended by hundreds, who admired the building and the artistic display of goods.

## NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

A writer over the signature of George E. Barton has been writing letters to The Brooklyn Eagle, in which he advocates the disbandment of the entire National Guard. He quotes history to prove that the militia organizations of this country are worse than no soldiers at all in time of need. He points to the surrender of Gen. Hull to the British at Detroit in 1812; also to the Bladensburg episode of 1814, and later to the first battle of Bull Run, as examples of what National Guardsmen can do when placed face to face with veteran regulars. He then has a lame and flimsy excuse that the militia who fought so well and bravely at Lexington, Bunker Hill, the Cowpens, Eutaw Springs, Bennington, and Bemis Heights, and later with the battle-scarred veterans at New-Orleans, fresh from the victory at Waterloo, were marksmen from the backwoods, who had spent their whole lives battling with the French in the Canadian campaigns and with the savage red men of the forests.

In his statement of what he calls facts he forgets to mention that Gen. Hull had opposed to him at Detroit, in addition to the British regulars, thousands of as bloodthirsty villains in the shape of Iroquois and Wyandotte Indians as walked the earth, and further, that Gen. Hull's surrender was advised, and even urged, by Gen. Lewis Cass, who afterward returned East and sought to cover Gen. Hull's name with infamy by uttering the most outrageous falsehoods concerning what he called his cowardice.

In criticising the National Guard, Mr. Barton says their record as regards putting down riots is a disgraceful one. He says: "In almost every instance when they have been called upon to preserve order innocent persons have been killed and wounded by the reckless and indiscriminate discharge of muskets without orders. A brick is thrown and some tender darling is slightly injured, when with one accord they commence shooting into the helpless crowd in the most cowardly manner, without regard to sex or age. In their blind fury they often shoot one another, but these casualties follow the destructive fire of the rioters."

He closes his diatribe by saying that a graduate of a crack militia regiment knows as much about real military duty as a rooster does about laying eggs.

It is a mystery as to what called forth Mr. Barton's vicious attack upon the National Guard. If Mr. Barton wants to be a reformer he should confine himself to something about which he possesses better information.

* * *

First Lieut. T. C. Patterson, Company C, Twelfth Regiment, has resigned on account of pressure of business. His record while in the Twelfth has been a good one, he having served eight years, rising from the ranks to the position of Lieutenant. Second Lieut. T. W. Huston will be his successor. Company C started the drill season with an inspection of clothing and equipments. Capt. Seiter will form a bayonet squad this Winter, which he will try to make equal to the old squad he had in Company D.

* * *

An order has been issued by Gen. Ordway, commanding the District of Columbia National Guard, authorizing Capt. Wilson of the War Department Guards to recruit a new company and organize a battalion. The additional company will be composed of employes of the War Department.

* * *

Many members of the Fourth Regiment of the New-Jersey National Guard can be seen daily on the hill in Jersey City anxiously watching the work on the new armory. The foundations are nearly completed, and before many months the regiment may hope to occupy the armory. It will be a handsome building, and will occupy a position commanding nearly every quarter of Jersey City.

* * *

Col. David E. Austen of the Thirteenth Regiment forwarded a letter to Mayor Boody last week reading as follows:

"Will you please send for Mr. Lamb, and have him explain the errors as to floor in Thirteenth Regiment Armory? I object to floor being laid not level, and object to beams being notched to cover up error in height of piers, as in a measure weakening same. The carpenter has been notified to place them in this way, and should be stopped at once. Your attention is again called to omission of provision for gas fixtures. Mr. Lamb says even now the plan is not right, and the delay made unnecessarily is three months. It is my judgment that the commision should understand these matters and act on them, and I insist, so far as my voice is concerned, that they receive attention."

It seems that Col. Austen is never to get over the trouble concerning the new armory. Architect Daus says Col. Austen is given to making mountains out of molehills, but since the new armory was started there have been enough molehills to build a good-sized genuine mountain. When the armory was projected Col. Austen and his officers wanted it built from plans prepared by Charles Werner or Alexander Ross, both of whom were members of the regiment. Mr. McLaughlin did not want their plans, however, so Park Commissioner Brower, Mayor Chapin, and County Treasurer Harry Adams voted for Rudolph L. Daus to please the "Boss." Col. Austen and Major Kaiser, the County Clerk, voted for Alexander Ross because they had no favors to ask or to expect from Hugh McLaughlin. They were beaten.

* * *

The Pettigrew case in the Forty-Seventh Regiment seems destined to drop out of sight by the resignation of Major Pettigrew next month, after having filled out his twenty-eight years of service. His friends, however, insist that the true history of Col. John G. Eddy's antagonism to him be aired. In the Winter of 1890 Col. Gaylor, they say, was in command of the Forty-seventh Regiment, but, owing to little misunderstandings which he was constantly having with the Sheriff, he remained most of his time in Essex County, N. J., leaving Lieut. Col. John G. Eddy in command of the regiment. At that time Major Pettigrew and William R. Eddy, a brother of the Lieutenant Colonel, were both company commanders in the Forty-seventh. An election for Major was called, and both Pettigrew and William R. Eddy presented themselves as candidates. So badly did William R. Eddy want to be Major and so badly did his brother want him to be chosen that a committee waited on Capt. Pettigrew and asked him to withdraw in favor of Capt. Eddy. This he refused to do, and when the election came off he was elected Major by a narrow margin. When Col. Gaylor resigned John G. Eddy became Colonel of the regiment. From that day until he suspended Major Pettigrew in camp last Summer he never lost an opportunity, it is said, to let the Major know that he had once thwarted his wishes, in beating his brother for the position of Major.

* * *

The Inspector General's report for 1892, relating to the condition of the National Guard of this State, and submitted to the Adjutant General last December, has just been issued. It shows the strength of the militia of this State, inclusive of the officers at General and Brigade Headquarters, to be 12,886, divided among the various arms of the service as follows: Cavalry, 105; infantry, 12,353; artillery, 387; signal corps, 41. The guard is divided into four brigades as follows:

First Brigade, (New-York City)—One troop of cavalry, 105, (officers and men;) seven regiments of infantry, 4,734; two light batteries of artillery, 164; one signal corps, 23; total, 5,026.

Second Brigade, (Brooklyn and Kings County)—Five regiments of infantry, 2,932; one separate company, (Flushing,) 50; one Gattling battery, 71; one signal corps, 18; total, 3,071.

Third Brigade, (Albany)—One battalion (four companies) infantry, 254; thirty separate companies, 2,313; one light battery artillery, 82; total, 2,649.

Fourth Brigade, (Buffalo)—Two regiments (each eight companies) infantry, 843; fifteen separate companies infantry, 1,227; one light battery, 70; total, 2,140.

Gen. McGrath's report also shows that the State owns twenty-six armories, now occupied by troops, while others are in course of erection in Brooklyn, Jamestown, Poughkeepsie, Geneva, Utica, and Cohoes.

* * *

The National Guard of Pennsylvania is about to have a new artillery organization. While in all other respects the National Guard of Pennsylvania is armed as well as those of other States, its artillery is obsolete.

* * *

The Seventh Regiment companies will not begin their regular drill season until after Oct. 1.

* * *

During repairs to the Old Guard's armory, recently destroyed by fire, the headquarters of the organization have been established at the Hotel Kensington. The rooms are open at all hours.

* * *

At an election held in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory in Brooklyn last week ex-Capt. William E. C. Mayer of Flatbush was unanimously elected Captain. Capt. Mayer was formerly First Sergeant in Company E, Seventh Regiment, and received his discharge in January, 1891. He was largely instrumental in organizing what was known as the "Flatbush Company" for the Thirty-second Regiment, and was elected its Captain. Before the Thirty-second Regiment was disbanded he resigned, but when the Flatbush Company was transferred to the Thirteenth and became known as Company H, he enlisted in it as a private, and later was again elected its Captain. He held his commission a few months and again resigned.

* * *

Lieut. Col. John Biddle Porter has been unanimously elected to fill the office of Colonel in the Second Regiment of the Pennsylvania National Guard left vacant by the resignation of Col. O. C. Bosbyshell. Major Henry T. Dechert was elected Lieutenant Colonel to succeed Col. Porter, and Albert H. Hartung was elected Major.

* * *

Company D, Ninth Regiment, Capt. Walton commanding, spent last Sunday in camp at Van Cortlandt Park. In the morning the company had company drill and guard mount on the parade ground. The company marched to the armory in this city on Sunday afternoon.

* * *

The Twenty-second Regiment rifle team is doing some fine practice work, making ready for the inter-State matches on Sept. 28 and 29. Capt. Burnton, regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice, says he expects the team to do something for the regiment when it shoots at Creedmoor.

* * *

Capt. Henry S. Rasquin of the Third Battery has arranged a new scheme of drilling for the coming season. The armory on Dean Street, Brooklyn, is so small that the battery will be divided into six sections for drill work. The platoons will be commanded by First Lieut. H. H. Royce, First Lieut. E. D. Chemidlin, and Second Lieut. George E. Laing. The regular drill nights will be on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays.

* * *

Col. John N. Partridge of the Twenty-third Regiment has obtained a month's leave of absence and will go to Colorado. While he is away, Lieut. Col. Alexis C. Smith will command the regiment.

* * *

The inspections of the organizations in the First Brigade will take place on the following dates: First Battery, Oct. 4; Signal Corps, Oct. 4; Second Battery, Oct. 5; Seventh Regiment, Oct. 25; Eighth Regiment, Oct. 12; Ninth Regiment, Oct. 16; Twelfth Regiment, Oct. 17; Twenty-second Regiment, Oct. 23; Sixty-ninth Regiment, Oct. 17; Seventy-first Regiment, Oct. 24; Troop A, Oct. 27.

The inspections will take place in the armories of the respective organizations in the evening, except that of the Ninth and Sixty-ninth Regiments, which will take place in Van Cortlandt Park in the afternoon.

The Second Brigade inspections will occur on the following dates: The Thirteenth Regiment, Oct. 18; Fourteenth, Oct. 19; Signal Corps, Oct. 10; Twenty-third, Oct. 26; Forty-seventh, Oct. 18.

* * *

The Second Battery and the Seventy-first Regiment have arranged to march to their new armory at Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue on Oct. 28, escorted by Gen. Fitzgerald and staff and the other National Guard organizations of this city. The full details have not yet been arranged, but it is expected that the day will be a great one in the history of the Seventy-first Regiment.

* * *

Up to Sept. 16 the Twenty-second Regiment had secured 24 sharpshooters and 452 marksmen, a gain of 96 marksmen over last year.

* * *

Company C, Fourteenth Regiment, will have a grand campfire on the evening of Oct. 2. Preparations are now under way to make it one of the finest ever held in the old State Arsenal. The campfire will be held in the squad drillroom of the armory on North Portland Avenue. The room will be handsomely decorated and the evening will be enlivened with songs, instrumental music, speeches, and plenty of refreshments. All the veterans who have lost their teeth in former services in the company are invited to come and renew their youth, a temporary set of false teeth being promised those who cannot partake of lobster and chicken salad. Among the guests who are expected to be present are Brig. Gen. James McLeer, Gen. Edward B. Fowler, Col. Harry Michell, Major Benjamin S. Steen, Major F. L. R. Tetamore, Capt. Charles B. Tobey, who commanded the company during the war; ex-Capt. Gilbert Lloyd, and Private Charles Lawrence, now an official in Washington, D. C.

* * *

Lieut. Herbert Kenton of Company A, Fourteenth Regiment, who has been seriously ill since last July, is now convalescing rapidly. The boys promise him a rousing reception when he gets back to the armory.

* * *

The strained relations between Col. Harry Michell of the Fourteenth Regiment and the members of Company K have been smoothed over, and an election will now be ordered. The only candidate this time will be First Lieut. Charles W. Bridges.

* * *

The trophy which Gov. Roswell P. Flower will present for the annual competition at the State rifle matches on Sept. 28 and 29 is a solid silver loving cup. The height of the cup and the ebony base is eleven inches, the cup itself being seven and one-half inches in height. The cup will be inscribed: "The Governor's Cup." Under the inscription will be engraved the arms of the State of New-York and the further inscription: "Presented by Gov. Roswell P. Flower for annual competition in rifle practice shooting by the National Guard of New-York." On the reverse of the cup will be the State and national flags and other ornamentation. The design for the cup was made by Mr. Osborne of the Gorham Manufacturing Company.

Competition for this trophy is open to individual members of the National Guard of this State, the company whose members win it holding it until the next competition.

* * *

The New-York Times will be obliged if brigade, regimental, or company officers and the non-commissioned officers and private members of all National Guard organizations in New-York and neighboring States will forward to this office such news of their organizations as they may have at their disposal. Military, social, personal or other news will receive due attention. Items should reach this office not later than Friday evening of each week.

## MOVEMENTS OF WAR VESSELS.

### San Francisco to be Docked at the Navy Yard—Miantonomoh Reaches Port.

The United States flagship San Francisco proceeded to the Brooklyn Navy Yard Wednesday to dock. The San Francisco has been placed in the Simpson wooden dry dock. When overhauled she will be made ready for a Winter's cruise in the West Indies.

The present programme is for the San Francisco and Kearsarge to cruise among the West India Islands throughout the Winter months. Both vessels, it is said, will return to northern waters in the early Spring. It is thought the San Francisco will then be made ready to relieve the Chicago as flagship of the European station.

The San Francisco is flying the flag of Rear Admiral A. E. K. Benham. Capt. J. Crittenden Watson is commander.

The double-turreted monitor Miantonomoh reached port Wednesday and steamed to an anchorage in the North River.

The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius is now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It is understood she will proceed to Newport in a few days.

The cruiser Detroit is at Yorktown, Va., engaging in small-arm target firing. The Detroit will shortly be given a final official Government trial of forty-eight hours' duration. The Detroit is ready for distant service.

## AT THE CITY'S COLLEGE.

### Opening with the Largest Number Ever on Its Rolls.

The College of the City of New-York opened Monday with 1,550 students on the rolls. This is the largest number that the college has had since it was founded.

During the last few years the building has been strengthened by independent stone piles at each corner. New iron supports have been placed in the weak parts of the building, making the college perfectly safe and secure.

On account of the increased number of students one story has been added to the wing of the Twenty-second Street building, making two large rooms.

The classes of this year are exceedingly large. Several new carpenters' benches were added to the workshop on this account.

Different college societies held their meetings during the week. A glee club will be organized next month. Football and lacrosse teams have been practicing for the coming games.

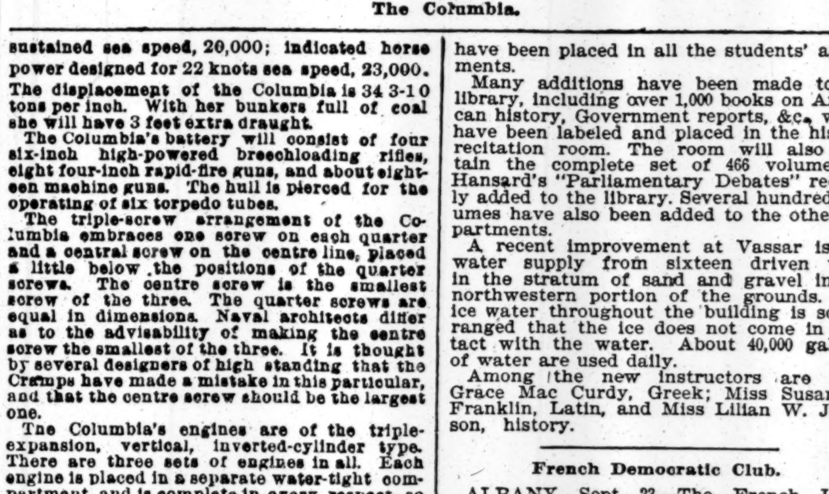
## NEW CRUISER COLUMBIA.

### Her Coming Official Trial Regarded as a Most Important Event.

The official trial of the new cruiser Columbia is expected to take place within three weeks. The coming event is regarded as the most important one in the history of trial trips of the navy. The Columbia is under contract to attain a maximum speed of 22 knots per hour, and to show herself able to maintain at sea a speed of 21 knots an hour.

On a recent unofficial run the Columbia is reported to have attained a speed of 21.3 knots an hour. It is not known as yet over what length of course this run was made. The Columbia is the first ship of the new navy of the United States to be fitted with triple screws. The idea is not a new one.

The Columbia's principal dimensions are: Length, 400 feet; beam, molded, 58 feet; normal draught, 23 feet; displacement, 7,400 tons; indicated horse power, designed for 21 knots sustained sea speed, 20,000; indicated horse power designed for 22 knots sea speed, 23,000.



The Columbia.

The displacement of the Columbia is 34 3-10 tons per inch. With her bunkers full of coal she will have 3 feet extra draught.

The Columbia's battery will consist of four six-inch high-powered breechloading rifles, eight four-inch rapid-fire guns, and about eighteen machine guns. The hull is pierced for the operating of six torpedo tubes.

The triple-screw arrangement of the Columbia embraces one screw on each quarter and a central screw on the centre line, placed a little below the positions of the quarter screws. The centre screw is the smallest screw of the three. The quarter screws are equal in dimensions. Naval architects differ as to the advisability of making the centre screw the smallest of the three. It is thought by several designers of high standing that the Cramps have made a mistake in this particular, and that the centre screw should be the largest one.

The Columbia's engines are of the triple-expansion, vertical, inverted-cylinder type. There are three sets of engines in all. Each engine is placed in a separate water-tight compartment, and is complete in every respect, so that the vessel may be propelled at a slow speed by the centre screw alone, by the two outer screws at a medium speed, or by the three screws when the highest rate of speed is required.

The triple-screw arrangement is deemed to have the advantage of allowing the machinery to be worked at its maximum and most economical number of revolutions at all rates of the vessel's speed.

All the boilers are constructed to stand working pressures of 160 pounds of steam. The coal capacity is 2,000 tons. At a ten-knot speed an hour this will give the vessel an endurance of 109 days, or a radius of action of 26,240 knots. The Columbia is designed purely for work as a commerce destroyer, and her general appearance is deemed such as to enable her to get within range before her character is discovered. She is built of steel throughout.

## MAY CUT DOWN THE BONUSES.

### New Regulation to Govern Speed Trials of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The large speed premiums which have been earned this year by contractors for naval ships have led the Navy Department to formulate new rules for the guidance of inspection boards in the trials of the three new ships which are to be held this month.

Hereafter the steam pressure will not be allowed to exceed that which the engines were designed to generate, plus 5 per cent. This will result in some disadvantages to contractors and may reduce the premiums earned by the limitation placed on the pressure, but the effect will be to prevent further wracking of vessels on their trials and severe and undue strains on the engines by the attempts of builders to pile on all the steam the boilers are capable of generating in attempts to carry off large premiums.

The first vessel to which the new instructions will apply will be the cruiser Montgomery, at Baltimore, which will have her official trial about the 25th inst. The greatest pressure to be allowed her contractors will be 168, or 5 per cent. in addition to the 160 she is designed for. The Detroit, her sister ship, built on the same designs and with the same boiler capacity, when tried, ran up her pressure to 180 and dropped it to the normal of 160, but at the high pressure one of her safety valve heads was blown off, and toward the end of the trip she was compelled to finish with steam blowing off at a great rate.

Engineer officers do not believe the new instructions will tend to operate to the disadvantage, to any great extent, of the contractors, and assert that with the steam pressure at the highest rate expected of the boilers and all valves tight no difference will be made in the results of the trial. This is doubtful, however, and the new rule is bound to meet with opposition from shipbuilders.

The effect this will have on the new triple-screw cruiser Columbia is awaited with interest by engineer officers, but few of whom believe it will reduce her speed appreciably. The rule at any rate is undoubtedly intended to work to the advantage of the Government.

The premiums paid out in a year have amounted to nearly $500,000, and with the trials of four more ships in a few months may be increased to $1,000,000. Cramps alone carried off $200,000 on the New-York, and the Columbian Iron Works $150,000 for the Detroit, while the Machias and Bancroft won bonuses. Should the Montgomery come up to the performance of her sister ship, her contractors would gain $300,000 for the two vessels in premiums, and if the Columbia should do as well as the Cramps expect they will have another $200,000 clear gain.

The Union Iron Works people are confident of getting 21 knots out of the cruiser Olympia and expect to carry off the same amount as was won by the New-York, and the builders of the Castine and Marblehead are equally confident of large rewards. Whether the effect of limiting the steam pressure will result in decreasing the premiums and still allow the ships to fulfill all requirements for speed remains to be seen.

## OCEAN GROVE'S NEW AUDITORIUM.

### The Money Assured and the Structure Will Be Ready Next Summer.

OCEAN GROVE, Sept. 23.—The Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association recently decided to tear down the present auditorium and erect a more modern structure. The new auditorium will cost $50,000 and will seat 10,000 persons. It will be completed before the next Summer religious season rolls around. The question of a new structure was settled Sunday, Aug. 13, when in a few hours over $40,000 was subscribed by the Summer visitors and all-year-round residents. Since then contributions have been coming in daily, so that the $50,000 required is now in sight.

The plans for the new auditorium have not been settled upon. Architects are at work on the details. Work on the new building will be begun next month.

The final services in the historical open-air auditorium were held Sept. 9. The President of the Camp Meeting Association, the Rev. Dr. E. H. Stokes, who has been at the head of the resort since it was founded, twenty-four years ago, delivered the valedictory address, which was replete with historical facts of interest to the millions of Christians all over the world who have attended the famous camp meeting in years gone by.

The first preaching stand was built in 1870, and was 24 feet square and capable of seating seventy-five ministers. The seating for the congregation was of pine planks, on trestles, without backs. These benches accommodated 1,009 worshippers. The entire structure cost $800.

The congregation grounds were in 1874 reseated with park settees, which are still in use. In 1875 a frame building, 75 by 100, was erected. This was covered with green pine bowers. In 1880 the present auditorium, 136 by 146 feet, was built. The structure seats 5,000 and cost $10,000.

President Stokes, in his memorial address, submitted a detailed report of the services held on the camp grounds from 1874 to 1893. The number of services is 12,873, with the following visible results: Converted, 7,050; sanctified, 4,900; reclaimed, 4,500; especially helped, 55,800. Aggregate, 72,250.

## STUDENTS BACK AT VASSAR.

### Some of the Changes They Find—Additions to the Library.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Vassar College opened Friday evening with the chapel service. It is impossible yet to tell the number of students that will be enrolled. It is the opinion of college officials that the present financial troubles will not make a noticeable difference in the attendance. Last year's attendance numbered 430; there will doubtless be some increase this year.

Many improvements have been made during the Summer. A large new range has been placed in the kitchen, new machines have been bought for the laundry, and an additional cold-storage room has been built. The infirmary has been enlarged, and the old library cut up into three light recitation rooms. The organ has been refitted at the cost of $700, and certain defects in the action have been remedied. Picture moldings have been placed in all the students' apartments.

Many additions have been made to the library, including over 1,000 books on American history, Government reports, &c., which have been labeled and placed in the history recitation room. The room will also contain the complete set of 466 volumes of Hansard's "Parliamentary Debates" recently added to the library. Several hundred volumes have also been added to the other departments.

A recent improvement at Vassar is the water supply from sixteen driven wells in the stratum of sand and gravel in the northwestern portion of the grounds. The ice water throughout the building is so arranged that the ice does not come in contact with the water. About 40,000 gallons of water are used daily.

Among the new instructors are Miss Grace Mac Curdy, Greek; Miss Susan B. Franklin, Latin, and Miss Lilian W. Johnson, history.

### French Democratic Club.

ALBANY, Sept. 23.—The French Independent Democratic Club of the City of New-York, which aims to combine the French citizens in its membership, has been incorporated, with these Trustees: Eugene I. Chaude, George Le Grand, Charles Dufont, Barton Darr, and Barabas Simon.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $70 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50, a berth. Steamers sail from foot of 2d St., Hoboken.
Havel, Tu., Sept. 26, 9 A. M. | Spree, Tu., Oct. 10, 11 A. M.
Trave, W., Sept. 27, 9 A. M. | Lahn, Tu., Oct. 17, 10 A. M.
Elbe, Sat., Sept. 30, 9 A. M. | Ems, Sat., Oct. 21, 7 A. M.
Aller, Tu., Oct. 3, 11 A. M. | Havel, Tu., Oct. 24, 9 A. M.
Saale, Sat., Oct. 7, 7 A. M. | Elbe, Sat., Oct. 28, 9 A. M.
MEDITERRANEAN LINE.
New-York to Genoa less than eleven days.
Werra, Oct. 14 | Kaiser, Nov. 25 | Spree, Jan. 16
Kaiser, Oct. 21 | Fulda, Dec. 9 | Fulda, Jan. 27
Fulda, Nov. 4 | Werra, Dec. 30 | Kaiser, Feb. 10
Werra, Nov. 18 | Kaiser, Jan. 6 | Spree, Feb. 17
Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, first cabin.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY.
FAST LINE TO LONDON.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, HAMBURG.
Twin-screw express steamers.
Columbia, S. 28, 7:30 A. M. | F. Bismarck, Oct. 19, 12 M.
A. Victoria, Oct. 5, 1:30 P. M. | Columbia, Oct. 26, 7 A. M.
Normannia, O. 12, 7:30 A. M. | A. Victoria, Nov. 2, 12 noon
First cabin, $75 and upward; second cabin, $50 and upward.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO., 37 B'way, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK. SOUTHAMPTON. LONDON.
Paris, Sept. 27, 7 A. M. | New-York, Oct. 11, 7 A. M.
Berlin, Oct. 4, 10 A. M. | Paris, Oct. 18, 11:30 A. M.
From Pier 43 N. R., foot of Christopher St.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconvenience and exposure of transfer by tender.
First cabin passage to Southampton, London, or Havre, $60 and upward, according to steamer. Second cabin, $35 to $60. Steerage at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FOR GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot of West 24th St.
S. S. CITY OF ROME, Saturday, Oct. 14, 8 A. M.
Saloon, $50 and upward. Second cabin, $30.
Devonia, Sept. 30, 9 A. M. | Circassia, Oct. 21, 2 P. M.
Ethiopia, Oct. 7, 3 P. M. | Furnessia, Oct. 28, 8 A. M.
Cabin, $45 and upward. Second cabin, $30. Steerage, outward, $23; prepaid, $24. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. For drafts, tours, &c., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

RED STAR LINE.
Sailing from New-York and Antwerp weekly.
WESTERNLAND...Wednesday, Sept. 27, 6:30 A. M.
NOORDLAND....Wednesday, Oct. 4, 12:30 P. M.
WAESLAND.....Wednesday, Oct. 11, 6:30 A. M.
First cabin, $50 upward; second cabin, to Antwerp, $38; from Antwerp, $48 and $52; reduction on round trip. Apply for "Facts." Steerage at low rates. INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO., 6 Bowling Green.

GUION LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
From Pier B, foot of Grand St., Jersey City.
ALASKA.......Saturday, Sept. 30, 9 A. M.
ARIZONA.....Saturday, Oct. 14, 8:30 A. M.
ALASKA......Saturday, Oct. 28, 8 A. M.
Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35; steerage, $25. A. M. UNDERHILL & CO.
Telephone, 3,095 Cortlandt. 35 Broadway.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE every Saturday.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf....Sat., Sept. 30, 7 A. M.
LA BRETAGNE, Collier.......Sat., Oct. 7, 2 P. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Santelli......Sat., Oct. 14, 6 A. M.
A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS TO
JAPAN AND CHINA.
NEW-YORK TO JAPAN IN 17 DAYS.
Intended sailings from Vancouver:
EMPRESS OF INDIA..........Oct. 16.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..........Nov. 13.
EMPRESS OF CHINA..........Dec. 11.
E. V. SKINNER, Gen'l East'n Agent, 353 Broadway, N. Y. | EVERETT FRAZAR, China and Japan, Frt. Agt., 69 Wall St., N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—THREE STEAMERS Weekly from New Pier 35 N. R., foot of Spring St.
S. S. Kansas City............Tuesday, Sept. 26, 3 P. M.
S. S. Nacoochee...........Thursday, Sept. 28, 3 P. M.
S. S. City of Augusta.......Saturday, Sept. 30, 3 P. M.
Connecting with C. R. R. of Georgia and S. F. and W. R'y for all points in GEORGIA and FLORIDA, SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA, and LOUISIANA. Unsurpassed accommodations. First-class table d'hôte. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E. Agt. | W. H. RHETT, Gen'l Agt.
S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. | Central R. R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agent Ocean Steamship Co.
G. M. SORRELL, Manager, New Pier 35 North River.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida Points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jacksonville, Tues., Sept. 26
YEMASSEE, Charleston only, Wednesday, Sept. 27
CHEROKEE, Chas. & Jacksonville, Fri., Sept. 29
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jacksonville, Tues., Oct. 3
All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
FLA. CENT. & PEN. FAST F. & P. LINE via JACKS.
GRT SO. FRT. & PASS. LINE via CHARLESTON.
T. G. EGER, Gen'l Agt., 379 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C.—Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND via JAMES RIVER—Wed. and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va.—Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West. Apply at general office of company, on pier, or at 5, 11, 229, 239, 261, 287, 317A, 362, 849, 944, and 1,225 Broadway.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

PROVIDENCE LINE,
FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, PROVIDENCE, WHITE MTS, AND ALL POINTS EAST. Steamers CONNECTICUT and RHODE ISLAND leave Pier 29 (old No.) North River, foot of Warren St. at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, connecting trains due Boston 7:15 A. M., Worcester, except Sunday, 8:00 A. M.

STONINGTON LINE,
inside route for BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, and the East. New steel steamers MAINE and NEW-HAMPSHIRE leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

NORWICH LINE.
For BOSTON, WORCESTER, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH, AND ALL POINTS EAST. Leave Pier 40 (old number) North River (next pier above Desbrosses St. Ferry) daily, except Sundays, at 5 P. M., connecting with new express train leaving New-London at 3:33 A. M., reaching Boston 9 A. M., Worcester 7:56 A. M.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.
Day Line Steamers,
NEW-YORK or ALBANY.
Daily except Sundays.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. " 9:00 "
for Albany, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Po'keepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Returning leave Albany 8:30 A. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ALBANY BOATS.
PEOPLE'S LINE.
Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., daily, (Sundays excepted.) Direct connection with trains to points North, East, and West.

A.—TROY BOATS.—Steamer City of Troy or Saratoga leaves Pier 46, West 10th St., daily, except Saturday, 6 P. M. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats leave every week day from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St., N. R., at 6 P. M., connecting at Hudson with Boston and Albany R. R. for all points East.

HARTFORD LINE.—Steamer HARTFORD leaves Pier 24 East River Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5 P. M. No steamer leaving on opposite days until further notice.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS
All trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street; the only railroad station in the City. Trains leave as follows:
VERY LOW RATE EXCURSIONS TO WORLD'S FAIR EVERY WEEK.
FOR PARTICULARS SEE TICKET AGENT.
EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Fastest train in the world. No extra fare.
CHICAGO FAST MAIL.
9:10 A. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago. No extra fare.
NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED.
10:00 A. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago. Wagner Service.
DAY EXPRESS.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Saturday train runs to Cleveland and Detroit only.
WORLD'S FAIR SPECIAL.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 1:45 P. M. next day. Wagner Service.
SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7:30 P. M. No extra fare.
EXPOSITION FLYER, (LIMITED.)
GREAT 20-HOUR TRAIN TO CHICAGO.
FOR THROUGH PASSENGERS ONLY.
3:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 10 A. M. next day. Complete Wagner Service.
ALBANY, TROY, & SARATOGA SPECIAL.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. Wagner Drawing-room Cars.
NORTH SHORE LIMITED.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Detroit 8:55 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Wagner Service.
FAST WESTERN EXPRESS.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 9:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A. M. Wagner Service.
NORTHERN EXPRESS.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. Due Burlington 4:45 A. M., Plattsburg 5:08, Montreal 7:30 A. M.
BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS.
7:30 P. M. Daily. Due Buffalo 7:30, Niagara Falls 8:50 A. M. Wagner Service.
LIMITED FAST MAIL.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Sleeping Car Passengers for Rochester only carried on this train.
CHICAGO NIGHT EXPRESS.
9:15 P. M.—Daily for Chicago; except Sunday for Clayton, (Thousand Islands.) Wagner Service.
PITTSFIELD, LENOX, NORTH ADAMS, AND THE BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION.
Two through trains, with Drawing-room Cars, to Pittsfield daily, except Sunday: 9:01 A. M., due Pittsfield 1:35, North Adams 2:30 P. M.; 3:50 P. M., due Pittsfield 8:10, North Adams 9:10 P. M.
For time of local trains, tickets, and space in Sleeping Cars apply at Grand Central Station or at 113, 261, 413, 785, 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Above trains, except those leaving at 8:30, 9:10 A. M., 3:00, 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., stop at 138th St.
Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. | GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.
(N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee.)
Excursion Tickets to World's Fair, good for Ten Days, $17; also Round Trip Tickets, good until Nov. 15, $28.00.
Trains leave West 42d St. Station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot of Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily local to Suspension Bridge, except Sundays, west of Coeymans Junction.
7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany and Saratoga. Parlor car to Albany Sundays only.
10:10 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, except Saturday for Toronto.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.
4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Catskill Mountains and Albany.
5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor car to Kingston.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.
Haverstraw Locals, 7:00 A. M., 2:45, *5:35, 7:45 P. M. Newburg Locals, 8:25, *10:10 A. M., *1:15, 4:30, 5:15, *6:30, *11:45 P. M. *Daily.
Wagner Sleeping Cars for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago on all through trains.
For tickets, time tables, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, or information, apply offices: Brooklyn, 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., Annex Office, foot Fulton St.; New-York City, 113, 291, 363, 785, and 942 Broadway, 143 Bowery, 31 East 14th St., 53 West 125th St., and at stations.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

COOK'S TOURS TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.
INTENDING TRAVELERS TO CHICAGO ARE INVITED TO CALL UPON US FOR INFORMATION REGARDING CHICAGO AND HOW TO GET THERE.
Tickets at existing rates on sale over the following trunk lines:
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.
Erie Lines.
Lehigh Valley R. R.
New-York Central and Hudson River R. R.
Pennsylvania R. R.
Also sleeping car accommodations. We have every facility for all classes of travelers.
SELECT PARTIES TO CHICAGO BI-WEEKLY,
including all necessary traveling expenses, visiting WASHINGTON, NIAGARA FALLS, TORONTO, MONTREAL, the ST. LAWRENCE, BOSTON, &c.
California.
A special party will leave New-York on Oct. 23 for the principal resorts of California, spending ONE WEEK AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.
On Nov. 9 a select party, under personal escort, will leave San Francisco for the
Grand Tour of the World.
A few members can still be received.
Programmes and full information free from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

ERIE LINES.
Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
10:00 A. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Pullman sleeper via Chautauqua Lake. Parlor car New-York to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Dining car.
3:00 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining car.
6:30 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago via Niagara Falls. Sleepers to Buffalo and Chicago.
8:30 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 261, 291, 401, 849, and 957 Broadway, 106 West St., 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

WORLD'S FAIR EXCURSION TICKETS, going and returning, via all the different lines, with or without hotel accommodations, at lowest rates at FRANK'S Railroad and Steamship Ticket Office, Nos. 345 and 347 Broadway, corner Leonard St.
Also lowest rates on one-way tickets. Tickets purchased and exchanged. Sleeping berths reserved in advance. Baggage transferred. Write for rates.

WORLD'S FAIR WEEKLY EXCURSIONS, $30, including six days' hotel, with board. Holy Land Excursions, Jan. 16, Feb. 17, and Round the World, Oct. 19 and Nov. 24.
H. GAZE & SONS, 113 B'dway, N. Y. (Est. 1844.)
Official Ticket Agents for the chief Trunk Lines.

IT WILL COST NOTHING EXTRA TO leave your advertisement in the nearest American District Messenger Office. Advertising rates are the same as at THE TIMES Publication Office.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In Effect Sept. 11, 1893.
8:00 A. M. COLUMBIAN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis. Arrives Cincinnati 6:35 A. M., Indianapolis 7:55 A. M., Chicago 10:00 A. M. next day.
9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Parlor and Sleeping Cars.
12:00 NOON. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 12:00 noon.
2:00 P. M. ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:50 A. M., St. Louis 7:30 P. M., Chicago 5:30 P. M.
6:30 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Cars to Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cleveland. Dining Car to Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 11:40 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M. next day.
7:50 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS week days, 7:45 P. M. Sundays.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:00 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago. Arrives Chicago 7:30 A. M., (second morning.) Toledo 11:20 P. M., Columbus 7:15 P. M. Cleveland 6:10 P. M., (week days.)
2:00 P. M. SHENANDOAH VALLEY ROUTE daily, with Sleeper to New-Orleans.
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.
10:00 A. M.—"Washington Limited" week days. Pullman Parlor Cars and Dining Car.
3:20 P. M.—"Congressional Limited" daily. Pullman Parlor Cars and Dining Car, arriving Washington 8:25 P. M.
ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS: 8, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., 2:10, 4:30, 5, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 4:30, 5, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
9:30 A. M.—Atlantic Coast Line Express, daily. Sleepers to Charleston, Columbia, Jacksonville, and Port Tampa; 9 P. M. daily, Sleeper to Jacksonville.
4:30 P. M.—Richmond and Danville Express, daily. Sleepers to Augusta and New-Orleans.
5:00 P. M.—Daily for Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.
FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1 P. M. week days, with Through Buffet Parlor Car.
FOR CAPE MAY, 1 P. M. week days.
FOR Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturday only,) 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 11:45 P. M. week days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M. (Do not stop at Asbury Park and Ocean Grove on Sundays.)
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Express: 6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, 10, 11 A. M., (12 noon, Penn'a Limited,) 12:20, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, Express, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, 10 A. M., (12 noon Limited,) 2, 4, 4:30, 5, 6:30, 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 113, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, 134 East 125th Street, 264 West 125th Street, 251 Columbus Avenue, 737 Sixth Avenue, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; 129 Hudson Street, Hoboken; Station, Jersey City.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. | J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY
(Anthracite Coal used exclusively, insuring cleanliness and comfort.)
Four tracks. Protected by Automatic Block Signal System. Trains leave Station foot of Liberty St.
Time Table in Effect Sept. 12, 1893.
ROYAL BLUE LINE
TO
PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For Philadelphia, week days, 4:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, 6:00, 7:30, 8:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 9:00, 10:30, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington, week days and Sundays, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 4:30, 5:45, 7:30 to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30, 7:15 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 8:45 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 2:15, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 1:00, 1:30, 3:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night, excepting Saturday night. Sundays, 1:00, 1:30, 5:00, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Pottsville at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 1:00, 1:30, 3:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 7:15 A. M., 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
ALL-RAIL ROUTE.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south of Point Pleasant, 4:30, 5:50, to Red Bank, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For LAKEWOOD, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.
For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highland Beach, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.,
From Pier 8 N. R., foot Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Highland Beach, Normandie, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch at 4:30, 10:15 A. M., (1:00 P. M. Saturdays only,) 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 10:15 A. M., (1:00 P. M. Saturdays only,) 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, (except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park,) 9:30 A. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., (1:00 P. M. Saturdays only,) 3:45 P. M.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R.R.
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts.
SHORTEST LINE, VESTIBULED TRAINS. PULLMAN COACHES.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Waterville, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for CHICAGO, arriving at 9:45 next morning.
7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars.
4:10 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO LIMITED EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers. Arrives at 7:15 A. M.
9:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 73 Murray St. and 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 785 and 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 285 Columbus Av., New-York; 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

N.Y., ONTARIO & WESTERN R.R.
Excursion Tickets, New-York to Chicago and Return, $28.00.
SPECIAL COACH EXCURSION ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 28, MONDAY, OCT. 2, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 11, TUESDAY, OCT. 17, SATURDAY, OCT. 21, AT $17.00.
Through trains for Chicago and the World's Fair leave foot of West 42d St. as follows, 15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:
9:45 A. M. daily, via Niagara Falls. Through Pullman sleepers New-York to Chicago. Reclining-chair cars free to Niagara Falls. Arrives Detroit 1:45 P. M., Chicago 8:30 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A. M.
7:45 P. M. daily, via Niagara Falls. Reclining-chair car (seats free) New-York to Niagara Falls. Through Pullman sleepers New-York to Chicago. Arrives Detroit 9:40 P. M., Chicago 7:32 A. M., St. Louis 8:00 P. M.
9:45 A. M. (daily) for Middletown, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Liberty, White Lake, Carbondale, Scranton, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego, and Niagara Falls.
3:15 P. M. (except Sunday) Vestibule Limited for Lake Mohonk, Lake Minnewaska, and Wallkill Valley railroad stations, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Ellenville, Mountain Dale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Hurleyville, Liberty Falls, Liberty, Parksville, and Livingston Manor.
7:45 P. M. (daily) for Middletown, Summitville, Fallsburgh, Liberty, Livingston Manor, Rockland, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego, and Niagara Falls.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 371 Broadway. New-York Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage to destination.
J. C. ANDERSON, G. P. A., 56 Beaver St., New-York.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Fast Express Trains to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, and all points West.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York foot of Liberty St.
For CHICAGO, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For PITTSBURG, 1:30 P. M., 12:15 night.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9 A. M., 6 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 9:00 A. M., (11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 1:30, 3:30 P. M., (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. All trains run daily.
For Norfolk, Bay Line, 1:30 P. M., except Sunday.
Ticket offices: 172, 261, 415, 849, and 1,140 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 400 Grand St., New-York; 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn. STATION FOOT OF LIBERTY ST., C. R. R. of N. J.
New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.